"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; winds south, becoming northwest.

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A JOINT PROTEST TO RUSSIA CONTEMPLATED

America, Britain, and Japan May Take Action.

News of the Manchuria Demands Comes Like a Bombshell to London—Explanations From St. Petersburg anxiously Awaited.

LONDON, April 25.—The Associated Press learns that there is in contemplation a forcible joint protest on the part of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan against the Russian demands in the matter of the sovereignty of Manchuria.

Both on account of international political conditions and of King Edward's approaching visit to Paris, where Russian sympathy is strong, the announcement from Peking came like a bombshell to London. It is discussed with considerable reserve. No attempt is made, however, even by the most careful students of Far Eastern conditions, to underestimate the gravity of the situation.

Sir Ernest M. Satow, British Minister to China, in a dispatch to the Foreign Office, has confirmed the published synopsis of the note addressed to China by M. Plancon, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Peking. Further official advices regarding the intentions of the Chinese Government and explanations from St. Petersburg are awaited anxiously. In the meantime the British Government is not taking active measures, although Foreign Secretary Lansdowne intends to circulate pourparlers looking to joint action from Washington, London, and Tokio, provided further information sustains the present abstract of the Russian demands.

Nothing definite will result until next Wednesday or later. Lord Lansdowne is going slow on account of the lack of information, and also because he realizes that Great Britain has her hands full owing to the troubles in Somaliland, the Government's attitude in the matter of the Bagdad Railroad, the difficulties in South Africa, and party disaffection. The Foreign Secretary has been warned not to take any steps to embroil Great Britain in unnecessary trouble. It does not, however, appear that there will be the slightest hesitation in joining the United States and Japan in a joint protest in the event of confirmation of the construction which has been placed on Russia's attitude.

The Foreign Office authorizes the statement that if the Chinese Government correctly represents Russia's claims, those claims constitute an absolute breach of all the understandings given in connection with Manchuria and utterly abrogate the principles of the "open door," territorial division, and international comity to which the British Government has constantly and publicly committed itself. It is added that in these principles Great Britain always has acted in concert with the United States, and it is presumed that similar feelings exist at Washington. Nothing, however, is definitely known, as, with the exception of the British Minister to China, no British envoy has yet reported.

It is pointed out that Russia's explanation may throw a different light on her demands, although in official circles here there is a frank expression of the belief that Russia has no intention of evacuating Manchuria, and that she hopes, after demanding the maximum, to secure a compromise.

The Foreign Office has heard nothing confirming the reported dispatch of Japanese warships to Niu-Chwang. It received no information last night regarding initiative steps on the part of Japan, actual or in contemplation, although no doubt was expressed that Japan would join in the protest.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Great Britain, was questioned last night on the situation. He said there was every reason to believe the correctness of the reports of Russia's demands, which he characterized as contrary to the provisions of the Manchuria agreement. He pointed out that China had not yet given her consent to the demands. The Minister declined to express an opinion as to the possible action of Japan.

At the German Embassy here it was pointed out that Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, had expressly excepted Manchuria from the British-German Chinese agreement. Count Bernstorff, First Secretary of the German Embassy, said:

"While Germany is a friend and supporter of the "open door," our interests in Manchuria are scarcely sufficiently important to justify our interference."

The papers this morning, while protesting against the cynical and almost brutal methods of the Russian move in Manchuria, take different views as to how this action should be met. Very little surprise is expressed at the tenacity displayed by Russia in holding on to Manchuria. Little else has been expected since Russia built the railroad, and no one has thought for a moment that China would be able to make an effective resistance. It is recognized that the United States, Great Britain, and Japan are the only powers likely to protest; France is expected to agree to anything that Russia does, and Germany is regarded as indifferent.

The Opposition papers attack the Government for its "weak-kneed policy in China," and contend that it ought to have secured some equivalent if Russia is to have Manchuria.

The Daily News, referring to the claim of the United States for treaty ports in Manchuria, which Russia is opposing, says: "It is their quarrel and not ours. It is to our interest to come to terms with Russia in Asia and let her have Manchuria if she will leave us alone in India."

The Standard thinks that the virtual seizure of Manchuria cannot be allowed to pass without the strongest protests, and something more. This paper says: "The United States has a strong claim to act decisively, as a vindicator, with no political ambitions or arrière pensée of the policy of the 'open door' in Eastern Asia."

PEKING, April 24.—According to the Chinese story, when Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary, received the Russian demands he returned the document setting them forth to M. Plancon, and refused to consider them. The First Secretary of the British Legation and the Japanese Minister counseled Prince Ching to remain firm, and to insist upon the restoration of Manchuria, according to the agreement, which stipulates that the Chinese Government shall be replaced in Manchuria in all respects as it was before the war.

Japan is more strongly opposed than any other power to Russia's aggression, but it is not believed here that she will go to the length of war.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that the Chinese, while intimating their readiness to sign gold bonds for the payment of the indemnity, intend to stipulate that the table of amortisation thereto annexed shall be expressed not in gold but in Haikwan taels, and that the amortisation payments shall be made as stated in the United States bond, namely, at the rate indicated in Article VI. of the protocol.

In other words, says the correspondent, the American bond only is acceptable, and the whole question is to be reopend.

A RUSSIAN BREACH OF FAITH.

Opinion in Washington on the New Demands—Action by United States Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Minister Conger, at Peking, has cabled to Secretary Hay a synopsis of the demands made upon China by Russia respecting the control of Manchuria.

The present impression here is that the Russian action is a distinct breach of faith with the United States. The Russian Government pledged itself three times formally, and the documents are of record, that the "open door" should be maintained in Manchuria, and that the Russian troops would be withdrawn as soon as peace was restored. Finally, the latter promise took the shape of a treaty stipulation.

The United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on Aug. 30, 1900, wired the State Department:

"Count Lamsdorff then volunteered the statement in the most positive terms that while Russia is at present, for certain necessary military purposes, occupying certain points within the Chinese dominions, this is a temporary measure, and that Russia has no intention whatever of seeking to acquire or of retaining a single inch of territory in either China or Manchuria."

On March 1, 1901, the following was cabled to the United States representatives at St. Petersburg, London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Rome, and Tokio:

Department of State, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1901.

The following memorandum, which was handed to the Chinese Minister on Feb. 19, is transmitted to you for your information and communication to the Government to which you are accredited:

"The preservation of the territorial integrity of China having been recognized by all the powers now engaged in joint negotiation concerning the injuries recently inflicted upon their Ministers and nationals by certain officials and subjects of the Chinese Empire, it is evidently advantageous to China to continue the present international understanding upon the subject. It would be, therefore, unwise and dangerous in the extreme for China to make any arrangements or to consider any proposition of a private nature involving the surrender of territory or financial obligations by convention with any particular power; and the Government of the United States, aiming solely at the preservation of China from the danger indicated and the conservation of the largest and most beneficial relations between the empire and other countries, in accordance with the principles set forth in its circular note of July 3, 1900, and in a purely friendly spirit toward the Chinese Empire and all the powers now interested in the negotiations, desires to express its sense of the impropriety, inexpediency, and even extreme danger to the interests of China of considering any private territorial or financial arrangements, at least without the full knowledge and approval of all the powers now engaged in negotiation.

"HAY."

The dispatches from Peking were read with deep concern in diplomatic circles this morning. While the diplomats are not disposed, for obvious reasons, publicly to comment on them, it is expected that at least the United States, Great Britain, and Japan will join in a firm note to the Chinese Government insisting that China shall not agree to the conditions which Russia seeks to impose.

It is rather expected in diplomatic quarters that the United States will take the initiative, possibly because of the prompt action taken by Secretary Hay on another occasion when Russia sought to secure an agreement with China which was held by this and other powers to be inimical to their interests.

It is not thought that any representations will be made to Russia direct, but rather to the Chinese Government. This would as effectually apprise Russia of the views of the powers moving in the matter as if a note should be directed to the Russian Foreign Office.

An official of the Government, well informed in regard to Chinese affairs, said to-day that the step taken by Russia was one which she had been preparing for a number of years. Extraordinary as it might seem, there appeared to be no way of preventing the consummation of Russia's plan. Japan was in no position to dispute the action, and even with the assistance of Great Britain it was doubtful whether the purpose of Russia could be changed. As to the interest of this Government, it was doubtful whether the United States could look with favor upon the far greater control of the Pacific Ocean which the new move would give Russia. No doubt Russia would eventually apply the Russian tariff to the new territory.

FRANCE MAY SUPPORT RUSSIA.

Friendship Between the Two Powers Regarded as More Important Than Any Chinese Question.

PARIS, April 24.—Owing to the absence of Foreign Minister Delcassé, the Foreign Office officials maintain reserve in the matter of the Russian terms for the evacuation of Manchuria, but the belief appears to be generally accepted that the strong ties existing between France and Russia assure sympathetic support of Russia's position or else silent acquiescence.

It is pointed out that France and Russia have been in accord throughout in the matter of policy toward China. Furthermore, the view prevails in well-informed circles that the continuance of the bonds of amity between Russia and France is of far greater importance than any question relating to China. French travelers under the patronage of the Government have made extensive tours in Manchuria, and their reports have emphasized the extent of Russian military and industrial predominance and the beneficial results which have followed the introduction into Manchuria by Russia of railroads and other modern appliances in place of the antiquated Chinese methods of communication, &c. There is reason to believe that the Government will at least share passively the conclusions of these French observers.

COUNT CASSINI INTERVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, said to-day concerning the announcement relative to the conditions which Russia has made before she will evacuate Manchuria:

"I have not received official news, and in consequence cannot discuss the points mentioned in the dispatches. I can say, generally speaking, however, that it is only natural that Russia, before evacuating Manchuria, should take measures to prevent a repetition of the troubles of 1900 as well as to insure in that country her political influence, which was never contested, owing to its geographical position."

In answer to questions as to how the proposed terms would affect American trade interests in Manchuria the Ambassador, repeating that he could not discuss the details of the terms mentioned in the press dispatches, since he had not been officially advised of them, said:

"The assurances which Russia has given on different occasions relative to the security of American trade interests in Manchuria continue in full force and could not be otherwise construed."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

Spencer's eyeglasses and spectacles make reading comfortable. 15 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

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The Line to California connecting with every transcontinental railway is the New York Central. Four trains a day to California.—Adv.

A. G. VANDERBILT SUES OWNER OF AUTOMOBILE

St. John Wood's Chauffeur Injured One of the Pioneer's Horses.

Both Civil and Criminal Proceedings Planned—Same Car Injured Man a Few Days Before.

Magistrate Mayo, sitting in the Centre Street Court, yesterday issued a summons for the appearance of St. John Wood, the diamond dealer of 2 Maiden Lane, on May 11, to explain why he should not be proceeded against for the careless conduct of his chauffeur in running down one of the horses of the coach Pioneer in Central Park. At the time of the accident Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald W. Rives, and Charles H. Wilson were on the coach, exercising the horses preliminary to their regular run from the Holland House to Ardsley Casino.

The summons was obtained by J. Campbell Thompson of the firm of Thompson & Maloney, who have been retained by Messrs. Rives and Vanderbilt for the purpose of conducting both civil and criminal proceedings, if the latter be justifiable, against Mr. Wood. According to the information laid before the Magistrate, the accident occurred on the morning of March 27, on the East Drive, near Ninetieth Street. As Mr. Rives was tooling the coach down the drive the automobile belonging to Mr. Wood, and in charge of the chauffeur, who was the sole occupant, came up the drive. It is charged that the motor car not only was going at a rate of speed in excess of the legal limit, but that it also was on the wrong side of the road. At any rate, the automobile ran into and injured the off leader of the coach. Mr. Thompson says the horse was left in such a condition as to be absolutely useless for coaching, and had to be sold for a price that was nothing compared to its former value.

Both Mr. Rives and Mr. Vanderbilt called upon the chauffeur to stop after the accident, but it is charged that the man refused, and, with an insulting remark, turned on the power of the machine and sped on up the drive as rapidly as possible, until he reached Ninety-second Street, when he turned off into Fifth Avenue. Because of the crippled condition of the horse it was impossible for the coach to pursue, but Charles Jarvis, who was at the time exercising a fast trotter for David Lamar, saw the affair and followed the motor car until he had ascertained the initials on the back. These initials were "St. J. W.," and from this, upon consulting the records at the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, it was found that the owner of the machine was Mr. Wood. Mr. Jarvis followed the machine to First Avenue and Eighty-second Street before he could get near enough to see the letters.

As soon as Mr. Thompson was retained in the case he endeavored to ascertain the name of the chauffeur and to obtain other information, but found he could do nothing unless accorded the power to question Mr. Wood in court. So he obtained yesterday's summons. He also says that Mr. Rives and Mr. Vanderbilt have instructed him to bring a City Court action against the owner of the machine for $1,000 damages for the injuries to the horse. Mr. Thompson, who himself is a whip of considerable reputation, says that he is being backed in his action by the Automobile Club, through Sherman Winthrop, the Chairman of the Law Committee, and also by prominent coaching organizations and the Road Drivers' Association.

Attention was called yesterday to the fact that a few days before the automobile owned by Mr. Wood ran down a man named Michael Hurley in Yonkers while Mr. Wood and a party of friends were en route to Blossom Heath Inn, Larchmont. Mr. Hurley, who lives at 39 Riverdale Avenue, in Yonkers, was sent to a hospital in a serious condition.

TWO AUTOMOBILISTS ARRESTED

Elverton R. Chapman and W. Gould Brokaw Accused of Speeding Too Fast.

Two more automobilists were arrested yesterday by bicycle policemen on duty in citizen's clothes, the charges being speeding in violation of the regulations. The men were Broker Elverton R. Chapman, whose offices are at 80 Broadway, and who lives at 132 West Fifty-seventh Street, and W. Gould Brokaw of 825 Fifth Avenue. Both men gave bail for appearance in Harlem Police Court this morning.

Mr. Chapman was arrested by Policeman McGill of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station as he was going up the Boulevard Lafayette about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. McGill said the auto was running at a speed of from fifteen to eighteen miles an hour. Mr. Brokaw was arrested at about the same time of the day by Policeman Brennan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. The officer saw the automobile come down Fifth Avenue and turn into One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, going west. He said the rate was about fourteen miles an hour, and so followed Mr. Brokaw to Seventh Avenue and arrested him.

WAR ON CHARLES T. YERKES.

Possible Development of Passage of Chicago Traction Companies Into Hands of Receivers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—It developed to-day that Messrs. Auerbach, Davies, and Govin executed an exceptionally shrewd move in throwing the North and West Chicago companies into the hands of a receiver with the Union Traction Company. By this move, it is said by men who should know every turn of the game, the Union Traction Company can forfeit its dividends on North and West Chicago stock without losing its leases or the stock held in escrow by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

The Union Traction Company holds leases on the North and West Chicago properties, and when the big corporation was formed it was agreed that 12 per cent. should be paid on North Chicago stock and 6 per cent. on West Chicago stock. Securities then worth $12,000,000 were deposited with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to guarantee these dividends. It was provided that stock and leases should be forfeited if the dividends were not maintained—at least that is the way Chicago understood the deal.

But now the Northwest Chicago companies are in the hands of a receiver as well as the Union Traction Company. The same court is guarding all the securities.

As a result of developments from the Union Traction receivership, it is altogether probable that Charles T. Yerkes will be forced to return to Chicago to look after his underlying interest in the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, $3,750,000 of the general mortgage bonds of which he owns.

Apparently it will be the deliberate purpose of the receivers to smoke Mr. Yerkes out of his hole in London underground railways and compel him to return to the city whose dust he shook off his feet as he departed from it with an enormous fortune accumulated here. The receivers may default payment on these bonds of Mr. Yerkes. This will make it necessary for Mr. Yerkes to ask for a receivership, unless he wishes to forego the income of 4½ per cent. that he gets from these bonds.

Telephone 1695 Madison Square.
Rock Island System's uptown Ticket Office, corner 35th St. and Fifth Av., if you want information about rates or trains to any point west of Chicago or St. Louis.—Adv.

MRS. RUTHERFURD IN LONDON?

It Is Reported That She Has Gone There—W. K. Vanderbilt Not Back in Paris.

PARIS, April 24.—It is reported that Mrs. Rutherfurd and Miss White left here this morning for London. They left the Rutherfurd residence with considerable baggage shortly before the departure of the 11 o'clock train.

At the Vanderbilt residence it was said to-day that William K. Vanderbilt had not returned to Paris. It is supposed that he is still in London, but no definite information on the subject is forthcoming.

STRIKE THREAT AT OMAHA.

All the Union Men Will Go Out if the Business Men Keep Their Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 24.—In anticipation of the general strike and lockout of all union men, that is expected in Omaha on May 1, all members of organized labor who were members of the National Guard were to-day ordered by their unions to resign from the militia. The order was followed by general resignations.

Labor unions believe that the general conflict will begin on May 1. They declare that employers, instead of remaining on the defensive, have assumed an aggressive attitude.

L. V. Guye, Chairman of the Conciliation Board of the Central Labor Union, said to-day: "If the employers are in earnest in their declarations, it can only signify a general walk-out on May 1. If the employers who now recognize union labor follow out their declarations and refuse to recognise the unions after May 1, the only possible result will be a strike of every organization."

The Business Men's Association, an organization of practically every business man in Omaha, has made no new announcement, but is said to stand squarely on its agreement of several days ago to unite to fight the unions.

Trouble between the street railway company and its employes is imminent, and a strike may result from the discharge to-day of the President of the union. The company maintains that the man was not careful, while the union men believe he was discharged because of his connection with the union.

MAY TIE UP GREAT NORTHERN.

James J. Hill's Company Declines to Accede to Demands of Trainmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 24.—A tie-up of the Great Northern system is assured unless the company recedes from its position. A final conference was had with the General Manager this afternoon, and he flatly declined to accede to the demands of the trainmen.

"It is all over," said Assistant Grand Conductor A. B. Garretson of the Brotherhood of Conductors, who has been negotiating with the company. "We can hope for no settlement, and the committee returns home to-night to poll the trainmen on the question of a strike. This will take ten days, and then the system will be tied up. We understand that J. J. Hill has ordered a resistance to the trainmen, but this will avail nothing. Unless he capitulates and abolishes double-header trains a strike is certain. There is no question of wages. This has been agreed upon. Every transcontinental line except the Great Northern has agreed to our demands, and there is no more for us to do than tie up the system until our demands are satisfied. This will require ten days."

ILLINOIS SPEAKER REBUKED.

House of Representatives Casts a Vote of "No Confidence" in Connection with Traction Legislation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—The Illinois House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 72 to 60 declared "no confidence" in its presiding officer, Speaker John H. Miller, whose alleged unwarranted use of the gavel in furthering a proposed enactment affecting rich street railway franchises in Chicago led to a riot yesterday. A committee of five, all personal followers of the Speaker, had been appointed by him to investigate the charges of attempted bribery in connection with the passage of the Mueller Traction bill.

There was a strong feeling among the anti-Miller legislators that there was a possibility of a whitewash, and steps were taken to increase the committee in such a manner as to have the Speaker's appointees in the minority, if anything in the line of a whitewash should be attempted.

The Miller men fought hard to retain the committee as originally appointed, but were outvoted, and the report of the committee was made a special order for next Tuesday morning. A subpoena issued for George W. Hinman of Chicago was made returnable at the same time. It is the intention of the House to interrogate regarding the facts upon which an editorial in a Chicago paper alleging bribery in connection with the Mueller bill was based.

The anti-Miller men came into the House to-day determined to force the Speaker to prove his charges or withdraw them. If he could not readily be induced to act they had decided that no business should be transacted in the House until he had complied with their demand.

They had their own way from first to last, and the Speaker's forces were defeated at every point.

SENATOR MORGAN ON POLITICS.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., April 24.—Senator John T. Morgan, who is in the city, said in an interview to-night:

"The political situation at large strikes me about this way: The Democratic Party has had its differences, its dissensions, its wrangles, until it is well satisfied to come together in a movement of success. The Republican Party is now entering this rocky road that we have abandoned, and it will likely get several knockdowns before it is through.

"It is beginning its internal dissensions. We are through with ours. We must agree on a settled line of policy. The principles of the Democratic Party, its principles of the last hundred years, are such as receive the indorsement of the people of this country. If we stand by these principles we will win.

"There are a lot more Democrats in this country than Republicans, because every Democrat has principle to account for his faith, while every Republican is simply an opportunist, who attempts to do what is best for the moment, without thought for the future. Many men are on the lookout for opportunity to make hay while the sun shines. The people of sedate opinions and settled principles are with the Democrats when it stands by its old honors and principles."

MONUMENT FOR SALEM.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., April 24.—Mayor Peterson called a special meeting of the City Council to consider the offer of a monument to Salem settlers made by a wealthy New Yorker. The Mayor declines to make public the name of the donor at this time on the ground that this would be discourteous to the City Council, but the impression is that Mayor Low is the man. Mr. Peterson refuses to admit or deny this. The offer came yesterday in a letter.

Mayor Low's family is easily one of the best known of the many old ones in Salem, and a fine portrait of his grandfather, an East Indian merchant, now hangs in the Council Chamber. Another guess is that the donor is Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to London, but this is given very little credence. The offer will undoubtedly be accepted, though it is apparent that the citizens generally would prefer that the memorial take some other form than a monument.

A Daily Luxury.
The Pennsylvania Limited leaves New York for Chicago and St. Louis every day in the year. A little extra charge for extra comfort.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT HELPS LAY A CORNERSTONE

He Makes an Address Laudatory of Yellowstone Park.

Astounded at Enormous Numbers of Wild Animals It Shelters—Ceremonies at New Gate Conducted by Masons.

GARDINER, Montana, April 24.—President Roosevelt this afternoon resumed his tour, going to Livingston from here. Before going, however, he participated in the laying of the cornerstone of the new gate at the nothern entrance to Yellowstone Park. The ceremony was performed according to the Masonic ritual, and was in charge of the grand officers of the State of Montana. Special trains brought hundreds of people here, including a large body of Masons, and as the weather was perfect, the scene was a very pretty one.

The President rode down from the post, accompanied by Major Pitcher, and was escorted to the gayly decorated stand where he delivered an address. Troops B and C of the Third Cavalry, from Fort Yellowstone, were drawn up in front of the stand as a guard of honor. Frank Smith, Grand Master, conducted the services, assisted by Deputy Grand Master Sol Hapner, and Grand Senior Warden Lew Calldway. The President on behalf of the Masons of the State was presented with a Masonic charm, mounted on a nugget of Montana gold. There were placed in the cornerstone a photograph of Mr. Roosevelt, a number of coins, copies of newspapers, and some Masonic emblems.

The President began his address by thanking the people and the soldiers for his enjoyable two weeks' holiday, and then spoke of the natural wonders of the park.

"The Yellowstone Park," he said, "is something unique in this world, as far as I know. Nowhere else in any civilized country is there to be found such a tract of veritable wonderland, made accessible to all visitors, where at the same time not only the scenery of the wilderness, but the wild creatures of the park are scrupulously preserved as they are here, the only change being that these same wild creatures have been so carefully protected as to show literally astounding tameness. The creation and preservation of such a natural playground in the midst of our people, as a whole, is a credit to the Nation, but, above all, a credit to Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho. It has been preserved with wise foresight.

"The scheme of its preservation is noteworthy in its essential democracy. This park was created and now is administered for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. The Government must continue to appropriate for it, and especially in the direction of completing and perfecting an excellent system of driveways. The only way that the people, as a whole, can secure to themselves and their children the enjoyment in perpetuity of which the Yellowstone Park has to give, is by assuming ownership in the name of the Nation and by jealously safeguarding and preserving the scenery, the forests, and the creatures.

"At present it is rather singular that a greater number of people come from Europe to see it than come from our own Eastern States to see it. The people near by seem awake to its beauties, and I hope that more and more of our people who dwell far off will appreciate its really marvelous character. Incidentally, I should like to point out that some time people will awake to the fact that the park has special beauties to be seen in Winter, and any person who can go through it in that season on skis will enjoy himself as he scarcely could elsewhere. I wish especially to congratulate the people of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, and notably you of Gardiner and Cinnabar and the immediate outskirts of the park, for the way in which you heartily co-operate with the Superintendent to prevent acts of vandalism and destruction.

"The preservation of the forests is, of course, the matter of prime importance in every preserve of this character. In this region of the Rocky Mountains and the great plains the problem of the water supply is the most important part of the homemaker's office. Congress has not in recent years done anything more important than passing the Irrigation bill, and nothing is more essential to the preservation of the water supply than the preservation of the forests. Montana has in its water power a source of development which has hardly been touched. This water power will be seriously impaired if ample protection is not given the forests. Therefore, this park, like the forest reserves generally, is of the utmost advantage to the country around from the merely utilitarian side.

"But, of course, this park also because of its peculiar features, is to be reserved as a beautiful playground. Here all the wild creatures of the old days are being preserved, and their overflow into the surrounding country means that the people of the surrounding country, so long as they see that the laws are observed by all, will be able to insure to themselves and to their children and to their children's children much of the old-time pleasure of the hardy life of the wilderness and of the hunter in the wilderness. I have been literally astounded at the enormous quantities of elk and at the number of deer, antelope, and mountain sheep which I have seen on their wintering ground, and the deer and sheep in particular are quite as tame as range stock.

"A few buffalo are being preserved. I wish very much that the Government could provide somewhere for an experimental breeding station of cross breeds between buffalo and the common cattle. If these cross breeds could be successfully perpetuated we could have animals which would produce a robe quite as good as the old buffalo robe with which twenty years ago every one was familiar, and animals moreover which would be so hardy that I think they would have a distinct commercial importance. They would, for instance, be admirably suited for Alaska Territory, which I look to see develop astoundingly within the next decade or two, not only because of its furs and fisheries, but because of its agricultural and pastoral possibilities."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the President's train pulled out. Here Mr. Burroughs will leave the party and will spend a short time at Spokane, Washington, and on a ranch in Montana, after which he will return to his home at Peekskill, N. Y.

MAY BUY TEXAS RAILROADS.

London and New York Capitalists Inspect Electric Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 24.—A party of bankers and engineers arrived in Dallas to-day from London, accompanied by capitalists from New York and Boston. They came with a view of investing largely in electrical properties in this and other Texas cities.

The Dallas and Fort Worth street railway systems and the Interurban road between the two cities are the principal properties on which interest is now centred. Those in position to know state that these lines will soon change hands, at least to the extent of a controlling interest, which is estimated to represent six millions of dollars.

Members of the party are A. E. Ginnis of Ginnis & Mason, London; B. S. Ginnis, of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., of New York; J. K. Newman, banker, of New York, and G. W. Bacon, engineer, of New York, and Guy E. Tripp of Boston.

April 29th the Last Day.
Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell tickets to settlers and homeseekers at half rates from New York to the Manatee section of Florida, located below the frost line, famous for its fruit and market products. Write for full particulars. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

To St. Louis in 28 Hours
Via Pennsylvania Limited; leaves West 23d Street daily at 9:55 A. M., reaches Chicago in 24 hours. Every comfort.—Adv.

LIEUT. GOV. LEE TELLS HOW BOODLE WAS DISTRIBUTED.

Missouri Senators Who Voted for the Baking Powder Trust's Interests Received from $500 to $2,500 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—Lieut. Gov. Lee told the Grand Jury to-day how Baking Powder Trust boodle was distributed at the Laclede Hotel in St. Louis two years after the defeat of the "alum" bill. Lee, it appears, was employed to distribute the money and engaged the services of a Senator to assist him. Lee received a handsome fee for his work. He handled the big bunch of boodle over to the Senator, and the latter handed it out in chunks in his room at the Laclede Hotel, March 20, 1901.

Senators who voted with the Baking Powder Trust's interests received sums of money varying from $500 to $2,500 each. It appears that they did not all meet at once, but one by one went up to the Senator's room and "got theirs." Each man as he "got his" made solemn promises that he would never tell. It seems that the efforts of some of these statesmen to keep this promise in the Grand Jury room here will shortly result in indictments for perjury, in addition to the indictments that will charge bribery. The sum distributed on this particular occasion, it is now stated, was considerably less than $27,500, the sum generally mentioned. However, it exceeded $10,000, and of the excess a large share fell to Lee.

At least five indictments will result from to-day's testimony before the Grand Jury and several more will follow.

Lee was apparently anxious to disburden himself of his knowledge of boodling when he arrived at the Four Courts. The impression was first gained that he had a lengthy interview with Circuit Attorney Folk and Attorney General Edward C. Crow before he was ushered into the presence of the Grand Jury, but this turned out to be a mistake, and he was taken immediately before the inquisitorial body.

The Lieutenant Governor was apparently under a great mental strain. He appeared to be very nervous, but is said to have borne himself well while he was relating the inside history of boodle scandals to the Grand Jury.

The appearance of Lee before the St. Louis Grand Jury is a splendid victory for Circuit Attorney Folk, who insisted, with bulldog determination, that the Lieutenant Governor must come before the local body and tell all he knew about boodling. It was in vain that Lee held out for terms, and it was only when he saw that staying away longer would probably result in complications for himself that he returned.

The Grand Jury will take up legislative boodling again Monday, and investigation probably will be continued for fully two months. Mr. Folk is just now in a position to get at the bottom of every boodle deal consummated at Jefferson City during the past two years, and where the specific crime of bribery was committed outside the jurisdiction of the St. Louis Grand Jury the evidence will be sent to the State capital for the use of the Grand Jury there. Lee says the question of his resignation is in the hands of Attorney General Crow and that he will probably do as that official recommends. Lee says, however, that he has reasons for wishing to retain his office. One of these, he says, is that he is a poor man and needs the salary attached to the office.

ELECTRICITY FOR RAILROADS.

Bion J. Arnold of Chicago Predicts That His New System Will Supplant Steam as Motive Power.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Bion J. Arnold, an electrical engineer, declared to-day that the end of steam as a railroad motive power is in sight. He left Chicago to-night for Lansing, Mich., where he will make a public demonstration of a system of electric railway construction which he promises will change the methods of railroad transportation all over the world.

Engineers say that the success of Mr. Arnold's test will mean the immediate change of motive power on all the shorter steam railroads, and in the near future on all trunk and transcontinental lines. His method is called the "new electro-pneumatic system of electric railway construction."

Mr. Arnold long has been convinced that ultimately the direct current motor for long distance service and heavy work must be abandoned and the alternating current utilized, and it is on these lines that he has been working to what he believes is perfect success. A decrease in the cost of electrical equipment of from 25 to 40 per cent. is promised, and with it the ability to utilise power up to the point of highest degree. Mr. Arnold said to-day:

"The principles underlying the system of which I shall make a public demonstration, and which I call an electro-pneumatic system, are a single phase or multiphase motor running continuously at a constant speed and a constant load, and, therefore, at maximum efficiency.

"By virtue of the air storage feature, each car becomes an independent unit and capable, in case of loss of current from the line, of running a reasonable distance without contact with the working conductor, and this without the aid of storage batteries.

"The current will be taken from the working conductor at any voltage up to the limit of the insulation, and in case this voltage is high, (I am building my line for 15,000 volts,) a static transformer will be carried upon each car, and the pressure reduced from the line voltage to the voltage of the motor, which in the case under construction is designed for 200 volts.

"By virtue of the speed of the motor and its constant load, either when the car is in motion or when it is standing still and the motor is compressing air, the variable load now customary in electric railway power plants is eliminated and the power station works at practically a constant load, thereby eliminating a large part of the investment at present requisite in power station and line construction."

CARNEGIE LIBRARY FOR THE HAGUE COURT.

Gift of $1,500,000 Decided Upon, It Is Said—The Donor's Twofold Object.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Andrew Carnegie for some time has had under consideration the idea of giving $1,500,000 for the erection of a library of international law at The Hague. His idea is that the library could be used as a meeting place for the tribunal, as well as for a library. The money would be placed at the disposal of the Government of the Netherlands, and when Mr. Carnegie makes the offer it probably will be through the State Department.

The fact that Mr. Carnegie contemplated some such move has been published at various times, and it now seems that he has made up his mind on the subject. Some time ago he broached the idea to Mayor Low, Andrew D. White, and Frederick W. Holls. Nothing has yet been brought to the attention of the State Department. Mr. Hay said to-night that all he knew of the matter was the fact that Mr. Carnegie had talked about it to Messrs. Low, White, and Holls.

It is supposed that if the offer is made and accepted a trust will be constituted and administered by the Government of the Netherlands as trustee for the other signatory powers of The Hague treaty. Wayne MacVeagh and others connected with the Carnegie institution have not been advised of Mr. Carnegie's purpose.

To St. Louis and Back, $21.25,
via Lackawanna Railroad. Through Pullman sleeping cars daily leave New York 10 A. M., arrive St. Louis 2 P. M. next day. Tickets sold April 26th to 29th, inclusive, good to return until May 4th. Ticket offices 429 and 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. JEROME SUDDENLY HALTS AMORY HEARING

Reported Effort to "Call Off" Metropolitan Accuser.

PROSECUTOR TO INVESTIGATE

Perjury Charge Also Said to be Concerned in the District Attorney's Unexpected Action.

The Amory-Vreeland hearing came to an unexpected stop yesterday afternoon through the interposition of District Attorney Jerome, who interfered in his capacity as criminal prosecutor of the County of New York. When the representatives of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had recovered from their astonishment at this action on the eve of the end of the case, and Magistrate Barlow had granted Mr. Jerome's request for an adjournment until next Wednesday morning, it became known that Mr. Jerome was in possession of information that might lead to the most sensational developments of the inquiry.

It was learned that the District Attorney, in the interval allowed to him by the court, intended to investigate two charges. These are described by a person in a position to know as follows:

That one of the Metropolitan's witnesses at the hearing has laid himself open to a charge of perjury.

That an effort was made during the process of the inquiry to "call off" Mr. Amory.

Previous to Mr. Jerome's hurried appearance there had been a series of unexplained delays at the morning session. After several witnesses had been examined from 10 to 11 o'clock, James W. Osborne, counsel for Mr. Amory, began to obtain brief recesses on the ground that he was waiting for more witnesses. The Magistrate and the company's lawyers waited patiently and at times sauntered out of the District Attorney's library, where the hearing was held. It was known that Mr. Osborne had sent a subpoena to Daniel Nason, lawyer, of 55 William Street, and formerly a partner of Mr. Jerome, but the purpose of calling Mr. Nason no one except Mr. Osborne and Mr. Amory seemed to know.

The Magistrate had announced that after hearing Mr. Osborne's belated witnesses he would take a noon recess and that in the afternoon he would let the lawyers, Messrs. Osborne and Nicoll, sum up their cases. Finally Mr. Nason arrived in the hallway adjoining the courtroom. There were consultations between him and Mr. Osborne, Mr. Nicoll looking on with seeming indifference. Mr. Nason carried in one hand a large checkbook. At last Mr. Osborne hastened into the courtroom, followed by the others from the hallway, and after some inaudible conferring the recess was announced.

"We meet again at 2 o'clock," said the Magistrate.

Two o'clock came. Mr. Nicoll took his seat, and Mr. Osborne was roaming about the room. Mr. Cravath of counsel for the company and President Vreeland had not appeared. Magistrate Barlow had hardly taken his chair when the District Attorney, whose office is on the next floor underneath the library, walked in.

"If it please your Honor," he began, while the spectators looked around, speculating as to what the prosecutor had to do with the hearing, "there has come to my attention during the recess a matter that deserves some attention. The interest of the public in this hearing is such that what I have learned should be investigated before the case proceeds to an end. I ask your Honor to give me until some day next week—any day after Monday. It may be that I shall not desire to present the matter here after making my investigation, but, again, I may."

"You mean you don't want Mr. Osborne and Mr. Nicoll to sum up this afternoon?" inquired the court.

"Oh, I think they can sum up all right," answered Mr. Jerome.

"No," interrupted Mr. Nicoll, "I don't care to sum up until the case is over."

"That's exactly right, your Honor," said Mr. Osborne, "I don't either."

"As I said," continued the District Attorney, "I may not wish to present any new evidence here. Without doubt I shall desire to do so personally, but not without due cause shall I introduce matter of a personal character, and I cannot tell exactly what will be done until I have had a chance to investigate. However, I think the information in my possession is pertinent to the issue in this hearing."

Then the proceedings were stopped until Wednesday morning, and the lawyers, witnesses, Magistrate, and onlookers went away, most of them in ignorance of the significance of what had happened.

"I cannot say anything about it," declared Mr. Osborne as he left the courtroom, "for the matter is in the hands of the District Attorney's office of the County of New York. All I can say is that, after talking with Mr. Nason, I thought it my duty to lay certain facts before Mr. Jerome."

Mr. Nicoll said:

"I don't know anything more about it than you do. When Mr. Jerome came into court I was prepared to electrify you with my eloquence. I was expecting to sum up, according to schedule. It was a case of the speech that was never spoke."

MR. NASON'S CONTENTION.

Daniel Nason, the belated witness, who did not testify, was seen at his office later in the afternoon. Mr. Nason's name was mentioned at the session of day before yesterday, when William H. Page, Jr., a legal representative of the Metropolitan Company, was on the witness stand. Mr. Page, who stated that he once attended to the legal business of the Third Avenue Railroad while connected with the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, at that time gave the following testimony:

Q. (By Mr. Osborne)—Can you aid me in any way in discovering the broker through whom the purchase (of the Third Avenue Railroad) was made? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know when the stocks were paid for? A.—No.

Q.—You came here merely to testify as to this conversation with Amory? A.—Yes. (He had just told of a talk with Mr. Amory, who, he said, had endeavored unsuccessfully through him to obtain a position with the Metropolitan Company after that corporation bought the Third Avenue Road.)

Q. (After a whispered consultation between Mr. Osborne and Mr. Amory)—Did you recently ask a lawyer to call on Mr. Amory? A.—No.

Q.—Did you pay a fee to a lawyer to call on Mr. Amory? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever in your life request Daniel Nason to call on Amory? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—Can't you go any further than 'I think not'? A.—Yes, I did not.

It was at this stage of Mr. Page's testimony that Mr. Osborne, responding to objections on the part of Mr. Nicoll, cried:

"I wish to question this witness's good faith. I don't believe a word he says."

When Mr. Nason was seen at his office yesterday afternoon, he said he had no idea why the hearing had been suddenly halted nor why he himself had been subpoenaed to appear.

"Did you ever go to see Mr. Amory?" he was asked.

"I can't answer that," he said.

"Did Mr. Page ever employ you to visit Mr. Amory?"

"You'll have to find that out from Mr. Page," said Mr. Nason.

"Did Mr. Amory ever receive through you an offer to buy from him a lot of almost valueless stock for a large sum?" Mr. Nason was asked.

"He never got any such offer from me," was the positive answer.

Mr. Nason was asked if he had seen the District Attorney during recess, but he re-

...ried that he had not. Nor had he seen Mr. Jerome for a long time, he added.

Mr. Page, who is now a member of the law firm of Page & Conant, in the Mutual Life Building, was sought in his office. The office boy, after saying his employer was in—he thought—took in a card. He returned to say that Mr. Page was "not in."

Mr. Nicoll was seen late in the afternoon at his office. With him was Mr. Cravath. They were asked if they knew the cause for Mr. Jerome's action, if they had information that there was to be a perjury charge against a witness, or if they knew of an allegation that an attempt was made to buy worthless stock from Mr. Amory for much money.

"Never heard of these things till you told me," said Mr. Nicoll.

"News to me," said Mr. Cravath.

Both Mr. Cravath and Mr. Nicoll emphasized the statement that they were "not connected with Mr. Page in any way in this case." When asked what Mr. Page's relation to the Metropolitan Company were, Mr. Cravath said:

"When he was with Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson Mr. Page attended to the legal business of the Third Avenue Road, and since the purchase of the road by the Metropolitan he has attended to various matters relating to the property, with the management of which he has been familiar a long time."

Mr. Nicoll, in speaking of Mr. Nason, said:

"I believe Mr. Nason was the man about whom Mr. Amory testified when they asked him about railway franchises he had sold. He said that during his career as a railroad man he had owned but two franchises. These were the Jerome Park Railway and the Fifth Avenue Stage Line, and he sold one or both of them to the Metropolitan. In the acquiring and selling of the franchises, I think, he was connected with Mr. Nason, who was Mr. Jerome's law partner until the latter became District Attorney."

Mr. Jerome's name is still on the door of the law office at 55 William Street. An attempt to see Mr. Jerome and ask if he would explain anything about the matter under investigation resulted in the discovery that the District Attorney had left for his country home, at Lakeville, Conn., within a few minutes after he appeared before Magistrate Barlow.

A late call upon Mr. Osborne resulted in a repetition of his statement that he could not give out any information about the matter he had asked Mr. Jerome to investigate. Mr. Amory and J. Coleman Drayton, while acknowledging that they were acquainted with the details of the new information, declined to say what it was.

Although the chief interest in the hearing was centred in Mr. Jerome's action, the proceedings up to that time were by no means dull.

The first witness was David Ferguson of The World. He told of interviewing Mr. Amory and Talbot J. Taylor, but said he never succeeded in obtaining from them the reports of the expert accountants who made the first charges against the Metropolitan. Mr. Amory, he added, refused to give him information for publication, but said there might be some news later on. That was in February last.

Mr. Ferguson said he had no knowledge as to how the reports reached The World office. The first he saw of them was when they were handed to him by the city editor, Mr. Eakins, who testified on Thursday that they were left on his desk by some unknown person.

J. Coleman Drayton, recalled to the stand, told of two interviews he had with James R. Keene in the Waldorf-Astoria. The first, in February, related to Metropolitan affairs, and the same subject took up their attention at the next meeting, in March. Mr. Drayton said they did not mention the value of Metropolitan stocks, nor was there any reference to the expert accountants' reports.

Q. (by Mr. Nicoll.)—Was there an agreement between you and Amory on the one hand and Keene and Taylor on the other that the whole matter was to be kept secret? A.—None, except that we were very careful to keep it secret.

Q.—There was a gentlemen's understanding between you to that effect, then? A.—Yes, there was.

Q.—Did Mr. Keene complain because the report of Metropolitan troubles had leaked out? A.—No, there was no such complaint.

Q.—Did Mr. Keene ask you how the rumors got out? A.—Yes.

Mr. Drayton added that he replied he did not know the origin of the reports. He suggested to Mr. Keene, however, that they must have leaked through the District Attorney's office.

On cross-examination Mr. Drayton was asked by Mr. Osborne to give the substance of the two conversations with Mr. Keene. In reply the witness said that at their first talk Mr. Keene asked about the rumors. Mr. Drayton then suggested the District Attorney's office. Mr. Keene asked if Mr. Amory had let the facts leak out. Mr. Drayton replied that he was sure Mr. Amory had not done so. In the second conversation Mr. Keene said he wanted to have nothing to do with the Metropolitan matter, but he simply wished to know what was going on. Mr. Drayton asked if Mr. Keene was interested in the subject, and Mr. Keene replied that personally he was not at all concerned.

Mr. Amory was recalled to the stand after Mr. Drayton, and there arose again the dispute between Messrs. Osborne and Nicoll as to whether the former had a right to try to prove the origin of Stock Exchange rumors about Metropolitan last February. The court ruled that Mr. Osborne's questions were out of order. Mr. Nicoll contended that the origin of rumors was vague and not pertinent. Mr. Osborne announced that he wished the record to contain his statement of what he tried to bring out.

"The other side," he said, "has been allowed to produce evidence tending to show that the rumors arose from a conversation between Amory and some brokers in a hotel up town on Jan. 30. I claim that I should be permitted to show that the reports were afloat long before that time, and that Amory was not responsible for starting them except that he gave the first information to the District Attorney's office, in which action he was exercising the rightful duty of a citizen."

Later Mr. Osborne declared that he had proved the "stealing" inside the Metropolitan Company, and that the company's counsel had adduced no evidence to disprove it.

Mr. Nicoll introduced in evidence the letters written by Mr. Amory last Winter to William A. Hazard, who was then in Europe. The letters from Mr. Hazard to Mr. Amory, concerning plans to get a receiver for the Metropolitan and prospects of trouble for the company, were produced on Thursday and published in the newspapers yesterday. Portions of the Amory letters were read by Mr. Nicoll.

One dated Jan. 1 said: "A day or two before the event [application for a receivership] I will advise Mr. Moulton [Mr. Hazard's partner in New York] and you can act accordingly."

Another of Jan. 12 said that the receivership was to be deferred, but the exact date would be cabled or written later, and on Jan. 26 Mr. Amory is said to have written that he was sure the matter of the receivership would reach a climax before the middle of February, adding: "I see no objection to going short, even at the present moment."

This last clause was emphasized especially by Mr. Nicoll, for Mr. Amory testified recently that he did not advise any one to sell short during the period when the Metropolitan troubles were being rumored.

On March 4 Mr. Amory wrote that it was impossible for him to reply categorically to some questions put by Hazard, but he added: "The time, I believe, cannot be far deferred, but big things move slowly."

Mr. Nicoll, after reading these extracts, began to sum up, thinking that all the testimony was over. He said all the charges against the Metropolitan had been refuted by his witnesses during the hearings. The Magistrate, however, stopped the summing up, and after the delays already described, there came the recess and afterward the sudden appearance of Mr. Jerome.

It became known last night that various persons connected with the Amory-Vreeland controversy had been annoyed frequently of late by private detectives. Mr. Amory attempted to have a man arrested for following him yesterday morning at Franklin Street and West Broadway. The policeman to whom the request was made, however, asked Mr. Amory:

"Did the man assault you?"

On receiving a negative reply he refused to make the arrest. In the meantime the person objected to had escaped around a corner.

J. Coleman Drayton had been watched regularly of late, he says, but he made use of a method of watching his watchers. On the window sill of his library he has placed a contrivance formed of mirrors in such positions that a person inside the room can see every one on the street for several blocks in each direction, and through this he keeps track of the movements of men who hover about the house. "A mechanical rubberneck" is what the device is called by some who have observed it.

With the aid of a telescope Mr. Drayton increases the distance covered by the mirrors in his window ornament. Sitting back in the centre of the room, he says, with telescope in hand, he is able to scan the pavements for a very great distance, and he has come to know the faces of his pursuers so well that he can tell when they are approaching nearly three blocks away. It is rather amusing than otherwise, he says, to trail one's trailers.

Not only at his house, but at various places he has been, Mr. Drayton has furtively watched the men who cover his movements. One day he was followed by them in cabs when he drove to Claremont, and only a few nights ago he made a cabman drive by a very roundabout route to the New York Athletic Club, just to see what would happen. A man on foot ran after the cab until it left him, apparently out of breath, in the rear.

LONG, HOT CHASE AFTER WOUNDED DOG

Animal on Lower West Side Had Bitten Ten Persons.

Was Shot to Death at the Barge Office—Fireboat Turned Searchlight on Pursuing Crowd.

Several hundred people in the down-town district joined with six policemen of the Church Street Station in an exciting chase last night after a supposedly rabid mongrel dog, which was finally killed by three bullets from the revolvers of the policemen.

The mongrel, which started early in the evening on upper West Broadway, ran through street after street, snapping and biting at every one in his path, and the police say that to their knowledge ten persons were bitten, most of them in the hand, while there were undoubtedly many other persons less severely bitten or scratched by the dog.

John Jordan, fourteen years old, a schoolboy, living at 344 West Broadway, bitten in front of his residence; William Greenberg, nine years old, of 341 Spring Street, bitten at Spring Street and West Broadway, and Matthew Hynes, forty years old, a laborer, of 33 Washington Street, bitten at West Street and Jay Street, had their injuries dressed by Dr. Warner of the Hudson Street Hospital, and were referred to the Pasteur Institute. The seven other persons were not attended at the down town hospitals.

Some one notified the police of the Leonard Street Station that there was a "mad dog" running through the streets on the lower west side, headed south. Sergt. Brown of the Leonard Street Station called up the Church Street Station, informing the Sergeant of the fact, and the latter sent out Patrolman Thayer to notify the policeman on post to be on the lookout for the animal. Patrolman Brownell, on post at Cortlandt and West Streets, soon noticed the dog sauntering down the "farm" on West Street, snapping at people as he went along. At the corner of Cortlandt and West Streets the brute sprang at two women and two men in quick succession, biting each of them on the wrist. Brownell chased the dog into Trainor's saloon at Cortlandt and Greenwich Streets, and, cornering it there, put a bullet into the dog's shoulder. The bullet had little effect except to make the animal more savage, and, dodging the policeman, it darted out under the swinging doors into Greenwich Street.

Two more shots after the fleeing animal attracted all the people in the locality and brought Policemen Zucker and Thayer to the scene. All joined in the chase, and as the crowd took up the pursuit down Greenwich Street it was increased by more people at each block. The yelping dog ran into West Street and finally reached Battery Park, where Policemen Cosnell and Perry augmented the force of bluecoats, and the excitement caused by the chase aroused the firemen on duty on the New Yorker at the Battery, and they turned their searchlight on the hurrying crowd.

At the Barge Office the dog, exhausted from loss of blood and its exertions, was brought down with two more bullets, which killed it.

THE CELTIC WAS IN COLLISION.

Delayed at Liverpool as a Result—Earl of Yarmouth's Parents Among Those on Board.

The White Star liner Celtic arrived yesterday afternoon after a voyage of seven days, thirteen hours, and six minutes. While leaving Liverpool on Wednesday of last week she was in collision with the Johnson liner Heathmore. The boats, according to officers of the Celtic, were leaving their docks. The engines on the Heathmore refused to work and she collided with the Celtic, her anchor puncturing the side of the White Star craft. There was no excitement and the Celtic put back to her dock and was delayed until the next day.

Among the passengers on the Celtic were the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the parents of the Earl of Yarmouth. With them were Lady Jane Seymour, a daughter, and Lord Edward Seymour, the third son. They have come here to attend the wedding of Miss Thaw to the Earl of Yarmouth, in Pittsburg.

The Earl and several friends, including Mr. Thaw, a brother of the Earl's fiancee, met the party at the pier. When the vessel docked the Earl and Mr. Thaw went up the gangway and attempted to board the vessel. They were stopped at the gangway and young Mr. Thaw lost his temper and in forcible language expressed his opinion of the rules of the company. Finally the Earl and his friends were allowed on board the vessel and they greeted the passengers at the foot of the stairway.

Among others on board was a party of railroad men, all officials connected with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, who are on a five weeks' trip to examine the railroad system of the United States. Those in the party are George Banks, Transportation Superintendent; F. Dale, Chief Accountant; J. T. Taplow, Locomotive Department Manager, and James Wharton, Freight Traffic Manager.

Arthur S. Raikes, the Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, was also a passenger. He has been in England for several months, and comes back as Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of Ambassador and Lady Herbert. During the Summer the British Embassy will be in Newport, and Mr. Raikes will be in charge there.

MEXICAN CENTRAL SALE.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 24.—It is reported in well-informed railway circles of Mexico that a transfer of the ownership of the Mexican Central is about to occur. The Rock Island interests are said to be the prospective purchasers. The present visit of President A. A. Robinson to Chicago, St. Louis, and New York is said to be in connection with the deal.

It is known that the stockholders of the Mexican Central are very much dissatisfied with the existing situation as regards the net earnings of that property, and that the road has been on the market for some time. It is said that it is only since the Rock Island-Frisco deal fell through that the Rock Island entered actively upon its campaign of acquiring the Mexican Central.

COOKING SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Dean James Earl Russell of Teachers College announced yesterday that the college had received a gift of $5,000 from Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes for the endowment of a competitive scholarship in domestic science. The scholarship will be awarded upon the basis of an examination, and will be open to the graduates of other colleges. Speaking of the need of training in domestic science, the Dean said:

"The increasing demand for teachers of domestic economy in institutions of all grades, from rural schools to colleges, suggests the desirability of strengthening our departments of domestic art and domestic science. They are now fairly well equipped for the training of special teachers in these subjects, but we have almost no facilities for the advanced work which will soon be called for. We need the full time of an instructor for investigation in the chemistry of foods and stimulants, giving special attention to the changes that take place during cooking.

"Another important field is the production, manufacture, and adulteration of foods. There can be no domestic science until the arts of cooking and food supply are ably supported by expert knowledge in the field of chemistry and economics."

EX-ARMY OFFICER ARRESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 24.—John F. McCarthy of Iowa, Second Lieutenant in the Nineteenth Infantry, lately stationed temporarily at Fort Leavenworth, as a student in the General Service and Staff College, was arrested to-day in Kansas City, Mo., for obtaining money on false pretenses and brought back to this city. He now is in the county jail.

McCarthy handed in his resignation as an officer Thursday night, and then left the city, presumably for St. Louis. Two merchants here claim to have his voucher for his pay for the month of April. It is also alleged that McCarthy sold mortgaged property.

He served as an enlisted man in Company F, Second Infantry, and was made a Second Lieutenant Feb. 2, 1901.

WRIT FOR "AL" ADAMS.

Removal to Sing Sing Prison Prevented by the Application—Justice Scott's Adverse Decision.

A writ of habeas corpus yesterday saved "Al" Adams, the convicted "Policy King," from donning the convict's stripes to-day, Justice Scott, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, having denied the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt made on Adams's behalf after he had been sentenced on Tuesday last to serve a term of imprisonment in the State prison and pay a fine of $1,000. The commitment had been placed in the Sheriff's hands, and it had been arranged to send him to Sing Sing with the ordinary batch of prisoners on the 11 o'clock train this forenoon.

The writ was obtained by James Oliver from Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court, on behalf of Louis Adams, a son. It is returnable on Monday. It said that Adams is detained in the City Prison without due process of law, and called for the production in court of the documents introduced as evidence against Adams. Assistant District Attorney Rand explained that the writ merely called upon the custodians of Adams's person to show cause why he was in prison, and that the only reply could be that he had been convicted of a crime.

Mr. Ridgway in his application for a certificate of reasonable doubt raised the question as to whether it was constitutional to use as evidence against a person papers which had been taken under a search warrant.

Adams occupies Cell No. 108 in the Tombs. According to his son, "Al" Adams, Jr., he is doing well, considering the condition of his health, his age, and the abrupt change from the apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria to the prison cell.

WISKER IS ACQUITTED.

Engineer on the Verge of Collapse When the Jury Returned After Deliberating for Two Hours.

The jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday acquitted John M. Wisker, the engineer of the White Plains local train that ran into a New Rochelle express in the tunnel on Jan. 8, 1902, and killed seventeen persons, who has been on trial on the charge of manslaughter. The jury was out two hours and only two ballots were taken.

Only a few persons were in court when the jury came in. The engineer, apparently on the verge of nervous collapse, sat at the table of his counsel, Frank Moss, and peered into the faces of the twelve men. When told to stand up and face the jurors he trembled so violently that he had to be helped to his feet by Mr. Moss. Of those in the room he seemed to be the only person who was unable to interpret the happy, almost smiling, expressions on the faces of the jurors.

When the words "not guilty" fell from the foreman's lips every eye in the room turned instinctively to the engineer. He sank in his chair, rested his head in his hands, and, with a sob in his voice, whispered: "Thank God!"

Behind the engineer sat his wife and several of his friends. Mrs. Wisker burst into tears and went to her husband's side. Several of the jurors as they passed out wrung his hand, which was hanging limply at his side.

When he aroused himself he arose and grasped Mr. Moss by the hand and then took his wife in his arms and kissed her. The scene was interrupted by a court officer, who tapped him on the shoulder and asked him to turn and face Justice Scott. Then he was told that he was free. Persons nearby congratulated the engineer, who was in tears most of the time.

"God only knows," he said, when he recovered sufficiently to speak, "what I suffered while the jury was out. I can only say that I am innocent, as the jury said, and that I am grateful to the host of friends who have rallied to my aid so nobly and helped me to establish my innocence. I will never be able to repay Mr. Moss what he has done for me."

Wisker is now to be taken into the country by some of his friends. Several persons have offered him positions.

MRS. HETTY GREEN GIVES HER VIEWS ON DIVORCE.

Watches Plaintiffs in Court, and Says Trouble Grows Out of "Prinking Up and Parading."

Mrs. Hetty Green appeared in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to defend an action brought against her by Alice N. Ladd, an administratrix of the estate of her husband, to recover money alleged to be due Mr. Ladd's estate from Mrs. Green.

It was asserted by the plaintiff that Mrs. Green had agreed to purchase stock of a certain Chicago street railway company, and that she failed to do so. The suit was brought to recover commissions which it was alleged would have been paid to Mr. Ladd if the sale had been consummated.

The plaintiff did not answer when the case was called, and Justice Gaynor, who was presiding, dismissed it. Mrs. Green was told by her attorney that she might go home, but she refused, saying that she would remain until court was adjourned, because she wanted to make sure that the case would not be called again.

"The Lord has been very good to me in all my lawsuits," remarked Mrs. Green when she was seen in the women's waiting room in the Court House. "I had to bring an action to foreclose a mortgage against a Presbyterian church in Chicago, and they tried to freeze me out. They even had the ministers of seven different churches preach sermons against me, and they tried to rouse the poor people against me, but I got the money. Before I got through they had to pay me $1,000 more than I asked.

"I was not the mortgagor, but held it as administratrix of an estate. I guess that if those folks want another estate administered they'll come to me. I always try to deal justly with every one, but if any one wants to fight me I'll give him all the fight he wants."

Mrs. Green noticed that the waiting room held a number of women and asked the cause. She was told that it was the day set aside for the trial of undefended divorce suits.

"What a pity," she said. "The trouble is that the women never learn to keep house, but prink up and parade around. Then the men begin to parade around, and trouble begins. It always ends here. I know because I have lived in hotels and have seen it."

NEWSDEALERS PRESENT PROTEST TO MAYOR.

A large delegation of news dealers called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon to protest against the action of Deputy Police Commissioner Piper, who on Saturday caused the arrest of many of them and the removal of their stands to the public pound.

Capt. Piper maintains that all news stands that are situated on corners, and beyond the stoop line are there in violation of a local ordinance. Some of the proprietors have been fined $10.

At the head of the delegation yesterday was Thomas F. Martin, President of the National Newsdealers and Stationers' Association, and M. B. Feeney, counsel for that organization. Mr. Martin told the Mayor they had called on him for relief, hoping he would induce the Police Department to drop "their pernicious activity" and permit the dealers to conduct their stands as in the past, without interference. Mr. Martin admitted that there is an ordinance which the maintenance of the stands violates, but he said no Police Commissioner or administration in the past has endeavored to enforce it.

The Mayor told the delegation that he felt that they had come to the wrong person in calling upon him instead of going to Police Commissioner Greene. He said it would not be proper for him to take the matter under consideration until after they had seen the Commissioner.

Mr. Martin remarked that they had gone over Gen. Greene's head because they feared that he was unapproachable and would not listen to their complaint, but the Mayor assured him the impression was a wrong one.

The committee said they would take the advice of the Mayor and go at once to see the Commissioner, and the Mayor said he would talk to Gen. Greene over the telephone, and see if there would be no more police interference until such time as the newsdealers could arrange to have the present ordinance amended.

When the Mayor telephoned to Police Headquarters he learned that the Commissioner was out of the city, so the delegation deferred their visit.

BOY MESSENGER DECOYED TO A ROOM AND ROBBED

Had Drawn $250 from a Bank for His Employers.

Chloroformed and Beaten in a Boarding House by Two of Three Men Concerned in Bold Plot.

By a plot that had in it all the elements of dime-novel conception and execution three men held up in a room hired for the purpose at 37 East Twenty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon Otto Jahn, a messenger boy employed by Robert Graves & Co., wall paper dealers at 483 Fifth Avenue, and robbed the lad of $250 of his employers' money, which he had just drawn from the bank. A decoy message and a handkerchief saturated with chloroform were the principal agencies employed.

Otto Jahn is fifteen years old, small for his age, and lives at 202 West Fifty-third Street. After luncheon yesterday he started on his bicycle for the Garfield National Bank, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, to draw the $250, which was given him in bills in a sealed envelope. As he came out of the bank with the money in an inside pocket a fashionably dressed stranger met him on the sidewalk and asked him if he wanted to make a quarter by carrying a note to a Mr. Holt at 37 East Twenty-eighth Street. The boy accepted the money and the note and rode to the Twenty-eighth Street house, where he was met by another man, also in frock coat and silk hat. This individual asked him if he were looking for Mr. Holt, and when the boy said that he was offered to show him to Mr. Holt's room.

Together they went to a hall bedroom on the third floor, knocked, and entered. Within was another man of very different appearance from the first two, who looked, as the lad said afterward, like a tough. The man who had accompanied him up stairs quickly locked the door and the other forced the boy up against a wall. Jahn screamed and, as he says, both men set upon him, beating him about the face and head and finally forcing into his mouth a handkerchief saturated with chloroform. Then the pair went through his clothes and extracted the envelope with the money.

By this time Mrs. Celestine Sigod, the landlady of the boarding house, having heard cries in the upper room, had rushed up stairs with a servant and demanded admittance. Suddenly the men unlocked the door and rushed out. One of them brushed Mrs. Sigod aside and the other struck the servant, knocking her down, and both made their escape down stairs.

Mrs. Sigod and the servant went into the room and found young Jahn on the floor, nearly unconscious from the effects of the chloroform and the beating he had received. He told them his story and all went together to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where the case was laid before Capt. O'Connor. Mrs. Sigod said that one of the two well-dressed men had engaged her hall bedroom early in the afternoon and then had gone out to bring in the rough looking individual, saying that he would need help in bringing his baggage up stairs. From that time until the boy showed up with the decoy note the man who had rented the room went constantly in and out of the house, explaining his conduct by saying that he was looking for his luggage. Young Jahn described the man whom he had first met as being about 5 feet 9 inches in height and of dark complexion.

Capt. O'Connor notified the Central Office, and men were put on the case.

During the evening inquiry was made at the house where the boy lived. Jahn was found there, with two black eyes and a very much battered nose. He had tried to keep the matter from his mother, the janitress of 202 West Fifty-third Street, and denied any connection with the case. His identity was verified, however, by the statements of neighbors.

One of the members of the firm of Robert Graves & Co., who called at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, spoke highly of the boy who, he said, had been in their employ for two years. He had often been sent to the bank for money for the office force's salaries, and usually drew about $1,500, but yesterday it happened that the firm having received a number of cash remittances required only the $250.

The robbery, coming so soon after the one in Centre Street in which a boy messenger was seized, taken into a vacant store, and relieved of the money which he had just drawn from a bank, suggested to the police the theory that the men in both cases may be members of the same gang.

"HANDBOOK" MEN INDICTED.

As an outcome of the charges made several weeks ago from his pulpit in the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, that poolrooms and "handbooks" were running in all parts of the borough, and that the police were apparently not doing their duty, the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday afternoon handed up ten indictments against alleged proprietors of handbooks.

Bench warrants were immediately obtained and these were placed in the hands of Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein. The Commissioner at once summoned to Headquarters Capts. Bedell, White, and Reynolds, respectively the commanders of the Adams Street, Bergen Street, and Fifth Avenue Precincts, in which the indicted men are alleged to have been operating. The warrants were turned over to the Captains.

Last night five arrests had been reported, the men being Thomas Ryan of 46 Flushing Avenue, arrested in a restaurant in a basement on Willoughby Street, near Adams; William Sandford of 332 Dean Street, arrested in a saloon at 126 Flatbush Avenue; James Shannon, address refused, arrested in a saloon at Fifth Avenue and First Street; William H. Stringer, address refused, arrested in a saloon at Willoughby and Adams Streets, and Antonio Valdes of 306 Livingston Street, arrested in his cigar store on Fulton Street, near Court Street.

The restaurant in Willoughby Street, where Ryan was arrested, is only a few doors from the famous auction room which Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, makes his headquarters.

BAR "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be eliminated from the catalogue of the class libraries in the public schools in this city, it being the impression of the associate City Superintendents and the Superintendent of Libraries, Claud G. Leland, that the story of Mrs. Stowe served its purpose years ago, and that the sooner the tragedies of the civil war are forgotten the better it will be for the United States.

This decision was reached at a lively meeting of the Associated City Superintendents at a meeting held on Wednesday. Claud G. Leland, who was present at the meeting when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was cut from the list of works to be read by children, is alleged to have been responsible for the action of the body, as the new catalogue is under his direct supervision. When seen yesterday he refused to say anything in regard to the matter. One of the Superintendents said that the ballot resulted in a tie and that Mr. Leland cast the deciding vote. Several of the Superintendents who came from New England were violent in their protests, but to no avail. They insisted that the children of the North should know and love the historic novel, as the children of the South are taught to cherish the stories of those who fought for their States as against the Federation of States. They are not satisfied with the result of the ballot, and intend to fight for the restoration of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to the catalogue, arguing that with the great proportion of children of foreign birth the lessons of the civil war should be learned, and that the purpose of the North in fighting against the disintegration of the Union should be a part of the information of the new citizens of foreign parentage.

36th Season.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'

Central Park Mineral Springs

72d St. and the West Drive

will be open to the public daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. on and after

SUNDAY, APRIL 26th.

20 VARIETIES

BLUE LABEL SOUPS

READY FOR USE AFTER HEATING

ASK YOUR GROCER

CURTICE BROTHERS CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y. U. S. A.

BUTTE PUNISHED FOR STRIKE.

Western Union Company Closes Its Office Because Adequate Police Protection Is Not Given.

BUTTE, Mont., April 24.—Acting upon instructions from Superintendent McMichael at Minneapolis, Manager Wild closed the local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at midnight last night and announced that business through the company's office in this city would be entirely suspended until further notice. This order, Manager Wild said, applies to all leased wires leading into Butte.

The trouble arose out of a strike of messenger boys, and the decision of the company to close its offices here followed an unsuccessful attempt to deliver its messages yesterday. Men were employed at $5 per day, but were pelted with eggs and driven back to the office. The telegraph officials complain that the police protection given to their employes is wholly inadequate.

The Western Union Company yesterday issued this notice in New York City:

"The Western Union Telegraph messengers at Butte, Mont., who are affiliated with labor organizations, demanded large increases of pay and a reduction of hours, which were declined. The company has 23,000 offices and might be called upon for a proportionate increase at all other places if granted at Butte. The messengers went on a strike, and other messengers employed were mobbed by men and boys and prevented from performing their work.

"The Mayor of Butte gave police protection at times, but the police were dispersed by the mob. This state of affairs has been going on for two weeks. Yesterday the mob attacked the office of the company, bombarding it with stones, eggs, &c., and so completely intimidated all other employes that the office had to be closed. It will remain closed until the authorities afford full protection to all the company's employes."

The Postal Telegraph Company has an office in Butte, its service being partly over Canadian Pacific wires.

ENJOINS SIX RAILROADS.

Judge Grosscup's Decision Based on New Elkins Law—Like Ruling in Kansas City Court Promised.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Judge Grosscup to-day entered an order in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, enjoining six railroad companies from discriminating against small shippers in the western territory. The decision is especially important as being the first under the new Elkins law.

The Government, according to the decision, is entitled to the injunction against the offending railroads, under the Inter-State Commerce act, as well as the Elkins law. The ruling applies to fourteen railroads which were covered by proceedings instituted in the Federal Court. Six of these companies were defendants in the local court; the others are under the jurisdiction of the Kansas City Federal Court. Judge Grosscup announced that he and Judge Phillips were of one mind relative to all the points involved, and that the latter would render a like decision.

The decision holds that the Government has the right to bring an action in equity to restrain railroad companies from discriminating either by furnishing lower rates or giving rebates to favored shippers. It further declares that while each injured citizen has a right to such relief in his own behalf, in cases like those under consideration the injured persons are so numerous and the injury to each is so small that it is the duty of the Government to act for them under the power specifically conferred by the statutes.

The railroad companies in the local court affected by the order are: Michigan Central; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Illinois Central, and Chicago and Northwestern. Those in the jurisdiction of the Kansas City court are: Chicago and Alton; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Missouri Pacific; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Wabash and Chicago; Great Western.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 24.—Judge John F. Philips of the United States Circuit Court said to-day that he would not render his decision in the railroad cases until Monday next.

SEABOARD AIR LINE EXTENSION.

Railroad's Plan to Gain an Entrance into Chattanooga.

GADSDEN, Ala., April 24.—The Seaboard Air Line has a corps of engineers at work surveying for an extension of that system from Lock Three to Gadsden.

It is said here that the Seaboard Air Line is anxious to gain an entrance into Chattanooga, and that it has in view the use of the Chattanooga Southern Railroad for that purpose. This line extends from here to Gadsden, ninety miles, and by building from that point to Lock Three the Seaboard would gain a direct entrance into the Tennessee city.

Southern Railway to Enter New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—A story is printed here to-day to the effect that, beginning July 1 the Southern Railway will come into New Orleans, operating the Mobile and Ohio passenger trains in and out of the Illinois Central Union Station. It is said that only the passenger traffic in connection with the St. Louis Division of the Southern-Mobile and Ohio property will be affected, and that at present no severance of the agreement between the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern in the handling of Eastern business is contemplated.

MR. BILLINGS'S AUTO STABLE.

He Purchases a Luxuriously Fitted Structure for His Motor Vehicle.

C. G. K. Billings has bought the new automobile stable at 172 East Seventy-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, the middle one of a row of five ornate structures built last year by Hill & Stout. These buildings, which it is believed were the first of their kind erected in the city for private use, are three stories in height, with fronts of Harvard brick, each one standing on a lot about 20 by 100 feet. Inside they are luxuriously fitted up, containing on the upper floors a living room, which the owner may use if he feels so disposed, a dining room, and small kitchen, in which suppers or light meals may be prepared, and a billiard room.

Mr. Billings's horses, for which he recently completed a fine stable on Washington Heights, will, it is said, engage less of his attention in the future, and his friends say that his automobile house will contain one of the most imposing assortments of motor vehicles to be found in the city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:46 A. M.—114 Eighth Avenue; Felix Tetroni; damage trifling.

10:40 A. M.—66 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; I. Henry; damage, $250.

1:40 P. M.—225 West Thirty-fourth Street; Tillie Cohen; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—712 Sixth Street; James Dunn; damage trifling.

3:05 P. M.—357 Monroe Street; W. J. Solomon; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—180 Elizabeth Street; Joseph O'Neill; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—16 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; August Olsen; damage, $100.

6:43 P. M.—180 Centre Street; L. Santte; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 24.—Fire in the Benedict House Hotel to-night caused a loss of $14,000, falling chiefly on Ransom C. Taylor of Worcester, owner of the house, and James Donnelly, lessee of the hotel.

DETROIT, April 24.—The manufacturing department of H. D. Scherer & Co.'s carriage works, at Jefferson Avenue and Woodbridge Street, was damaged by fire early to-day to the extent of $100,000.

The HISTORY OF MEN'S CLOTHES.
"Styles that were and styles that are."
GREECE 900 B.C.
This was the dress of the statesmen of Greece—
A long flowing robe all made in one piece,
And bound 'round the middle with girdle of gold.
Here are the best styles for men, young and old,
No matter what station in life they may hold.

Special Sale of Men's Suits and Overcoats

Here's a sale of 150 short, loose Box Coats, cut in the top notch of style, of tan covert. Regular price $15. Sale price $12

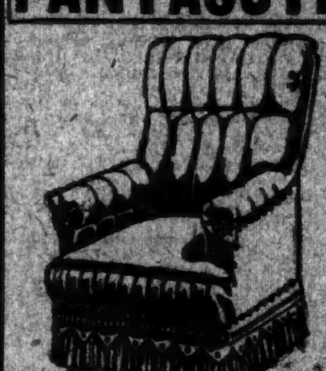
MEN'S SUITS at $12—Special sale of blue and black serges, black cheviots and dark cassimeres. Value $15. Special at $12

MEN'S SUITS at $15—Sale of popular light gray worsteds, blue and black serges, black Thibets and fancy cassimeres. Suits as good at a custom tailor's would cost $25. Our price $15

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. Cor. 8th Ave.

There are CHEATS sold for

PANTASOTE



The imitations look like Pantasote, but their surfaces become hard and brittle, crack, scale and crumble, are dangerously inflammable, and generally worthless.

Pantasote Is Always Satisfactory.

It is always flexible, grows handsomer as it grows older, never cracks, peels or rots; has a fireproof, waterproof, greaseproof and stainproof surface and can be easily cleansed with soap and water. It looks exactly like morocco, wears longer and costs half as much.

Adopted by the U. S. Government and used for ten years by leading Railways, Steamship lines, and Furniture and Carriage Upholsterers.

The name "Pantasote" is stamped on selvage edge of goods in the piece. Insist on getting the genuine and let us know if you don't. Samples free on application.

Pantasote Co., 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Sold in N. Y. City by Peter Schneider's Sons & Co., L. Foreman Fechtman & Co., R. Weiden, John Wanamaker, Stern Bros., H. C. F. Koch & Co., Simpson-Crawford Co., S. Kest, Bloomingdale Bros., B. Altman & Co.

In Brooklyn by Frederick Loeser & Co., Theo. G. Vollgraf, Weston & Kroener, Abraham & Straus, A. D. Matthews & Co.

A Shocking Drinker.

The Girl—Does he drink so terribly?

The Guy—Yes, indeed. Pours it out into his saucer.—Kansas City Independent.

Scarfs:

Most 4-in-hands are machine made, lined with Pongee silk or cotton twill.

Ours are hand-fashioned, self-lined—in make and material like a dollar tie.

Baratheas, Peau de Soies, Gros Grains, 48 cents.

In colors to suit all tastes.

Furnishing values generally equally good.

Brill Brothers

FOUR CONVENIENT STORES. 279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 & 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., cor. 3d Ave.

Trousers, $5.00.

Suits, $15—overcoats, $15—as many as you want. All made to order.

Those are our standard prices; we have others, too, equally reasonable.

Bring us any tailor's $20 samples, and see if we don't match them—probably beat them—at $15.

Sure fit—else don't pay; that's merely the Loftus way.

Write for samples, style book and self-measuring blanks. Express paid everywhere.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.
1191 Broadway Near 28th Street New York

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Paletots and Blouse Coats, made of black taffeta silk.
15.00

Blouse Skirt Coats,—made of black peau de soie or taffetas. Lined with white silk.
16.50

Full length travelling Coats, made of tan, olive or Oxford grey cravenette.
17.00 and 19.50

Half length black voile Coats,—with semi-fitted back. Lace trimmed cape.
23.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suit Dep't.

2d Floor.

Blue, black or white polka dot pique Suits. Military or blouse model, trimmed with lace or white pique. Skirts, plain or with double flounce.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
8.50

Homespun-cheviot Blouse Suits,—trimmed with cloth or braid. Tucked or plain skirts.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
12.50

Blue Cheviot collarless Box Coats, lined with satin.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
7.50

Children's Serge Sailor Suits,
Trimmed with silk braid and embroidery.
3.75

Children's box-pleated and belted Russian Suits,
Sizes 6 to 12 years.
5.50

Children's double breasted Box Coats. Made of blue cheviot,—lined with satin.
Sizes 6 to 12 years.
6.75

Twenty-third Street.

Silent Prophets

Will it be worth something, all summer long, to be told truthfully every day what kind of weather you'll have to-morrow?

Won't it be worth the cost of an accurate, dependable BAROMETER?

A special assortment of handsome styles at $6 and upward.

FIELD GLASSES, PHOTO SUPPLIES.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN.

THREE STORES: 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

ALBANIANS WOUND ANOTHER CONSUL

M. Machkoff, Russia's Representative at Uskub, Attacked.

Sultan Still Anxious to Avoid Bloodshed in Albania, but Does Not Object to it in Macedonia.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch from Belgrade to a news agency says that M. Machkoff, Russian Consul at Uskub, who is also fulfilling the duties of the late M. Sicherbina at Mitrovitza, has been attacked and wounded by Albanians.

M. Sicherbina was assassinated at Mitrovitza while acting as Russian Consul there.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 25.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the Sultan would have sent Edhem Pasha as Commander in Chief of the troops in Albania, but Edhem is suffering from asthma, so the Sultan chose Omer Pasha.

On receiving the announcement Omer turned deadly pale and showed much emotion, for he is advanced in years, is troubled with physical infirmities, his health is frail, and his military ardor, if he ever had any, is extinct. In the Sultan's eyes, however, he possesses the one great qualification that the fullest reliance may be placed upon his strict observance of the Sultan's special injunction to do the utmost to avoid bloodshed in Albania.

The correspondent says this injunction is in curious contrast to that given to the commanders who are directing the operations against the Bulgarian rebels in the vilayets of Salonika and Monastir. There no considerations of humanity are to be allowed to prevail against the declared purpose of the supreme authority.

Another correspondent of The Times, wiring from Verisovitz, Albania, says that in the course of a long interview with Omer Pasha and Shakir Pasha (Governor General of Kossovo) the latter informed him that the names and positions of all the Albanian ringleaders were known, and that it was intended to surround, capture, and exile them all till the country had settled down.

Shakir declared that the real malcontents were only 2 per cent. of the population, while the whole rebellion was engineered by Albanians who had traveled abroad and had become Anarchists.

Omer compared the situation to a small wound in the finger, which was mortifying. Like a good doctor, he said, Turkey had decided to cut off the hand to prevent the poison spreading to the arm.

The news that another Russian Consul had been wounded by Albanians is likely seriously to complicate the Balkan situation. When M. Sicherbina died from the injury inflicted by an Albanian sentry it was generally supposed that Russia would deal more severely with Turkey, in the way of demanding reparation, than she has apparently done. As the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin said: "The death of M. Sicherbina now brings Russia face to face with an entirely fresh task. The honor, the prestige of Russia is now at stake in the Near East. And Russia is not alone in this predicament. All civilized powers are keenly interested in seeing that the inviolability of diplomatic representatives is everywhere preserved."

Russia, however, only, so far as is known, demanded the execution of the murderer of M. Sicherbina. This mild attitude was evidently not to the taste of the Russian press, and the new outrage on M. Machkoff may be followed by much more forcible Russian action.

The Novoe Vremya, regarded as the leading St. Petersburg paper, said of M. Sicherbina's death:

"Turkey must now make evident her resolution to put an immediate and unconditional end to Albanian insubordination. For the sake of maintaining peace in Turkey we have hitherto threatened the Slavs that unless they follow our advice we will not sacrifice for them a single drop of our own blood. But now that the blood of our Consul has been shed in consequence of the wicked indulgence extended by the Turkish Government to the Albanians—shed, moreover, at the hands of a Turkish soldier—Turkey must understand the weight and the danger of the responsibility which lies upon her, and must at last comprehend that it is high time to put an end to the comedy which she is playing by commissions of pacification in Albania.

"The Albanians must be pacified at once and for ever by the only means for which they have any respect, and Russia must be given guarantees that her representatives in Old Servia will no longer have any need of escorts and cavasses in order to be able to go about their work of peace and reform without risking their lives."

TURKEY PREVENTING REFORMS.

Hilmi Pasha Fettered in Macedonia by Orders from Constantinople—He Is Surrounded by Spies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 25.—According to trustworthy information, says the Sofia correspondent of The Times, the position of Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector General in Macedonia, is becoming more difficult. Though he is possessed of the best intentions, he is practically powerless to carry out advisable measures, being completely fettered by orders from Constantinople and surrounded by spies.

Hilmi has been given a military coadjutor, who sees all the Inspector General's correspondence and enjoys the privilege of a private wire to Constantinople.

This, says the correspondent, the system whereby the reforms imposed by the powers were successfully thwarted in Crete is now being pursued in Macedonia.

The correspondent quotes the Vecherna Poshta, which says that the Turkish Government has taken measures to distribute bands of Bashi-Bazouks in the frontier districts for the purpose of overawing the local population.

FOREIGNERS SAFE IN CHINA.

Alarmist Reports Untrue—Suggestion That It Is to Russia's Interest to Spread Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 25.—There is no justification, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, for the alarming reports about China published in Europe and America. It is not true that the legations at Peking are laying in supplies or that the United States Legation is asking for reinforcements, in view of an expected outbreak. In spite of recent undesirable appointments, the best informed legations are not apprehensive for the lives and property of foreigners in the interior of China, who travel unmolested.

Things were quite different in 1900, says the correspondent. Then the Chinese would not be seen associating with foreigners. Now they treat them courteously and welcome them as guests at their homes.

The correspondent says that Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, seems to be the greatest alarmist, and adds that it is Russia's policy to represent China's condition in the worst light possible in order to justify the retention of a large body of troops in Manchuria.

VISIT BY KING EDWARD TO THE POPE ARRANGED.

His Majesty to Start from the British Embassy, Which Is a Great Concession by the Vatican.

ROME, April 24.—Great satisfaction is felt at the Vatican at an official announcement made to-day, that King Edward will visit the Pope, although some arrangement by which the British sovereign would not have to start from the British Embassy for the Vatican would have been preferred.

The concession that his Majesty start from the Embassy met with strong opposition from some of the Vatican advisers, and this was only overcome through the personal intervention of the Pope, who said he would not allow details of form to interfere with a meeting which he much desired, as he wished to maintain with King Edward the same good relations and friendly intercourse he had had with his Majesty's mother.

At the Quirinal, where the point is always made not to interfere with the relations guests desire to maintain with the Pope, thus demonstrating the complete independence of the Papacy, it is remarked that the Vatican, in allowing King Edward to start from an embassy accredited to the King of Italy, a concession hitherto constantly refused, has created a precedent that may in the future prove most embarrassing to the Holy See.

PEOPLE FLEEING FROM TETUAN

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 25.—The panic in Tetuan is increasing, says the Tangier correspondent of The Times. Some Europeans and large numbers of Jews are leaving the town.

BRITISH COMMISSION FOR THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Appointed by Royal Proclamation—Lord Peel Chairman—Distinguished Men Among the Members.

LONDON, April 24.—The Royal Commission for the St. Louis Exposition was gazetted to-day. The Prince of Wales is President and Viscount Peel is Chairman. There are thirty-five other members.

The notification of the appointment of the commission is couched in the usual quaint phraseology, according to which the King is pleased to issue a commission under the royal sign manual to "our most dear son and councilor, his Royal Highness, George, Prince of Wales, President; our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councilor, Arthur Wellesley, Viscount Peel, Chairman." The other Commissioners, who are variously described as "our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councilor," "our right trusty and well-beloved cousin," or "our trusty and well-beloved," include the Earl of Jersey, Earl Howe, Lord Inverclyde, Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Avebury, Lord Plunkett, Sir E. J. Poynter, P. R. A., Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R. A., and E. A. Abbey, R. A.

After mentioning that an international exhibition will be held at St. Louis in 1904, the announcement proceeds:

Whereas, it is our wish that our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and our dominions beyond the seas shall be represented at said Exhibition, and that our subjects shall partake therein, now know ye that we, considering the premises and earnestly desiring to promote the success of said Exhibition, and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorized and appointed you to be our Commissioners to obtain and distribute full information as to the best mode whereby our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and our dominions beyond the seas may be duly represented, and to assist with your advice and co-operation and generally to promote the success of said Exhibition.

And our will and pleasure is that you or any three or more of you, when and so often as you need or as the occasion shall require so long as this our commission shall continue in force, do report to us in writing under your hands and seals, respectively, all the proceedings of yourselves had by virtue of these presents.

The proclamation concludes by providing that the commission shall continue in full force "until the various proceedings in connection with the Exhibition are concluded," by providing that three or more form a quorum, and by appointing Col. C. L. Watson Secretary.

ARTIST'S VIEW OF ROOSEVELT.

Theobald Chartran Says He Never Had "a More Restless or More Charming Sitter."

PARIS, April 25.—The Figaro this morning published an interview with Theobald Chartran, the artist, about his experience while painting the portrait of President Roosevelt. M. Chartran says:

"It was difficult to get the President to sit still. I never had a more restless or more charming sitter. He speaks French like a boulevardier, and wittily."

M. Chartran did not try to depict the official Roosevelt, but rather the private man. The portrait will be exhibited at the coming Salon.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Md., April 24.—The opposition of the citizens of Easton and Talbot County to capital punishment has saved from the gallows Lewis D. Green, a negro who was to have been hanged to-day for the murder of Carrie Price. The gallows had been erected and the condemned man was receiving final religious consolation when Gov. Smith called up the Sheriff by telephone and informed him that the sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment.

Green was an oysterman. He killed Carrie Price because she refused to receive his attentions. Green was found guilty upon his own confession and Gov. Smith set April 3 as the date of execution. On March 29 Gen. Joseph B. Seth, the counsel, accompanied by residents of Easton, applied to the Governor for commutation to life imprisonment, on the ground that residents of Talbot County were opposed to capital punishment and the infliction of the death penalty would demoralize the community. The Governor took the case under advisement and granted a respite of three weeks because the day first set for the execution was Arbor Day, the idea being to avoid interrupting unpleasantly the celebration of the day by school children. He then set to-day.

Green was really responsible for the death of two persons. He escaped from jail, took refuge at the home of a sister near here, where his brother shot and killed Deputy Sheriff John Thompson, who attempted to arrest the murderer. The brother is now serving a long sentence.

TRIED TO LEAP FROM TRAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 24.—Archibald Dabney, a young attorney, son of the late Prof. Walter Dabney, formerly Dean of the University of Virginia Law School Faculty and First Assistant Secretary of State under Cleveland's second Administration, is lying critically ill at the hospital here from the effects of a desperate attempt at suicide. While affected with mental aberration he tried to leap through a window of a Pullman coach on an express train on the Southern Railroad near Oak Ridge this morning.

Mr. Dabney was returning from Spartanburg, S. C., where he had been on legal business. The porter of the car heard a crash of glass, then saw Mr. Dabney hanging far out of the car window, trying to drag his body through. The porter caught him by the feet and saved him from instant death. Mr. Dabney's jugular vein was nearly severed, and he was otherwise injured.

MRS. TYNER LIKELY TO ESCAPE PROSECUTION

No Evidence Offered That She Took Government Papers.

Her Nephew Says That Official Knew of the Raid—Postmaster General Payne Is Worried.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Abstraction of the contents of the safe in the Assistant Attorney General's office in the Post Office Department has caused more stir than anything that has taken place in Washington for a long time. The testimony in the case showing how Mrs. James N. Tyner took the papers was sent to-day to Attorney General Knox by Postmaster General Payne, in order that the former might determine whether criminal proceedings are called for.

Mr. Knox has asked for proof that public documents were taken, and has inquired what Mr. Payne's wishes are in the case. The two Cabinet officers will have a conference on the case to-morrow. Unless it can be shown that the papers taken were Government property, in Mr. Knox's opinion, there could be no prosecution.

A surprising contribution to the mystery of the case was made to-day by Harrison J. Barrett, Tyner's nephew, and son of one of the women who rifled the safe. According to Barrett, George A. C. Christianey, acting head of the Post Office law bureau, knew exactly what Mrs. Tyner was going to do when she went into the room, for she told him all about it. This, if true, makes it very strange that Mrs. Tyner should have let Hammer and Mrs. Barrett in the hall and admitted them through another door, unknown to the employes of the office. It could have been done only to blind Christianey's subordinates. Barrett's statement is as follows:

"Mr. Tyner is an old man. He is nearly eighty. His wife and her sister, Mrs. Barrett, are also old women. Mr. Tyner is sick, probably on his death bed. He desired to see certain personal papers which he kept in the safe in his office in the Post Office Department. Like most old men when they are sick, he thought it of great importance that he have the papers and trinkets at once. The papers were deeds to land in Dakota and some personal trinkets belonging to Mrs. Tyner.

"Mr. Tyner asked his wife to go to his office and get the things from his safe. Fearing she would not be able to unlock the vault, he instructed her to get a man who had often opened the doors for Mr. Tyner when he forgot the combination.

"Mrs. Tyner went to the office with Mrs. Barrett, saw Mr. Christianey, and explained her mission. She was even asked if she would like to have the services of a janitor to help her in finding the papers. She went into the room, had the safe opened, and secured the papers and trinkets which her husband desired. She did not even take them home herself, but sent them by a messenger.

"Shortly afterward, two messengers, dispatched from the Post Office Department, came to the house and demanded the papers. The papers being of a personal nature, the Tyners refused to return them, simply because they thought they were of no interest to any one outside the family. When, later, Mr. Tyner's dismissal was received from Secretary Payne, and it became known that the matter had been deemed so serious as to be placed in the hands of the Attorney General, a legal friend of the family was called in, who advised that the papers be shown to Mr. Bristow."

The Postmaster General is plainly upset and worried about the raid, and the more so as comments are freely being made about the evidences of looseness in the investigation of the Post Office scandal.

No search had ever been made of Tyner's safe, notwithstanding the fact that he was under a cloud, and that his nephew and former assistant, Barrett, was under investigation. No one knew what papers were in the safe. No attempt had ever been made to secure the papers and ascertain whether there was anything in them that might aid in the investigation, and this notwithstanding the fact that Tyner had been on leave of absence since March 9.

Hence the Government appears to be powerless. If the papers are extorted from the Tyners, there will be nothing to show whether they are all there, or whether important documents are missing. Nobody knows or ever will know but the Tyners and those whom they chose to take into their confidence. One of their attorneys, R. Ross Perry, to-day called on the Postmaster General and offered, if Mr. Payne would go to Tyner's house, to let him see the papers in Mrs. Tyner's presence, but not to let them go out of her hands.

Mr. Payne replied that it would be of no use to him to see the papers, since he had no way of knowing whether they were all there or not, and since Mrs. Tyner could show him any papers she liked and assert that there were no more. He said that Mrs. Tyner had had an opportunity to show the papers when the two Post Office Inspectors arrived at the house immediately after they were taken there, and before they were taken out of the original package. Mrs. Tyner refused to let the inspectors see the papers.

The discovery that no attempt had been made to examine Tyner's safe during all the time that the investigation was in progress was followed by the discovery that until lately no attention has been paid to the safes of Mr. Machen or any of the other people under investigation. Machen's safe was searched a short time ago, according to report, but he and the others involved in the investigation have had free access to their papers, and have had unlimited opportunity to do what they please.

One of the persons under investigation has been busy for some time packing up his papers, and it is asserted that he has carried many of them away from the department in boxes. In contrast with this is the method pursued by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, when he had a free hand down in Cuba, at the time he was investigating the Rathbone scandal. He suspended the suspected parties and refused to allow them to enter the places where their safes and papers were. He would not even allow Rathbone to enter the building.

Mr. Bristow to-day refused to answer the question whether he had recommended the suspension of Mr. Christianey, but said he had not recommended that of Mr. Machen. Mr. Payne, when asked whether he would suspend any man whose suspension was asked by Bristow, replied that he would give the recommendation every consideration, but would exercise his independent judgment.

The part played by Christianey in the rifling of the safe is a subject of earnest inquiry to-day. His friends were saying last night that he reported the presence of the women and Hammer to his superiors, and that two Secret Service Inspectors were posted at the main door, but that meanwhile the party had escaped. This is now learned to be entirely untrue.

After Mrs. Tyner entered the office it was an hour before the matter was reported to Mr. Payne. Mr. Christianey's friends claim that the women were still there at the time. Other evidence is to the effect that they were there only a few minutes and were all gone before Christianey discovered the rifling. It took Hammer, the safe expert, only ten minutes to open the safe, and as the women immediately bundled up all the papers and took them out without discarding any, the question is asked what there could have been to detain them there an hour.

Some confusion exists as to Tyner's position in the service, and his title has led some people to the assumption that he is an employe of the Department of Justice. This is not correct. The title "Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department" is a misnomer. He is actually Attorney General for the Post Office Department. He is appointed by the Postmaster General and removable by him, and has nothing to do with the Department of Justice. He is the head of the law division of the Post Office Department.

The officials concerned in the investigation decline to say whether the loose methods under which the investigation has been conducted will now be replaced by stronger ones, similar to those used by Mr. Bristow in Cuba. It is generally believed that at least one suspension has been recommended by Mr. Bristow. In view of the fact that the accused officials have had plenty of time to get their papers away, it is doubted whether such action will be useful at this late date.

LOCK UP DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Famous Document, in Danger of Becoming Illegible, Will Never Be Exhibited Again to the Public.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Declaration of Independence is to be seen no more by the public. An order has been issued that henceforth the historic manuscript shall be kept under lock and key in a great fire and light proof safe. The Declaration will never be exhibited again at any of the great international fairs.

This decision was reached to-day as the result of an examination of the document by a committee of the American Academy of Sciences, now in session in this city. Action was taken at the instance of Secretary Hay, whose attention has been called to the sad state of the famous document by Andrew Allen, Librarian of the State Department. Most of the text of the Declaration is still legible, but only one or two of the signatures can be made out. There is only a trace of the autograph of John Hancock, the first to sign.

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Wines distinguished for nearly 100 years for the remarkable refinement of their flavor and the delicacy of their bouquet.

Leading Dealers.

G. A. R. MAY ELECT A DEMOCRAT

Gen. John C. Black Has Started a Canvass for Election as Commander in Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, ex-Pension Commissioner, is a candidate for Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The annual encampment will not be held until next Summer at San Francisco, but the campaign for Commander in Chief has already begun.

Numerous letters are being received by the comrades in this city in behalf of Gen. Black, and the statement is made that the Department of Illinois has declared for him. He is popular with the Grand Army men, but the fact that he is a Democrat may militate against his success.

There seems to be an understanding that only Republicans shall be elected to the supreme command. Whether this be so or not, it is certain that none but Republicans have ever been chosen Commander in Chief.

A local commander, in discussing the probability of Gen. Black's selection, said: "Since the war with Spain, some of the veterans have developed the opinion that it would be a good thing for the organization if a Democrat were elected Commander in Chief. Just how far this feeling exists, however, I cannot say. Personally we all like Gen. Black. If he is beaten, his politics will do it."

FRIAR QUESTION UP AGAIN.

Army Chaplain Will Present the Result of His Investigations to the Vatican—Archbishops Confer.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Root and the Rev. Edward J. Vattmann, Chaplain of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, had an important conference to-day concerning affairs in the Philippines. While both parties to the conference were reticent as to details, it is known that it related to the friar question and to the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the "Americanizing" of the islands.

Chaplain Vattmann has been granted by the War Department a leave of absence for six months, with permission to visit Europe. He left to-day for Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and will sail for Europe May 9. Before his return to the Philippines he will confer with the authorities of the Catholic Church at Rome.

More than a year ago, with the knowledge and consent of this Government, Chaplain Vattmann was directed by the authorities of the Catholic Church in the United States to make a thorough investigation of church questions in the Philippines, and to report his conclusions to the hierarchy.

This report he submitted to the Archbishops at their annual meeting yesterday. The Philippines question was discussed fully by the Archbishops, practically to the exclusion of other matters.

LACK OF CRAPE COST LEGACY.

Mr. Reitzenstein Did Not Wear It When Mr. Strohn's Wife Died, So Was Cut Off in the Will.

Because he failed to put a band of crape on his hat when the wife of his business partner, Adolph A. Strohn, died, H. G. Reitzenstein of Brooklyn is not remembered with a legacy in the will of Mr. Strohn. He died at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, in October last, leaving an estate said to be worth several hundred thousands of dollars. His will was made public yesterday.

Mr. Strohn and Mr. Reitzenstein were for many years engaged in business together as wholesale tobacconists in Front Street, Manhattan. Mr. Strohn's wife died in 1899. In his will he says:

As my former partner, after the death of my wife, has not shown to the world around him that he felt with me a kind of natural sympathy in my bereavement, not even spent 75 cents for a crape around his hat, therefore, H. Guido Reitzenstein, in Brooklyn, shall be excluded from any benefit of my testament.

Mr. Strohn leaves various sums to his relatives by marriage, in some instances making the legacies payable to them when they have reached certain ages, as thirty-five, thirty-six, or forty years. The testator says that these provisions are made so that the beneficiaries may come into possession of the money when they are old enough to know how to handle it.

SAYS FATHER AND UNCLE SEIZED $300,000 ESTATE.

Katherine Wilson Asserts Relatives Conspired to Destroy Her Grandfather's Will in Her Favor.

Trial of the suit brought by Miss Katherine Wilson, now nineteen years old, for the partition of the estate of her grandfather, Henry Wilson, who died in June of 1901, was begun yesterday before Justice O'Gorman and a jury in the Supreme Court. The estate amounts to more than $300,000, and the assertion of the young woman is that her father, Charles H. Wilson, and her uncle, Frank B. Wilson, conspired to destroy the grandfather's will, which made her and her sister, Mrs. Adelaide Lyons, the chief beneficiaries. The object of this, she charges, was that the men, as heirs at law of their father, might obtain possession of the estate.

In the action Miss Wilson names her father and uncle as defendants in the suit, with several other interested parties, including Mrs. Lyons, John Robinson, and Robert D. Evans, who are said to have been the executors of the will that was destroyed. Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck is representing Miss Wilson in the action, being associated with Frederick Durgan. F. E. Ogden represents the defendants, all of which, save the father and uncle, are friendly with the plaintiff.

As a portion of her suit, Miss Wilson seeks to establish the will of the grandfather, who cared for her and her sister for many years. She says her father and uncle have themselves appointed to administer the estate, on the ground that the elder Wilson died intestate.

Mr. Durgan, in opening Miss Wilson's case, said that for many years Charles and Frank Wilson had by their conduct embittered their aged father's declining years, and that no colors were vivid enough to paint the manner in which they had acted. He said that Henry Wilson was compelled, in 1892, to take care of his granddaughters, and maintained and educated them until his death.

Mr. Evans testified that Henry Wilson, who was a goldbeater, kept his will in the front basement room of his house. His son, Charles H. Wilson, was employed by him, and did his work in that room and had access to the safe. His daughters, Adelaide and Katherine, lived in West Forty-eighth Street with their grandfather.

Mr. Evans said that after the funeral he found Charles H. Wilson and his wife counting some money at a table. Their daughters, Adelaide and Katherine, were counting it with them.

"I said to Charlie," Mr. Evans said, "'I've got the combination of your father's safe in the room where his jewels are, and I'm ready to open it whenever you give the word.' Charlie went out with me, and said it was not necessary. There isn't any will in evidence, he added.

"He told me another time he had the combination, and said, 'By the way, Robert, the girls get 85 per cent of the old man's property by his will.' I asked him what he was going to do about it, and he said he would not stand for it, and said, 'The will is in my possession.'"

Mr. Robinson testified that he was the Principal of Public School No. 34. He said that the elder Wilson had talked to him about his sons, saying that the oldest was a drunkard and that he had to support his children.

Wilson told Mr. Robinson, he said, that he had left his executors $2,500 each, but he never saw any will. The case will be continued to-day.

Mrs. George Harvey Buys a Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 24.—Lawyer A. Atlee Rhoads, administrator of the estate of the late Ludlow Woolley, sold to Herbert E. Bowen of New York the Woolley farm, of thirty-five acres, at West Deal, adjoining the grounds of Col. George Harvey. It is understood that Mrs. Harvey has purchased the tract of Mr. Bowen, and that it will become a part of the Harvey estate. The consideration is said to have been about $10,000. Present plans of Mrs. Harvey are said to include a scheme for beautifying a lake which is a portion of the property.

Simpson Crawford Co.
Sixth Ave 19th to 20th Sts
ILLUSTRATED SONGS TO-DAY, 2:30 to 6 P. M. IN OUR Restaurant

ANNOUNCEMENT. To-day, April 25th, and Monday, April 27th, 12:30, 1:15 and 3:00 P. M. in our Restaurant, on the Eighth Floor, Monsieur Le Chevalier Louis De Guille, the renowned tenor, late with the Adelina Patti Opera Company, will render selections from popular and favorite operas.

The Two Best Clothing Offers We Have Ever Made.
Second Floor.

$9.75
For Men's SUITS & TOPCOATS
WORTH UP TO $15.00.
AMONG the suits will be found fine pure worsted suitings, fancy cheviots, nobby cassimeres, best Thibets and excellent serges. Each and every garment lined with best quality serge. All made in every detail according to our high standard. Every man may be fitted. The Overcoats comprise Thibets, coverts and cheviots in Oxford, tan and black. Short or extreme long swagger style. Note window display.

$13.75
For MEN'S SUITS
WORTH UP TO $22.50.
AT this price we offer the finest tailored hand-made garments to be found in New York, comprising every high-class worthy fabric, in styles found only at custom-tailor shops. Besides fancy effects are embraced Black Clay Worsteds and Thibets. Men seeking superlatively good clothes should take advantage of this very unusual opportunity.
Note window display.

Special. Men's Hats, $1.35. Men's fine Fur Felt Derbies, new Spring blocks; regular $2.00 value, at $1.35

Special. Youths' Suits, $4.75. Special in Youths' Long Trousers; about a hundred odd Suits of fine Worsteds and Serges; regularly sold up to $10 at $4.75

Special. Men's Trousers, $2.95. Men's Trousers of Worsteds, Outing Flannels and Wool Crashes; $3.50 to $5.00 values, all sizes at $2.95

BOYS' CLOTHING NEWS.
Second Floor.
IT took no little time and intelligent hard work to produce and assemble the stock of Boys' Clothing we now show. We pride ourselves upon the result. Perfection was never before so closely reached—perfection in styles, stuffs and workmanship. As for prices—they run the entire range from the lowest that commands worthful quality to the necessary upward point that insures quality in the superlative degree.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS of blue serge and wool crash, silk trimmings..... $2.95
BOYS' SUITS, comprising the nobblest styles of the season, in all the most wanted fabrics. Boys of all ages may share, from 2 1-2 to 16 years. This is also an unprecedented offering, and must appeal to all mothers of boys seeking superior garments at the price of the inferior sort..... $3.95
BOYS' SAILOR NORFOLK and DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, large variety of pretty patterns; every serviceable and worthy fabric represented; all sizes, 3 to 16 years..... $4.95
CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS and NOVELTIES of finest imported domestic weave in serges and worsteds, beautifully trimmed; sizes 2 1-2 to 12; special; worth up to $12, at..... $7.95
BOYS' TOPCOATS and REEFERS, all the new effects in rough cheviots and serges, $4.95

A Sale of Sporting Goods.
Second Floor.
Crescent Golf Clubs, made by Spalding Co., sold elsewere at $1.50; every one guaranteed, socket drivers included..... 50
Haskell Golf Balls; regular $6.00 grade, special at..... $4.25
Thistle Golf Balls; regular value $3; special, at, dozen..... $1.50
Tennis Rackets, well seasoned hickory frame, best grade Oriental gut, reinforced neck, equal to any $2.00 Racket, special at..... 95
Wright & Ditson Champion Hip Tennis Balls; 1903 model; regular 40c. kind..... 25
Baseball Gloves; padded palm and web finger; equal to the $1.50 grade..... 50
Catchers' Mitts; genuine buckskin, padded palm, deep pocket; equal to the $1.50 Glove, at..... 65
Fold Weno Film Cameras, No. 3; take 3¼x4¼ pictures; fitted with rapid rectilinear lens and automatic shutter, Bausch & Lomb type; sold elsewhere at $11.25; special at..... $5.00
Special Plate Cameras, No. 1; take 4x5 pictures; complete with carrying case, plate holder and one dozen seed plates; regular value $6.50; special at..... $4.00

Our Bijou Booths
Each Side of Main Entrance.
Devoted Exclusively to Women's Neckwear. Daintiest Conceptions in Exquisitely Fine Hand Needlework Are Here Shown.
Beautiful Top Collars, easily worth 50c. and 65c., our special price..... 29
Collar and Cuff Sets; finest workmanship; remarkably good value at $3.00 to $3.50, our special price..... $1.65
Plain Linen Collars and Cuffs, Top Collars, Stocks; endless variety, irreproachable as to style and fit.

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Chiffon Veiling; all shades, including latest Millinery effects; values up to 98c. yard; our special price..... 49

Phonographs, Records, Musical Instruments.
Basement.
DISC RECORDS, 18c. for 7-inch; 37c. for 10-inch.
Climax Disc Records—about 5,000 of them, comprising 400 titles that usually sold for 50c. and $1.00, will be on sale Saturday for 18c. for 7-inch, and 37c. for 10-inch.
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE, including 12 seven-inch records and 300 needles; value $18.25; special at..... $9.95
EDISON GEM PHONOGRAPH, $10.00.
EDISON STANDARD PHONOGRAPH $20.00.
EDISON HOME PHONOGRAPH $30.00.
All equipped with very latest improvements.
Also sold on time. Step in and make your own terms. Prices not advanced.
NOTE—We make this outfit our special number for Saturday:
Edison "Home" Phonograph, including one dozen Edison Records; 30-inch Brass Horn and full nickel stand.
$3.00 Down and $1.00 Weekly.
The new style Record Boxes, with extra wooden tray. Very strong and durable:
12-peg, 19c.; 15-peg, 25c.; 24-peg, 35c.; 28-peg, 49c.; 36-peg, 59c.
Phono Oil, per bottle, 7c.
Record Wash, per bottle, 35c.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Big cut in Mandolins, Guitars and Violins. The Mark Stein finest grade instrument will go here tomorrow at a great sacrifice. Here is a chance to obtain a first-class instrument at about half-price:
Mandolins that usually sold for $22.50, $25.50, $35.00, are..... $16.50
Mandolins that usually sold for $19.25, $12.50, $11.25, are..... $9.50
Guitars that usually sold for $16.00, $11.50, $9.75, are..... $7.50
Guitars that usually sold for $8.50, $6.50, $5.50, are..... $4.00
Violins that usually sold for $15.00, $12.75, $10.00, are..... $8.50
Violins that usually sold for $8.00, $6.00, $5.00, are..... $4.50

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OUR celebrated Norfolk Jackets or Sack Coats, with Knickerbockers, $8 to $15. Made from all the new fabrics. Separate Knickers, $3 to $6. Caps to match, $1. Shoes, $2.50.
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WILKE REFRIGERATORS
are the standard of excellence. They are lined with half inch plate glass throughout, and are unique in many other points. They are worthy of your entire confidence in the important matter of preserving the food you eat
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The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Many of Yesterday's Remarkable Offerings Are Continued Today

Yesterday's extraordinary merchandise news crowded this store all day long. Many of the offerings are still on sale this morning, but the chances of their being exhausted early in the day prevent specific mention.

The store was never more interesting to shoppers than it is today.

In a Persian Garden

Song Cycle. By LIZA LEHMAN

RENDERED BY

MRS. BEATRICE FINE, . . *Soprano* — Mr. F. W. JAMESON, ... *Tenor*
MISS BESSIE BONSALL, . . *Contralto* — Mr. FREDERICK WHEELER, . . *Basso*

In the Piano Store at 1 o'clock, also at 4 o'clock P. M. Today.

Some Remarkable Offerings of Boys' New Spring Clothing

THIS is an offering that will be valuable to all parents of boys, no matter what particular style of suit they prefer, because the offering includes all the popular styles that boys wear. The collection is made up entirely from the finer lines of suits such as sell in our own stock at $6 to $8.50. All of the popular materials are used and the variety of patterns is very large, indeed. Sizes are complete in the various sorts. Today you can choose any style of suit or top-coat in the following list at $4.75. The collection includes

Boys' Sailor Suits in sizes for 3 to 12 years, regularly $6 to $8.
Boys' Norfolk Jacket Suits in sizes for 7 to 16 years, regularly $6 to $8.50.
Boys' Double-breasted Suits in sizes for 8 to 16 years, regularly $6 to $8.50.
Boys' Jacket, Vest and Trouser Suits in sizes for 9 to 16 years, regularly $6 to $9.
Boys' Single-breasted Jacket Suits in sizes for 8 to 16 years, regularly $7 to $8.50.
Boys' Top-coats in sizes for 7 to 16 years, regularly $6 to $8.50.

Choose Today at $4.75

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Watches

Under-Price

THIS is an offering of Women's 14 karat Gold Hunting Case Watches with Waltham and Elgin movements, in plain, engine-turned and engraved cases, that sell regularly at $20; today at

Fifteen Dollars Each

Every watch is fully guaranteed as a timekeeper.

Coming at a time when watch prices are advancing, this is rather an exceptional opportunity.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

An Astonishing Offering Of Girls' Coats

WE offer today the best bit of good fortune, for you to share in, that we've had to tell about in a long while.

A manufacturer came to us first—they usually do—with his sample line of Girls' Spring coats—a particularly beautiful group; for he is a designer of rare ability and good taste. Many of the coats are in the favorite white and cream shades; of open weave materials. Others are of canvas, peau de soie and broadcloth, and all are richly trimmed and appliqued. Sizes are for 6 to 14 years; and real values are $22.50 to $35—a conservative estimate. Today, all are marked

Fifteen Dollars Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Hats

STRAW HAT season for the little ones is coming close. We're ready with a splendidly varied collection of the new styles in hats for school and play-time wear.

Hints:

Sailor Hats with the new bell crown and broad brim; in Milan, burnt or Tuscan straw. $1.25 to $4.

Roll-brim Hats with colored facing, band and bow or sash. $2.25 to $2.75.

Roll-brim Sailor Hats, with ribbon streamers; in rough and Milan straw; in plain white or mixtures. 50c to $4.50.

Imported Sailor Hats, with velvet ribbon or band and bow of satin ribbon, for girls. $5 to $8.

Second floor, Broadway.

Reductions On Women's Covert Coats

THE selling has waxed fast and furious, and already there are breaks in the sizes of some popular styles that would be difficult to repair.

We group certain of these lines today at three prices—that will take these handsomely tailored coats, in the best of the season's styles, away from here in a hurry. These classes:

$12 to $15 Coats at $10
$15 to $20 Coats at $13.50
$22.50 to $25 Coats at $18

This is news that will cause a good many women—say a hundred and fifty—to get their covert coats today.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Special Offering of Carriage and Wrist Bags

IT'S not a very large group, either, so early coming is advisable. These Wrist Bags and the long-shaped Carriage Bags represent astonishingly good values for their prices. Leathers are varied and handsome, inside finish is fine and the chains and frames are German silver in rose gold, oxidized, and gun-metal finishes. Altogether an unusual offering of fine bags at very low prices. Details:

At $3, worth $4.50

Genuine walrus Wrist Bags; finest quality heavy German silver frames, in rose gold and oxidized finish; large knob clasp; silk-lined; in tan, gray and black; fitted with purse to match.

At $3, worth $4.50 and $5

Genuine walrus and seal Wrist Bags; of best stock; silk-lined; German silver frames and chains in artistic designs; in rose gold, oxidized and gun-metal finish; two of the newest shapes; with large knob clasps; inside frames; some fitted with German silver-mounted purse and vinaigrette; in tan, gray, brown, green and black.

At $3, worth $5

Carriage Bags; 5 x 9 in.; in tan, gray, brown or black genuine walrus; silk-lined; gilt and gun-metal jeweled clasps; fitted with calf-lined card case; some with memorandum tablet and coin purse, with jeweled clasp.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Men's Suits

OUR Clothing Store has a remarkably handsome array of Suits to show to men who have such a purchase in mind today.

Among the Sack Suits we present the choicest and best stock of fancy cheviots and worsted suits that we have ever gathered. There is a particularly handsome collection at $15. Beautiful patterns in fancy cheviots and worsteds, made up with a great deal of hand-work, so that they will keep their character and shape for two seasons of ordinary wear, at $20 and $25.

A very handsome line of neat worsted Sack Suits made up in a style that in workmanship and finish compares favorably with custom-made suits at double the price, at $30.

Double-breasted Frock Coats and Vests of excellent black thibet vicuna, made up in the very best style and thoroughly tailored, at $20, $25 and $35.

Cutaway Frock Suits, of black unfinished worsteds; serge-lined at $15; silk-lined at $20, $25 and $30.

A handsome line of Striped Worsted Trousers, such as you would regularly pay $5 for, at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Negligee Shirts

70c, worth $1 and $1.50

THE time of all to offer Negligee Shirt bargains is when men are just beginning to look over summer wardrobes and figure out how many shirts they're going to need to see them through.

So we planned this unusual offering with that end in view—to anticipate men's needs. So tempting is it, that men will buy these shirts by the half-dozens—who wouldn't, when you can save from a third to more than half, on brand new, handsome shirts?

Materials are percale and madras, splendidly made up in a variety of stylish designs and colorings; including all-white and white-and-black. We secured 4400 of these shirts, made to sell this season at $1 and $1.50, from the manufacturer, at a figure which makes it possible to sell them

At 70c Each

All regular sizes; cuffs detached.

Ninth street aisle.

A Clean-up of Veilings

THIS is an offering of short lengths of fine imported veilings which we have marked today at half price, and in some cases considerably less, in order to clean up the stock quickly. All are chenille and velvet dotted black mesh grounds. Most of the veils are dotted with black, and a few are dotted with white. They represent some of the finest productions of Lyons manufacturers. Fine spun silk threads are used, and the designs show the finest tracery, bringing out the dots in bold relief. The designs show small, medium and large dots, close together or far apart, and there is a large variety to choose from,

50c to 65c veils at 25c a yard
85c to $1.10 veils at 50c a yard
$1.25 to $1.75 veils at 75c a yard
$2 to $3 veils at $1 a yard

Broadway.

Some Rare Shoe News

TODAY there are several groups of Shoes in our Basement Shoe Store that deserve prompt attention from every thrifty woman with Spring shoes to buy. The reductions are the most stirring that we have recently made. The first is a collection of

Women's $3, $4 and $5 Shoes at $1.90

These are stylish shoes in the newest grades, many of them made to our order by the best shoe manufacturers in the country. The prices are simply the result of our determination to clean up a lot of remnants of perhaps a dozen different lines that are not to be reordered. The sizes are incomplete, of course, but we will help you to find a proper fitting as well as a splendid bargain.

Women's $2, $3, and $4 Oxford Shoes at $1.50

These shoes are offered for the same reason as the others. They are broken lines that are not to be continued, and nearly all are in the narrower widths, and women who like fine shoes can secure two pairs for the price of one.

Boys' Shoes and Oxfords Under-Price

There are 6,000 pairs of Boys' Shoes in this collection, made by one of the best shoe factories in America. They are kid and box calfskin with some Oxford shoes in patent coltskin. The soles are of extra weight, welted and stitched; the lasts are new and correct. They are sold under-price, because the style and finish are not quite up to specifications, but we guarantee the wear in every way, with the usual exception for the patent leather shoes.

Little Men's Shoes with spring heels, sizes 9 to 2, at $1.50.

Youths' Laced Shoes, sizes 13 to 2, at $1.70.

Boys' Laced and Oxford Shoes, sizes 2½ to 5½, at $1.90. These are worth $2, $2.50 and $3.

Basement.

A Candy Offering

PEOPLE buy candy on Saturday, who don't give it a thought any other day in the week. We're ready for the Saturday candy-buyers today, with three delicious, fresh sorts of candy, at a special price of

25 Cents a Pound

when 40c is nearer their value. They are:

Mapcarooms
Molasses Honeycomb
Chantilly Puffs

You'll certainly enthuse over all three.

Basement.

A Saturday Feast Is Spread In the Basement Under-Price Store

A FRUITFUL Friday is followed by a stirring Saturday. Yesterday's attractions in the Under-Price Store drew a "capacity house"—and we're bound that this signal success shall be repeated today.

So, counters are replenished, or, where quantities were insufficient to stand a second day's eager buying, new offerings are made, of equal interest. It's a strong, vital group of meritorious merchandise:

Men's Dollar Derby Hats

Think of it—Men's Derby Hats, in handsome styles in this season's blocks, at such a little price.

They are remainders of sample lots; a great many styles; in black only that sell regularly at $2, $3 and $3.50. Today choose for $1 each.

Men's Collars, 5c Each

These are regular 10c and 12½c collars, from one of the best collar-makers in Troy, in point of size, shape and finish.

But they were set aside for slight defects in the cloth, that you'll hardly find. In high-band turnover, straight standing and Piccadilly shapes; sizes up to 17½, at 5c each.

Hosiery and Underwear

Really astonishing, what excellent hosiery and underwear this Basement Store provides at 12½c!

Three salient examples:

Women's Stockings at 12½c pair, worth 18c
Of fast black cotton, strong, durable and elastic. Sizes 9 and 9½ only.

Men's Half Hose at 12½c pair, instead of 18c
Of fast black cotton, with Richelieu ribbed fronts; or plain black with unbleached feet or split soles.

Women's Vests at 12½c each, worth 18c
Of white ribbed cotton; low neck, sleeveless; plain or with fancy trimmed necks. Also plain with low neck and short sleeves. Some styles in sizes 5 and 6 only.

Trimmed Hats at $5

The display of Trimmed Millinery at $5 is ever changing, ever new.

New recruits join the ranks daily, and today is no exception. Besides a number of new Trimmed Hats at $5—no two alike—there are many $6 and $8 hats that have been reduced to the $5 level. And at former prices they were unequalled in the city.

You don't know what $5 will do in buying trimmed hats, until you see this collection.

White Shirt-waists

A quantity of handsome white Shirt-waists meet a common fate—reduced prices.

They are of madras and other popular materials, stylishly plaited, in sizes 38 to 44. But handling has mussed them—just a matter for the tub to repair. But it can't repair the prices:

$1, for $1.50 to $2.50 Waists
$2.50, for $5 to $6.50 Waists

Handkerchiefs

A three-ply group of Handkerchiefs, at interest-compelling prices:

At 12½c, worth 25c—Men's plain hemstitched pure linen Handkerchiefs; new and perfect; laundered; with ¼, ⅛ and 1-inch hems.

At 50c for 6, worth 12½c each—Men's plain hemstitched pure linen Handkerchiefs; with half-inch hems; laundered.

At 5c each, worth 10c—Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs; pure linen; half-inch hems; laundered.

Good News of Wash Goods

Half-a-dozen hints of Summer Wash Goods, that have an important bearing on the summer dress question:

12½c Printed Corded Dimities at 8c Yard
Attractive stripes, figures and floral patterns, mostly colors and black on white grounds.

18c Fancy Striped Madras at 10c Yard
A variety of patterns; many in the desirable gray and blue grounds, with white and colored corded stripes; or white grounds with colored stripes.

12½c Colored Cotton Duck at 8c Yard
In cadet blue, navy blue, tan, gray, cardinal, black and white.

50c Fancy Linen Madras at 25c Yard
Corded stripes of white, variously spaced, on grounds of blue, gray, green, pink and cardinal.

15c Moire Percelines at 8c Yard
One of our best-selling qualities, in grays, cream and dark green.

Dress Goods Remnants
Among the hundreds of remnants that are heaped up on the tables, are colored woven dress goods, black goods, and printed and woven cotton dress goods, in widest variety of patterns and colorings; at savings of a third to one-half on regular prices.

Sheet Music Under-Price

More of the specially-priced Sheet Music is here today—songs that have been popularized by the recent musical comedies, and instrumental pieces that everybody's playing—the real, live successes of the day.

Pieces published at 60c, and sold regularly by us for 25c and 30c, are 18c; 50c music, usually sold by us at 18c, now 15c.

These prices are not for today only; but rule until the generous lots are exhausted:

60c Music, 18c a Copy

Under the Bamboo Tree.
Two Eyes (Companion to "Violets.") From "Nancy Brown."
In Silence. From the "Mocking Bird."
The Same Old Crowd. From the "Jewel of Asia."
Message of the Violet. From "Prince of Pilsen."
My Little Hong Kong Baby. From the "Chinese Honeymoon."
I'm a Jonah Man. Williams and Walker.
Heidelberg Stein Song. From "Prince of Pilsen."
Come Down, Ma Evenin' Star.
Marriage is Sublime. From "Mr. Bluebeard."
I Love Only One Girl. From "Wizard of Oz."

50c Music, 15c a Copy

VOCAL

All Goin' Out and Nothin' Comin' In
In the Valley Where the Blue Birds Sing
In the Hills of Old Carolina
Maiden With the Dreamy Eyes
Down Where the Cocoanuts Grow
While the Convent Bells Were Ringing
Just a Line from Jennie. Zulu Hall of Fame
Nobody Lookin', but the Owl and the Moon
I've Got to Go Now. Liberty. Trouble.

INSTRUMENTAL

Africana. Ragtime Classic.
Charmouse. Waltz.
A Summer's Morn. Caprice.
King's Fool. Two-step.
Crimson Wing. Two-step.
Sunrise in Dixie. Two-step.
Bric-a-Brac. Romance.
Creepy Creeps.
Valse Bleue.
Sentry March.
Night in Naples.
Lalleh. Waltz.

Laces, Low-priced

All sorts of popular Laces, in lengths of 3 to 10 yards, colors white, cream and black, at half or less than half prices. Details:

Point Venise and Batiste Edges, 1 to 12 in. wide, 7c to $1.50 a yard; originally 15c to $5.

Net-ground Laces, 3 to 10 in. wide, 7c to $1.75 a yard; originally 15c to $3.50.

Point Venise and Batiste Galons, in insertions and medallion effects; 4 to 9 in. wide, 25c to $3 a yard; originally 30c to $6.

Black-and-white Silk Appliques, 1 to 6 in. wide, 22c to $2.60 a yard; originally 45c to $5.50.

Black Dress Nets, 45 in. wide, 20c to $1.50; were 50c to $3.

Dress Trimmings and Braids

Reductions of a third to half rule on a group of attractive Dress-trimmings and Braids.

Included are Persian bands, ecru-and-white cotton trimmings, and silk braids, in a variety of colorings. Priced thus—

5c to 35c a yard; worth 12c to $2

Women's Lambskin Gloves

Two-clasp; of good quality of lambskin, handsomely stitched.

In Spring shades, and black and white.
Remarkable Gloves for the price—50c a pair.

Women's Wrist-Bags at 50c

Handsome bags of grain walrus, in tan, gray and black, with gilt or nickel frames and chains; plain or jeweled clasps.

They have inside frames and some are fitted with coin purse. Worth 75c, today 50c each.

Table Linen and Napkins

Some special offerings of Table-linen and Napkins, at prices that women will find interesting:

TABLE-LINEN BY THE YARD

Bleached Irish Table-linen, fine choice patterns, 67 in. wide; excellent value at 75c, today 50c yard.

NAPKINS

Cream damask Napkins; will wash white quickly; especially suitable for summer hotels, restaurants and boarding houses. In three sizes, all hemmed and ready for use:

14 inches square, at 65c, from 85c dozen.
16 inches square, at 75c, from $1.10 dozen.
22 inches square, at $1.85, from $1.85 dozen.

Snow-white Irish damask Napkins, well-assorted designs, 20 in. square; fully worth $2; at $1.65 dozen.

Hosiery and Underwear

A Quarter to One-Half Below Value

THAT certainly constitutes interesting news—economies of twenty-five to fifty per cent. on just the sorts of Hosiery and Underwear that men and women are buying now for the coming season.

Of particular merit are the offerings of men's openwork socks at 12½c and women's openwork Stockings at 12½c—prices that would never have been possible if we hadn't come to the rescue of a manufacturer who was discontinuing these lines.

Full details follow:

Men's Half-Hose

At 12½c pair, worth 25c—8,000 pairs of lisle thread Socks, in allover openwork, plain black.

At 18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c pair—Of fast black cotton, with white or colored side-clocks, or vertical embroidered fronts; also two-colored vertical embroidered fronts. Fast black or tan cotton, with double soles, toes and high-spliced heels.

At 25c pair, worth 38c—Of fast black or cadet blue cotton, white or colored checks; also tan cotton with white or black clocks. Black, tan, cardinal, cadet or navy blue cotton, silk-embroidered. Black cotton, white or colored stripes; and black or colored lisle thread in allover openwork.

At 37½c pair, worth 50c—Black cotton, white or colored fancy side-clocks, or silk-embroidered fronts. Black lisle thread, with white fancy side-clocks, or two-colored five-cord side-clocks; also allover openwork, with white or colored silk-embroidered fronts.

Men's Underwear

At 25c each, worth 38c—Over 3000 garments of men's ecru balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; shirts with long or short sleeves, with collarette necks; drawers to match, with double gussets. Also white jean Drawers with string ties or balbriggan anklets, in 30 or 32-inch inseams.

At 35c each, worth 50c—Fine gage balbriggan Shirts or Drawers; white with lavender stripe; drawers have double gussets; nicely trimmed and finished throughout.

Broadway and Ninth st.

Women's Stockings

At 12½c pair, made to sell at 25c—5000 pairs of fine gage fast black lisle thread Stockings, with allover openwork extending down to toe; an extra fine and soft quality of yarn.

At 18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c pair—Of fast black cotton, plain, or black with unbleached feet; the latter in sizes 8½, 9 and 9½ only. Also fast black cotton, Richelieu ribbed.

At 25c pair, worth 38c—Of fast black cotton, white striped; white or colored side-clocks, or white or colored embroidered fronts; black boot lisle thread with colored striped tops; or black lisle thread, Richelieu, cluster or narrow ribbed.

At 37½c pair, worth 50c—Of black cotton, with white or colored fancy clocks, or white or colored single-cord clocks; black ribbed lisle thread with fancy clocks or white or colored embroidery; also black lisle thread, with allover openwork.

Women's Underwear

At 25c each, worth 38c—Genuine Swiss-ribbed white lisle thread Vest; low neck, sleeveless; also white ribbed lisle thread Vest; low neck, sleeveless, lace-trimmed.

At 50c each, worth 75c—Genuine Swiss-ribbed white lisle thread Vests; low necks, sleeveless; lace-trimmed or with mercerized cotton crocheting; square or V-shaped necks. White mercerized cotton; low necks, sleeveless; mercerized crocheted necks.

Broadway.

Handkerchief News

IT would be a cause for gratification, if we told about handkerchief bargains like these once in a while. But it is the continued recurrence of splendid offerings that supply the fairest comment on the magnitude and scope of our handkerchief business. Cases in point:

At 50c for Six; worth 12½c each—Women's pure linen Hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, with embroidered wreath around letter; laundered.

At 38c for Six; worth 10c each—Women's hand-drawn plain, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, laundered; of soft, fine linen.

At 18c each, or 3 for 50c—Women's embroidered and hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in beautiful patterns, but not fully bleached. Otherwise would be 25c quality.

At 35c each, or 3 for $1—Women's fine embroidered Handkerchiefs, either scalloped or hemstitched; seconds of 75c to $1 qualities—and practically perfect as that.

Broadway.

Pictures Under-Price

HERE are the latest additions to the Sale of Framed Pictures on the Fifth Floor:

At $1.25, worth $2.25 and $2.50

Artotypes, mounted and matted, in wooden frames, 25 x 29 in.; in different styles of finish and ornamentation. Subjects are selected, and in attractive variety.

At $2, worth $3

Artotypes, in handsome subjects, mounted and matted in two styles of gilt frames, 25 x 29 in.

They are remarkably attractive pictures, fresh and perfect, and here at these prices only by virtue of a favorable purchase.

Scores of other pictures, too, too varied to make description possible, and all at sharpest savings.

Fifth floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOV. ODELL SIGNS BILLS

Many Unopposed Measures Are Made Law at Albany.

Child and Woman Labor Bill, Charities Salary Bill, and Spring Shooting Bill Are Among Them.

ALBANY, April 24.—Gov. Odell to-day set to work on the mass of bills which have accumulated as a result of the session of the Legislature, and signed many to which no objection has been made. Among those that he made law were Senator Hill's regulating the hours of labor of women and children in mercantile and other establishments, Senator McEwan's for the classification of salaries in State charitable institutions, and Senator Elon R. Brown's prohibiting the shooting of wild fowl in the Spring.

The Hill bill applies to all minors under sixteen employed in "any mercantile establishment, business office, or telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages." It forbids their employment more than fifty-four hours per week, or more than nine hours in any one day, or before 7 A. M. or after 10 P. M.

Women between sixteen and twenty-one years old employed in mercantile establishments, such as department stores, are limited to sixty hours' work a week, or ten hours in any day, except for the purpose of making a shorter workday on some other day. Their hours also are limited from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The law requires as a condition for such labor of children school attendance of not less than 130 days during the school year previous to a child's fourteenth birthday. Work during vacations is permitted by children over twelve years old. The law takes effect Oct. 1.

The McEwan law affects the Salary Classification Commission organized in 1899, during Gov. Roosevelt's administration, to classify into grades the employes of the charitable institutions and to fix the salaries, subject to approval in writing of the Governor. No regular time was appointed for these recommendations, the commission meeting "from time to time."

The McEwan bill provides that the recommendations of changes in the graded salaries are to be made to the Governor in September of each year for the ensuing year. The Governor's approval in writing is still required. The fiscal supervisor of State charities is substituted for the Controller upon the Classification Board, to conform with the existing law, which transferred the control of the charitable institutions from the Controller to the Fiscal Supervisor.

The Brown law forbids the taking of wild duck, brant, geese, or swans from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, inclusive, or from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. In Jefferson County the season is amended to the same dates. Brant may be taken on Long Island in the Spring, and all kinds of wild fowl if taken lawfully, may be possessed in New York City between March 1 and Sept. 30.

OTHER BILLS SIGNED.

These other bills were signed by the Governor:

Assemblyman J. B. CONKLING'S—Providing for an expert medical inspector in connection with the State Commission in Lunacy.

Assemblyman HEWITT'S—Amending the county law relative to the expenditure of money by Fire Commissioners.

Assemblyman BEDELL'S—Providing that in Manhattan Borough a list of polling places shall be published in three Republican and three Democratic newspapers.

Senator BRACKETT'S—Relative to contracts with water companies for sprinkling streets in Waterford.

Senator McCABE'S—Exempting the property of certain medical societies in cities of the first class from taxation.

Senator STEVENS'S—Providing a salary of $2,400 for the Clerk of Livingston County.

Senator L'HOMMEDIEU'S—Providing for a Commissioner of Jurors in Niagara County.

Senator PRIME'S—Amending the village law relative to the membership of hook and ladder companies.

Assemblyman TRAUB'S—Providing for an increased number of jurors in the Syracuse Municipal Court.

Assemblyman MEAD'S—Exempting the Masonic Home Building in New York City from taxation.

Assemblyman McKEOWN'S—Incorporating the Diocesan Insurance Corporation for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn.

Senator LEWIS'S—Legalizing certain acts of the Town Board of Irondequoit, Monroe County.

Senator McCLELLAND'S—Authorizing Yonkers to expend $5,000 a year for the sick poor.

Senator MALBY'S—Authorizing the appointment of a meat inspector in Ogdensburg.

Senator MALBY'S—Limiting the taking of fish from Black Lake and the Oswegatchie River, St. Lawrence County.

Assemblyman MORGAN'S—Exempting from taxation certain bonds of territory annexed to the City of New York.

Assemblyman HUGHES'S—Making the Speaker of the Assembly next in line after the President pro tem of the Senate, to hold office as commander in chief of the State forces.

Assemblyman HUGHES'S—Repealing a law relative to the election of a Justice of the Peace in Fort Edward.

Assemblyman HUGHES'S—Increasing from fourteen to sixteen the Aides de Camp on the Governor's staff.

Assemblyman GRAEFF'S—Requiring persons bringing cattle into this State to report the fact to the State Commissioner of Agriculture for the purpose of protecting the State against diseases of animals.

Assemblyman FOWLER'S—Amending the incorporation of the Orphanage and Home of the Free Methodist Church.

Assemblyman EVANS'S—Removing the disqualification of Justices of the Supreme Court to sit in certain insurance litigation.

Assemblyman DOOLING'S—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to notice of application before judgment in certain cases.

Assemblyman J. B. CONKLING'S—Legalizing the official acts of W. H. Sturges, a Justice of the Peace in Worcester, Otsego County.

Assemblyman HOWARD CONKLING'S—Legalizing the acts of George Ludwig, a Commissioner of Deeds.

Assemblyman COWAN'S—Prohibiting the taking of woodcock, grouse, and quail in Delaware, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties for commercial purposes.

Assemblyman COWAN'S—Amending the public health law relative to the construction of sewers in villages.

Assemblyman STEVENS'S—Authorizing counties to clothe pupils in deaf, dumb, and blind institutions.

Assemblyman WEMPLE'S—Authorizing Schenectady to expend $140,000 to erect and equip school buildings.

Assemblyman McINERNEY'S—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure, making legitimate the issue, where a marriage is annulled on the ground that the parties had not attained the age of legal consent.

Assemblyman MERRITT'S—Relative to the improvement of public highways in St. Lawrence County.

Assemblyman KEEGAN'S—Confirming title to property conveyed by officers of the Norwegian Relief Society in Brooklyn.

Assemblyman PLANK'S—Amending the highway law providing for the custody of highway improvement moneys.

Assemblyman PLATT'S—Authorizing Corning to expend $10,000 to enlarge its water system; authorizing Corning to borrow $25,000 to meet deficiencies; authorizing Corning to borrow $40,000 to complete a sewer system; authorizing Corning to borrow $15,000 for highway improvement.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to appoint and at pleasure remove in addition to the two deputies now provided for, an Assistant Deputy Controller for a term not exceeding three months in any year. During his term he is to have all the powers of the regular deputies.

Assemblyman WAINWRIGHT'S—Authorizing boards of education of union free school districts to borrow money in anticipation of taxes.

Assemblyman PATCHIN'S—Authorizing the Hornellsville Farmers' Club to incorporate as a town agricultural corporation.

Assemblyman ROBINSON'S—Authorizing a union free school district in Groveland and Sparta, Livingston County, to refund its bonded indebtedness.

Senator LEWIS'S—Legalizing the acts of A. D. Wellman, a Commissioner of Deeds.

Senator McCLELLAND'S—Providing for the expenditure of $2,000 additional for public parks in Yonkers.

Senator McCARREN'S—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the service and execution of judgments.

Senator HILL'S—Authorizing Buffalo to raise $500,000 to extend its water works system.

Senator GOODSELL'S—Increasing from $300,000 to $500,000 the outstanding indebtedness of Orange County for highway improvement.

Senator DAVIS'S—Extending the corporate existence of the Union Fire Insurance Company.

Senator DAVIS'S—Amending the charter of Buffalo by providing for a two-platoon fire department.

Senator DAVIS'S—Authorizing Buffalo to expend $100,000 for improving the Grosvenor Library.

Senator BRACKETT'S—Relative to the bond of the Receiver of Taxes in Saratoga Springs.

Senator ALLDS'S—Authorizing the Norwich Water Works Company to manufacture electricity.

Assemblyman LEGGETT'S—Relative to jurors' fees in Niagara, Ontario, and Genesee Counties.

Assemblyman ALLEN'S—Amending the Binghamton charter relative to pay of patrolmen.

Assemblyman COSTELLO'S—Amending the Oswego charter relative to raising money for school purposes.

Assemblyman WAINWRIGHT'S—Amending the New Rochelle charter relative to the Fire Department.

Assemblyman A. P. SMITH'S—Authorizing Galen, Wayne County, to make up a deficiency in the poor fund.

Assemblyman REMSEN'S—Removing certain courtyard restrictions affecting Douglass and President Streets, Brooklyn.

Assemblyman BOSTWICK'S—Authorizing the Park Board of New York City to plant shade trees and levy an assessment to pay for the improvement.

Assemblyman COSTELLO'S—Amending the Oswego charter relative to the Department of Water.

Senator ARMSTRONG'S—Authorizing Charlotte, Monroe County, to sell its water and electric lighting plants.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Providing that the Assistant Deputy Controller of New York City may be authorized by the Controller for a period not to exceed three months to sign his name to warrants and vouchers.

Senator PRIME'S—Amending the Plattsburg charter relative to the purchase of school lots.

Senator STEVENS'S—Providing that the Sheriff of Livingston County shall receive a salary of $2,000.

ERROR IN BREWERS' BILL.

Measure to Secure Rebates to Them Contains Fatal Words—Six Months' License Bill Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—Representatives of the brewing interests learned to-day much to their chagrin that their efforts to collect rebates upon the surrender of excise certificates had failed owing to a peculiar mistake which was not discovered until after the adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. Phillips introduced in the Assembly on March 13 a bill to amend the liquor tax law by providing that if within thirty days from the date of the return to the State Commissioner of Excise of a liquor tax certificate, the person surrendering such certificate should be arrested or indicted for a violation of the liquor tax law committed prior to the receipt of the certificate by the Excise Commissioner the rebate should not be forfeited.

As is well known, many of the liquor tax certificates are taken out by the brewers, who fit up a saloon for a man in whom they think they can place reliance. It frequently happens that they discover later that they have made a bad choice in their agent, and in such cases they return these certificates to the Excise Commissioner.

Under the law they would be entitled to a rebate on it, but it almost invariably happens that when the saloon keeper learns that he is to be ousted he willfully violates the excise law, and then the right to a rebate is forfeited. The Phillips bill was intended to protect the brewers from loss through the willful and deliberate violations of the excise law committed by their unworthy agents for purposes of revenge.

The bill passed both houses of the Legislature, but it was discovered to-day that instead of amending the new Raines law it amended the old law, and therefore it will be of no effect.

The brewers also lost their bill introduced by Assemblyman Apgar allowing them to pay for their liquor tax certificate in two installments. The measure died in committee.

CONTEST FOR A JUDGESHIP.

Mr. Hart, Prohibitionist, Asks That a Suit Be Brought.

ALBANY, April 24.—Attorney General Cunneen gave a hearing to-day on an application of Coleridge A. Hart of Brooklyn for an action in the Supreme Court, in the nature of quo warranto proceedings to determine if he was legally elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District.

Mr. Hart, who is a leading Prohibitionist of the State, appeared in person in behalf of his application. It was opposed by ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and Henry W. Goodrich, who appeared for Supreme Court Justices Garret J. Garretson, Michael H. Hirschberg, Samuel T. Maddox, and William W. Goodrich, whose title to office is questioned.

Mr. Hart claims the office on the ground that an election for a successor to Justice Calvin E. Pratt was held in 1896, within less than three months after his death, and was therefore illegal. Mr. Hart was voted for by Prohibitionists the next year to fill the alleged vacancy. He carried the matter to the courts under mandamus proceedings, but it was decided that quo warranto proceedings must be taken if a remedy were sought.

After arguments by counsel to-day Attorney General Cunneen said that he reserved his decision, but would dispose of the application within a short time.

PAUL A. SORG'S TRUNKS SEIZED

Young Ohio Millionaire Almost Prevented from Leaving for Europe Through Dispute Over a Coach.

Paul A. Sorg, the young millionaire of Middletown, Ohio, who has spent so much of his time in and about New York since he inherited his wealth on the death of his father, was rudely interrupted yesterday afternoon at the Holland House while entertaining some jovial companions prior to his departure for Europe on the White Star liner Cedric. The cause of the interruption was the arrival of a Deputy Sheriff with an attachment for $1,825 secured against Mr. Sorg's property by J. Campbell Thompson of the law firm of Thompson & Maloney, in an action brought by Walter D. Grand, the horse auctioneer and coach dealer. The Sheriff seized about a score of trunks belonging to Sorg and at the same time levied on a coach which had been purchased by Sorg the day before from another coach dealer, and was waiting to take the party to the pier.

Mr. Sorg pleaded with Mr. Thompson and with the Deputy Sheriff to release his belongings so that he could depart. He would not give a check for the $1,825 in question, saying he intended to contest the suit, but declared himself to be good for the amount should a judgment be secured. To all these entreaties Mr. Thompson turned a deaf ear, and it was only when one of Mr. Sorg's friends, who was present, John M. Martin of the harness importing firm of Martin & Martin, signed an agreement to give security for the amount in question as soon as the papers could be drawn up that the attachment was vacated and Mr. Sorg allowed to proceed.

It seems that on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Sorg, in company with Charles A. Fownes, the English whip, went to the American Horse Exchange in quest of a coach, as Mr. Sorg had resolved to go in for coaching and become himself a full-fledged whip. Samuel T. Sniffen, the general manager for Walter D. Grand, showed them a coach which pleased their fancy, and a price of $1,825 finally was agreed upon. Mr. Sniffen did not ask any deposit, and the next day the coach was delivered. Thursday Mr. Sorg and some friends went out with the new purchase, and through some reason or other became dissatisfied with the coach, and took it back, saying he had changed his mind, and did not want to make the purchase, anyway. Mr. Sniffen declined to accept the coach, and accordingly Mr. Sorg took it away to a stable and then went somewhere else, where he is said to have bought the coach which was seized yesterday.

EX-POLICEMAN RESENTENCED.

Justice Davis Found He Had Erred in the Case of Eugene A. Masterson.

Justice Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday changed the sentence he had already passed in the case of Eugene A. Masterson, an ex-policeman attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station, who two weeks ago was convicted of abducting Anna Buerkle, a sixteen-year-old girl, and placing her in a disorderly house.

Last Tuesday Justice Davis sentenced the man to eight years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. Louis J. Grant, Masterson's lawyer, pointed out to Justice Davis that at the time his client committed the offense of which he was convicted the maximum penalty under the law was five years. Since then the law has been amended, making the maximum penalty ten years. It was under the amended law Justice Davis imposed sentence. Justice Davis admitted that he had erred, and yesterday sentenced Masterson to serve an indeterminate period of from one year to four years and ten months at Sing Sing. A stay of execution was ordered until Tuesday to give time to prepare an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

BOLTER ATTACKS PLATT

Senator Brackett Talks of the Insurgents' Work.

Declares New York Is Practically Unrepresented in the United States Senate—Bolt Will Continue.

ALBANY, April 24.—"Whatever else may be said of the action of the three so-called 'insurgent' Republican Senators—Messrs. Elsberg, E. R. Brown, and myself," said Senator Brackett of Saratoga to-day, "I believe this much can safely be said—that such independence as they have exercised is not inconsistent with the strictest party regularity, nor with what any reasonable party organization ought to ask.

"No party measure, no measure that could by any possibility be deemed to call for party loyalty, has failed or been defeated for lack of our votes. The same thing cannot be said of several Republican Senators who claim to be very much more regular than they are willing to concede us to have been.

"Several of Senator Elsberg's bills, measures of the present Republican administration of New York City, were lost because two or three men who are classed as the very elect of the machine, without reason and without excuse, voted against them.

"The truth is, as I long since discovered in the Senate, the cry of the machine is for the purpose of keeping you in. Whenever the other fellow, the good machinist, votes outside his party lines, that's all right.

"Another thing that I think has been accomplished is to convince certain timid souls that immediate annihilation does not necessarily result from a failure to follow blindly orders, regardless of what they may be. The good Lord lets a man continue to have sufficient air to breathe and allows the sun to continue to shine and the rain to fall upon him, even if he has the temerity to disregard the wishes of a selfish, unreasonable, unreasoning boss. The day of the bogy man, who is to spring suddenly out of the dark and eat up the unruly is past, I guess, forever, for Republicans in this State.

"As for the effect of our failure to vote for the re-election of Senator Platt to the United States Senate, while possibly nothing very practical was accomplished by it, it certainly accentuated and emphasized the fact that Mr. Platt is not so universally acceptable to nor adored by the Republicans of the State as he pretended to think he was, and it further called attention to the fact that this State is practically unrepresented at present in the United States Senate.

"Senator Depew is an amiable gentleman, but he omits no opportunity to advertise the fact that he does only what Senator Platt permits him to do. I suppose he had to agree to that course before he was selected by the machine to go to the Senate.

"I utterly fail to discover Senator Platt's influence in any legislation, or in the definition of any National policy. He is, I believe, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing—a not over-influential place, but one which I dare say commands some patronage, and I presume that this suits him. Secretary Root, for whom we voted for Senator, would have made a real United States Senator.

"I see no reason to suppose that we shall not consistently continue our course in next year's Senate, and have good hope of additions to our force."

Senator Platt was shown the interview with Senator Brackett at Albany. He said he did not care to say anything about the statements of Senator Brackett.

HOBOKEN FERRY DEAL.

Entire Property Secured by the Lackawanna Road—To Improve the Service and Build New Boats.

The Lackawanna Railroad announced yesterday that it had purchased the entire properties of the New York and Hoboken Ferry Company, consisting of the Barclay Street, Christopher Street, and Fourteenth Street ferries. Negotiations for this purchase have been pending a long time, and it was understood for some months that the ferry company would ultimately be taken over by the railroad.

The Lackawanna Railroad will at once take the necessary step to improve the service over these ferries, the insufficiency of which has been for a long time a subject of complaint by the patrons of the railroad and an impediment to the growth of the company's traffic. Plans have already been prepared for the construction of new terminals on both sides of the river. New ferryboats, as modern as any now on the river, will be built, and the schedule will be so rearranged as to conform with the requirements of the railroad.

The transfer of the control was effected by the sale to the railroad of practically all the stock of the ferry company. Officials of the railroad yesterday declined to make public the price paid for the stock, but it was figured that it must have been about $4,000,000.

This sale ends a dispute of long standing between the railroad and the ferry company. The railroad thought that the ferry company ought to not only improve its service, but arrange its schedule to conform with the railroad schedule. The ferry company thought differently, and the railroad company thereupon gave notice last year that it would not renew its contract with the ferry company, which contract was soon to expire. The railroad went so far as to make application for a lease of certain piers for ferry purposes.

Then, in December last, there was a sudden rise in the Hoboken Ferry securities. A syndicate representing Lackawanna interests was understood to be buying the stock for control. No confirmation, however, could be obtained officially until yesterday, when the syndicate having succeeded in buying the stock turned it over to the Lackawanna Railroad. It is understood that the syndicate paid par for most of the stock.

INDIAN "PRINCE" IN TROUBLE.

Joe Ranji Smile Accused of Violating the Contract Labor Law.

"Prince" Joe Ranji Smile, Indian chef at Sherry's, who posed as a native potentate while on his way to this country to open an Oriental restaurant at 325 Fifth Avenue, and Roland R. Conklin and Stanley Conklin, who backed him in the venture, must answer to the Government for alleged violation of the contract labor law. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney, filed complaints in fifteen actions against them yesterday charging them with bringing that number of native Indians into this country.

When the restaurant proved a failure several of the stranded Hindus applied for free transportation home at the Barge Office. They said they had been engaged by Ranji in all sorts of capacities—couriers, valets, and mahouts to drive his herds of elephants in the interior of India—and that after attending the coronation of King Edward he said he intended to pay a short visit to the United States before returning to his principality. The Government will attempt to prove that Ranji assumed the guise of a Prince because it was only in that way that he could induce East Indians of the caste and type he wanted to leave their homes.

It is admitted that the lease of the Fifth Avenue property was made out to the Conklins, but they deny that they were aware of Ranji's plan to employ the men he brought with him, while he denies that there was any contract. Most of his stranded company were sent home by the Government.

SENTENCED FOR EXTORTION.

Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday sentenced John T. Goff of 454 Canal Street to the penitentiary for three months and to pay a fine of $500. Goff was convicted a week ago of accepting money from Italians to get them positions as sweepers in the Street Cleaning Department.

In the trial it was said that Goff was a constituent of "Battery Dan" Finn, the Tammany leader of the First Assembly District. Mr. Finn was in court yesterday, and he denied the assertion. He said Goff was an enrolled Republican, who during the last campaign acted as an election watcher for the Citizens' Union.

Marie Corelli protests against the desecration of Shakespeare's birthplace by the erection of a Carnegie Library at Stratford-on-Avon. An appeal to literary America and England. Will appear in The Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow.—Adv.

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PICTURES IN COLOR

CLEARING THE SIDEWALKS

Merchants Trying to Work in Harmony with Capt. Piper.

Amendment Proposed for Use of Certain Walks by Business Wagons—The Deputy Commissioner's Ideas.

Deputy Police Commissioner Piper and a committee of warehousemen and wholesale merchants are working to form an agreement by which the sidewalks are to be kept clear of merchandise without interfering seriously with shipping and receiving. With the idea that the merchants would more quickly come to an appreciation of the fact that they have not the right to use the sidewalks for the storage of goods, compelling persons to scramble around or over boxes and barrels, Capt. Piper ordered recently a rigid enforcement of the ordinance against obstructing the sidewalks.

Confusion and delay followed. The merchants cried for a truce, formed a committee to prepare an amendment to the ordinance which would make it possible for the public to pass through the streets without unnecessary hindrence and at the same time allow the merchants to continue their business. Capt. Piper granted the truce, but insisted that certain regulations should be observed, with the result that the sidewalks have been passable and business has been done with greater speed than formerly.

Representatives of the larger wholesale houses met yesterday, W. H. Gibson acting as Chairman. After some discussion the following proposed amendment to Section 402 of the revised ordinances was formulated, and it is to be submitted to Capt. Piper to-day:

> In the streets of the Borough of Manhattan south of Fourteenth Street, except Broadway, and any street which terminates at a ferry and any street where no sidewalk has ever been constructed and maintained, it shall be lawful for business vehicles to back across the curb and to stand backed across the sidewalk while actually loading and unloading, provided there be in front of such premises a platform not less than three (3) feet wide, not extending beyond the stoop line, suitably provided with proper steps, and that at least a space three feet wide of such platform be kept unincumbered by merchandise at all hours of the day.

Capt. Piper, speaking of his efforts to enforce the law, said yesterday:

"The object of the department, of course, is not to hamper and harass the merchants, but to enforce the law in a way that will make it impossible for present conditions in the wholesale districts to continue or to be spread in other parts of the city. Many of the great mercantile houses were built with the special plan of having the trucks back up to platforms on the sidewalks. These are not objectionable in the districts where there are not many persons who have to use the pavements, and where there are platforms with steps.

"My effort to enforce the law has met with the approval of merchants who are appreciative of the fact that they have no right to take the sidewalks from the public, and we are endeavoring to come to a reasonable plan so that business may be done without delay and the public still have the right of way.

"This matter of using the public highways as private storerooms must be stopped, and I believe I have ended it. My impression is that the merchants are now aware that, if they choose to make a fight, I have the legal right to cause them more inconvenience than they can afford to try to overcome. They learned this with the first application of the letter of the law and the power of the Police Department in dealing with street obstructions.

"Even those who thought that I was too drastic in insisting that the sidewalks belonged to the people and not to those who have filled their sidewalks with merchandise agree that my insistence that trucks can only be backed up across the sidewalks while actually loading or unloading, and that while waiting they must line up against the curb, is good sense. They find that they are aided rather than retarded in the transaction of their business.

"The stream of travel is not obstructed. The policemen are instructed that the trucks must stand close to the curb. In this way there is a saving of at least six inches of space for each truck, so that, with a thousand of them, there is a saving of 500 feet of space, and, when you think of the enormous number of trucks, there is almost a new thoroughfare in the city through this system.

"Skids from the wagons, reaching across the sidewalks, will not be tolerated anywhere. They bridge the pavements and form a distinct nuisance. Short skids, for letting down of heavy merchandise to the pavement or platforms, are of course necessary.

"The thoroughfares to the ferries must be absolutely unobstructed in the rush hours, and I will see that it is a rule to be enforced. The merchants are showing good temper, and I think we will settle our differences so that the amendment proposed by the merchants in regard to the three feet for the public at all hours of the day will not be in the proposed ordinance, and the idea of open pavements in the rush hours will be more clearly set forth.

"One proposition that I will insist on in the proposed amendment to the city ordinance is that the privilege to back up on the sidewalks cannot be granted unless 75 per cent. of the property owners on the street shall agree. Where a house occupies a full block they must have the same percentage of consent on the adjoining streets."

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THE DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS.

The fifth annual edition of the Directory of Directors in the City of New York has just been published by the Audit Company of New York. No variation has been made in the general plan of the book. The first part, consisting of an alphabetical arrangement of names of Directors and Trustees followed by the names of the companies with which each is connected, has been increased 137 pages over last year's edition. In the appendix will be found all the companies and important consolidations in which the general public is interested.

This year's edition shows a substantial increase in the number of new companies as well as in the number of new names. It also shows the growing desire of new and old corporations to have men in their directorates whose experience is of value, so that this year the number of corporations connected with the names of a few men shows an increase over previous years.

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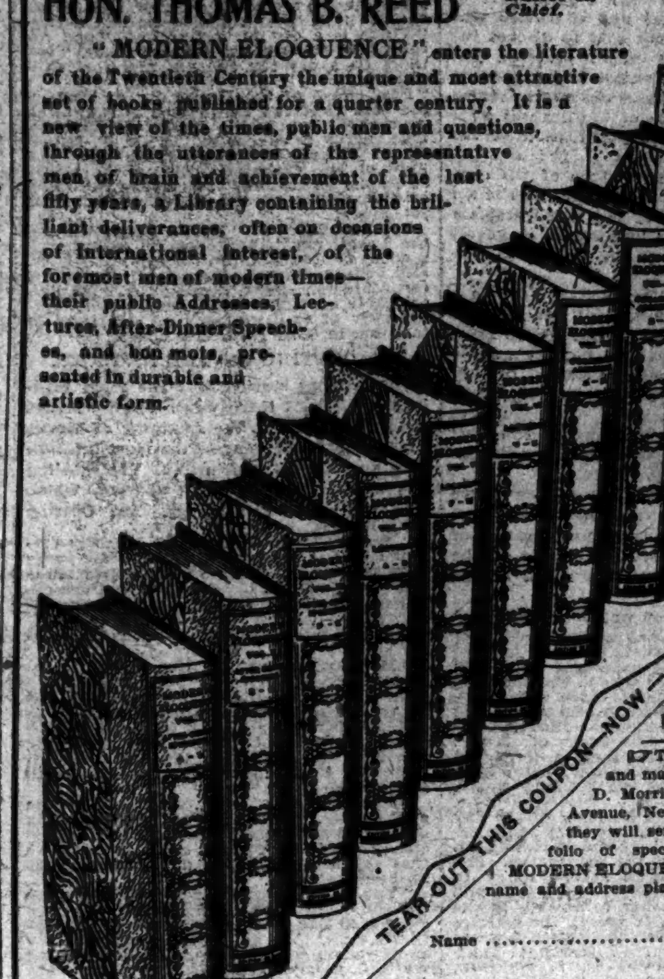

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NEGRO PROBLEM UP BEFORE EDUCATORS

It Is Discussed at the Richmond Conference.

Mr. Cutting Indorses Disfranchisement —Mr. Ogden Re-elected President —Final Day's Sessions at Richmond Brilliant.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 24.—Unmistakable evidence was given at the closing Richmond session of the Conference for Education in the South that a good part of the Northern thinkers and educators who had journeyed here not only to discuss the vast and perplexing negro problem, but to observe it at close range, had undergone a change of heart. These observers indorse the disfranchisement of the negroes as a justifiable act for the purification of the suffrage.

The most surprising feature of the conference so far was the somewhat sudden and violent injection of the negro problem into the proceedings. The result, however, was the indication of the feeling of the Northern men.

Robert Fulton Cutting of New York in a brief address this evening on "The Responsibility of the Government for Public Education" devoted his words entirely to this matter and unequivocally indorsed the action of the Southern States in recent years in their disfranchisement of the negro. "You were justified in doing what seems an arbitrary act," he said, and the audience arose and cheered him to the echo.

Several speakers dwelt upon the negro subject for the first time during the day. It is considered here that consideration of this problem has proved to be after all the most immediately important result of the conference.

The last day's session was one of the most enthusiastic and brilliant congregations ever assembled in Richmond, and by far the greatest educational conference ever held in the South. From 10 o'clock this morning until 11 o'clock to-night there was practically a continuous session, and throughout the entire day the audience taxed the capacity of the big Academy of Music. Speaker after speaker, each a leader in thought and educational effort, followed in rapid succession, and the building was a buzz of applause.

The first wave of enthusiasm of the day was evoked by the announcement of the re-election of Robert C. Ogden of New York to the Presidency of the conference. Mr. Ogden had his farewell speech ready to read, but the conference prevailed upon him at last to serve another term. He is the only Northern man left among the officers of the conference. The others chosen were: Vice President—Edgar C. Murphy, Montgomery, Ala.; Secretary—B. J. Baldwin, Montgomery; Treasurer—W. O. Black, Winston, N. C.; Chairman of the Executive Committee—B. B. Valentine, Richmond.

The closing of to-day's session marks the end of the conference in Richmond, but there will be a supplementary session to-morrow at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville to keep the delegates busy. Following to-night's session, the delegates attended a reception at the residence of Gov. Montague.

The morning session was opened promptly at 10 o'clock. Never before has the Academy of Music been filled with such an eager and attentive audience.

The first address was by Dr. Lyman Hall, President of the Georgia Institute of Technology, who spoke on "The Needs of the New South." He referred frequently to "darkest New England" and occasionally to "illiterate Boston." He said the "new South" differs from the South of twenty years ago, when it was possible for a young man to wear overalls in the days and a dress suit in the evening. He did not go deeply into this part of the old South, but touched upon it sufficiently to awaken the liveliest interest in his audience.

NEGRO PROBLEM IS INTRODUCED.

Then followed Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, member of the National Democratic Committee from North Carolina, who took up "The Negro Problem." This was the first address during the conference to touch deeply upon this question, and created a profound impression.

The speaker thanked Mr. Ogden for his recent protest in the Union League Club of New York against joining in what he termed "an onslaught upon the purified Southern suffrage laws," and this utterance brought forth tremendous cheering from the audience.

Mr. Daniels said there had been four obstacles to the educational progress of the South—the negro enfranchised against the protest of the people who had to educate him; poverty that followed the civil war; the lack of qualified teachers, and the separation of the population. The greatest of these obstacles, he declared, was and is the negro question.

"The naked truth," said he, "is that much of the money from taxation that gave to negro education has been given against the judgment of Southern taxpayers. When the statement is published on the authority of leading teachers that the census reports show the negroes to be four and a half times more criminal in New England, where the negroes are better educated than in the black belt, is it astonishing that men declare to-day that negro education is a failure?

"Most of the thoughtful people of the South, however, feel that whatever may be the result, they dare not shut the door of hope and opportunity which education may open to any people. They do not expect that education will change the negro rapidly. They know it to the contrary. They hope that eventually it will prove beneficial."

Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., made an address on "The Teacher and the State." Dr. Kirkland made a vigorous address, and every time he found a weak spot in Southern pedagogy he hit hard. The question of school buildings and colleges had evidently little occupied his thoughts. He declared that Socrates had taught on the corners, and that people are still learning his lesson. Christ taught on the hilltops and from a vessel off the shore, and His teachings have lived while buildings have crumbled into dust and dynasties toppled and toppled.

Dr. Kirkland declared that it was an easy matter to get ten men to put up a handsome building, but it was very difficult to get even one man willing to spend his money for the equipment and maintenance of a teacher.

"There are a half million teachers in the school system of the United States," he declared, "and if I did not care to estimate how many of them were incompetent I could very readily quote other and bolder people."

He called teaching the grandest of all professions, but showed that of 9,000 certificates granted to teach in Tennessee in 1900 more than 1,000 were third-grade certificates. A great improvement on this condition in the matter of education must be started, he said, and started speedily. His idea of bringing about progress in the direction of the education of the teacher was that more normal schools should be supplied in the country. He believed in chairs of pedagogy.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

The afternoon session was essentially one of general discussion, and as usual the big hall was crowded to the doors, a string of men and women extending several deep behind the last row of seats. The top gallery was as usual crowded with the negroes, there being many teachers among the number, the schools of the entire county having been given a holiday to-day for the purpose of enabling this attendance.

The opening topic of the session was "The work of the university in the Southern States," and the discussion was opened by Dr. F. P. Venable, President of the University of North Carolina. He sketched the brilliant history of the university under his direction. He said that the educational propaganda was no new thing to the institution. For fifteen years its sons had visited throughout the States preaching the crusade of education and conducting Summer schools. As far back as 1891 a Summer school had been founded. The university had sent out 1,500 teachers. It sent out last year 14 Principals from graded schools.

The speaker said the great handicap to the Southern universities was poverty. He instanced one institution starting with $10,000, which existed ninety-two years before the State gave an appropriation.

"The State of North Carolina," the speaker said, "had never contributed a single building to its university. We are not begging for money, however. We glory in our sacrifices and in the thousands we have blessed."

Dr. Edward Mims of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., said that he feared the rural schools would be assisted to such an extent that the colleges would suffer. "There is a cry for philanthropy and for the public schools," said the speaker. "Let there be a cry for colleges and for higher education."

Prof. Rose of the University of Tennessee said that the South was not wanting in energy, but in the means of directing that energy in education. Dr. R. F. Mitchell of Richmond College spoke on "The Part of the Citizen in Aiding the Cause of Public Education," and spoke hopefully of the ability of the South to solve its problem.

On the subject of "Public Education and the Local Tax" G. R. Glenn, ex-Superintendent of Education in Georgia, and I. W. Hill, State Superintendent of Education for Alabama, spoke, setting forth statistical facts on which could be based a hopeful view of the prospects of this form of taxation in their respective States.

MR. CUTTING ON THE NEGROES.

The evening session was the most brilliant of all, and there was a terrific struggle for entrance to the Academy of Music. The audience was one of the most brilliant ever assembled in Richmond. The meeting began with Mr. Cutting's address, which was short but electrifying. Mr. Cutting said, in part:

"The Southern States have recently disfranchised the negro. They have for years been face to face with an impossible political situation, and one that induced demoralizing expedients to maintain the supremacy of the whites. They have now legitimatized a political fact by constitutional methods.

"Men and women of the South, it remains for you to justify yourselves in regard to your arbitrary action toward the negro. N relief from your difficulties induces indifference to the future of a disqualified race; if it narrows your sympathy for them and dulls your sense of responsibility for their future, alas for the South and for the North.

"The reports of this conference, I am glad to say, show that the South is rising nobly to its tremendous obligations, and is splendidly justifying its action. It shows that you are justified in doing what seems an arbitrary act.

"You are placing the responsibility upon the shoulders of us in the North. You are putting at our doors a responsibility of National duty. We ask you to help us. We want you to come North and teach us, and we will gladly help you, for it was the mistaken generosity of our lawgivers that thrust this problem upon the South by giving the negro his vote before he was ready for it."

Mr. Cutting's brief utterances were immediately responded to by every Southerner in the audience, and it was difficult to discover any one who was not applauding except the big gathering of negroes in the top gallery who sat silent.

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Dr. Walter B. Hill, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, spoke on "Negro Education in the South." Dr. Hill indicated the trend of his observations at the very beginning of his address: "The phrase 'in the South' implies that the education of the negro is regarded as a Southern problem," said he. "There is a world of meaning in this fact. Why is it that about eight-ninths of the race, about 8,000,000 negroes, are now in the South, forty years after their emancipation, making that problem a Southern problem?

"The negro is fond of travel, and there is not one in the South who could not raise the money to move North if he wished. The simple fact that the negro problem is a Southern problem carries with it a large part of its own solution. It proves that the negro fares better in the South than elsewhere; otherwise he would not be here. He is in the South, therefore, by his own choice, by the choice of the South which bids him stay, and by the choice of the North, which invites him to stay South."

The speaker then related a story told by an old Virginia Colonel, who said if he lived to get to New Orleans next month he was going to propose that a monument of black marble be erected in honor of the "Confederate nigger." In justification of his proposed monument the Colonel told of his faithful slave, who had gone with him to the war as a body servant. The negro was captured by the Federals and treated kindly, being made cook for the Federal Colonel with big wages. But he ran away, and returned to his master.

This story was introduced to prove that the duty of the South in respect to the education of the negro, whatever that duty may be defined to be, is the duty of the South to the children and grandchildren of the "Confederate nigger."

"The beginning of the education of the negro was slavery," said the speaker. "The South does not regret its abolition; but she contemplates with satisfaction the fact that the institution of slavery developed the negro in a little more than a century from the condition of a savage into a condition where, in the judgment of those hostile to slavery, he was fitted for the privileges of American citizenship. It is a cross-eyed theology that sees the hand of Providence in emancipation and refuses to see it in slavery. The education of slavery was not in books, but it was education in habits of work and in practical ethics.

"The second chapter in the history of negro education began shortly after emancipation, and includes blunders of the reconstruction period. It represents all the extremes of reaction. As the teaching of books had been denied to the negro in slavery, it was now assumed that only education was needed to supply this omission. Accordingly, effort was made in schools to insert in the mind of the negro, as by a surgical operation, a culture for which the Anglo-Saxon race had been preparing through long centuries of growth.

"It was also erroneously assumed that, as the education of the negro under slavery had principally been in the discipline of work, his habits of industry would abide with him, and that he needed no pedagogy in that direction. Both these mistakes were matter to get ten men to put up a handsome building, but it was very difficult to get even one man willing to spend his money for the equipment and maintenance of a teacher.

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THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 23d and 24th Streets.
Established 1862.
19 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
38 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

Semi-ready
"A burnt child fears the fire."
Just to get away from the tailor's vexatious ways, most men have been forced to wear "ready-mades." Some are satisfied, but most are not.
"Semi-ready" clothes combine "ready-made" convenience with "made-to-order" exclusiveness.
Tried-on, finished-to-order and delivered same day.
$18 to $60.
"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway and Eleventh Street
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some of them are restive under it, but it can at least be asserted that the leaders of thought are the friends of negro education.

"Negro education must be suited to meet actual conditions. It must be adapted to meet industrial and agricultural needs. The common school education is not to be supplanted, but to be supplemented for the great masses of negroes with manual and agricultural training. It is estimated that 85 per cent. of those in the South engaged in gainful occupations are engaged in agricultural pursuits. If this be true the importance of agricultural education is in the direct ratio of 85 to 15.

"There is another direction in which the education of the negro should be brought more in touch with life. It should be more distinctly ethical." The speaker discussed the question of the introduction of moral training in the public schools, and gave reasons why he believed that the objections which would have been formerly urged against its introduction were now rapidly diminishing in intensity.

He stated that in view of the folk-lore current among the negroes, and in view of the immorality inculcated even in some of their melodies, and in view of the tuition in immorality the life in the one-room cabin supplies, there was special need why a distinctly ethical element should be a strong feature in the education of negro children. He expressed the hope that pedagogic genius would devote itself to the solution of this feature of the problem.

"The three periods of the history of negro education," said the speaker, "may be expressed in the terms of the title of the book which had so great an influence on the slavery issue, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' First we have Uncle Tom in his master's cabin. In the second period we see Uncle Tom without a cabin. This period represents the era of reconstruction.

"The third era is that which is being ushered in under the wise leadership of Booker Washington, when the negro is becoming a home maker, bound to the soil and a good citizen. This is no race problem as between the good citizens of the South among the whites and the good citizens of the South among the blacks. The solution, then, of the negro problem, so far as we can see it within that immediate future which may be forecast from the past and present, is Uncle Tom in his own cabin."

DR. ABBOTT ON EDUCATION.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's "Impressions of the Conference" were to some extent the expression of prophecies of what this educational work will do not only for the South, but for the whole country.

"We must have," he said, "the educated carpenter and the educated farmer as well as the educated lawyer, the educated doctor, and the educated minister. It will mean, and I think I see it ahead as the accomplishment of the work of education, that the man who has the hoe will stand no longer with bent back, stunted intellect, and dwarfed heart, but erect and with trained mind and ripe heart.

"It is not a far step forward if we cease to sell a man to the cotton field, but sell the child to the cotton factory. This education, if it works out as the Star of Bethlehem led the wise men of the East. It took them to the babe in the manger. The star of education takes us to the child of want, the child of poverty, the child again in the manger.

"The true object of education, as is the true object of religion, is to fit us for service that we may do what best we can for the good of the world. It is better to pound an anvil and make good horseshoes than to pound a pulpit and make poor sermons."

Dr. Abbott referred indirectly to negro suffrage, adding that he had been advised that it would be unwise to talk on certain subjects.

"But I have yet to face an American audience," he declared, "that desired anything other than the speaker's honest opinion. If a man has not within himself the power and ability to govern himself, one thousand of them or a million of them together could not be capable of self-government, for a thousand times nothing is nothing and a million times nothing is nothing."

Hamilton W. Mabie and Richard Watson Gilder both expressed to the audience their appreciation of the kindly treatment given them, the former declaring that he had wept when Mr. McKelway paid his tribute to Lee and Jackson.

DIED IN FACTORY HE FOUNDED.

Old John Bernard Shot Himself, in an Office He Retained When He Sold His Business.

John Bernard, seventy-eight years old, who lived in comfortable circumstances with his wife and son in West Hoboken, where he held heavy real estate investments, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head yesterday afternoon in the metal cutting and electro-plating works of Stasenhagen & Ackerman, 603-607 West Thirty-sixth Street.

The plant was founded by Mr. Bernard about forty years ago, and was developed by him until it assumed large proportions. It was operated as the John Bernard Company until three years ago, when Mr. Bernard sold out his entire interest to the present proprietors. He stipulated at the time that he should retain an office there, and the little room in which he fired the shot was set apart for him. There he would repair on the morning of every business day, remaining until the whistle blew as in the old days. His successors liked him, and instructed the employes to humor him as much as possible as he went about the place giving instructions as to how the work should be done. It was easy to see, however, that he did not like the new order of things, and felt the loss of power. He had been very despondent for two or three days.

MORE CRIM ANTIQUES SOLD.

Charles H. Pond Pays $1,000 Each for Eight Chairs Once Owned by Francis Scott Key.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 24.—The feature of to-day's sale of the collection of antiques of the late Dr. William H. Crim was the purchase by Charles H. Pond of New York of eight Chippendale arm chairs once owned by Francis Scott Key. The bidding was spirited between Mr. Pond and Mr. Williar of this city. The climax was reached when Mr. Pond, by offering $1,000 each for the chairs, outstripped his opponent, and had the treasures knocked down to him. The crowd cheered, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and some one suggested that the "Star Spangled Banner" be sung, but this failed owing to the lack of a leader.

Another purchase by Mr. Pond which elicited cheers was that of four old Chippendale chairs with carved backs at $200 each. He also secured a Chippendale tea table for $65.

The famous Jefferson bedstead, an article of purely American workmanship, designed for Jefferson, went to Dr. E. Rockwell of Bristol, R. I., for $525. The headboard is a finely carved spreadeagle, and the columns are carved to represent cornstalks surmounted by the full ears of corn peeping from the husks.

Gov. and Mrs. M. G. Bulkley of Connecticut made a number of purchases to-day, including an old Sheffield candlestick for $18. Gilbert Stuart's portrait of John St. John Randolph was sold for $200 to E. F. Phifer of New York.

Marie Corelli protests against the desecration of Shakespeare's birthplace by the erection of a Carnegie Library at Stratford-on-Avon. An appeal to literary America and England. Will appear in THE Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow.—Adv.

Valvic Ventilating Calfskin
Sweat-dispelling and cool, because porous as cloth.
Waterproof, from the outside, as Cravenette.
In proof of these qualities see the Valvic Test in 51 Regal Shoe Store Windows, (as pictured here).
No other leather can absolutely PROVE porosity, as this does, by the passage of illuminating gas through its pores as freely as through cloth.
Coolest, cleanest, and lightest of leathers.
Tough as wire, soft and brilliant as silk.
Can be had only in Regal $3.50 shoes.
REGAL
OAK SOLED SHOES
Sold only in 51 Regal Shoe Stores from New York to San Francisco and London.
Also by mail.
18 Stores Metropolitan District.
MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.
1211 Broadway, bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1541 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
103 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
2259 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.
May 1st, 41 Cortlandt.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
1001 Bway, bet. Ditmars & Willoughby Av.
May 1st, 486 Fulton Av.
JERSEY CITY:
69 Newark Av.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.
WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, corner 10th St.
1239 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
2057 Seventh Av., cor. 125th St.

MOUNTED POLICEMAN'S SKILL.

Runaway Horse Thrown in West Drive, Central Park, to Avoid Hitting a Victoria.

With more than ordinary skill and daring Mounted Policeman George T. Green stoped a horse that was beyond the control of Edward Detinold of 245 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street on the West Drive in Central Park yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Detinold, with a young man, said to be his son, was driving the horse, attached to a light runabout, up the West Drive, when at Sixty-fourth Street a big red automobile caused the animal to run away.

At Seventy-second Street the horse circled the Webster statue and returned along the drive. Policeman Green started in pursuit, followed the runaway horse around the statue, and at Sixty-sixth Street went alongside and took hold of one of the reins. Coming toward the group was a victoria, in which were two women. The vehicle was in the path of the runaway, and there was no time to turn out of its way.

With a quick movement the policeman wound the rein around the animal's mouth and nose, and then with a skillful turn threw the animal. At the time the horses attached to the victoria were only a few feet away. Several persons who saw the feat cheered the policeman.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:00	Sun sets	6:46	Moon rises	4:04

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:38	Gov. Isl'd	5:36	H. Gate	7:52
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:04	Gov. Isl'd	6:36	H. Gate	8:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Astoria, Glasgow	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Braisberg, Barbados, St. Vincent, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Buffalo, Bull Run, Apache, Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		2:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston		3:30 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Finland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Terence, Argentina, Paraguay, &c	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Velonia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Aquitania, Liverpool via Queenstown	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
	*2:30 P. M.	
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	12:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
	*2:00 P. M.	
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Genoa and Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Dominican Republic and Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Dagury, Tucatan via Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

Cearense, Barbados and Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sellor Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Tuesday, at 6:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Supplementary mails for Mexico City, overland, close at this office daily at 2:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sundays, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 28 and up to May 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails will be opened 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.) Mails will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 26 and up to May 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Hongkong, March 24; Shanghai, March 28; Yokohama, April 4, and Honolulu, April 15, reached San Francisco per steamship China and were dispatched East at 6 P. M. April 22, being due here on Monday, April 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 25.

Adra, St. Michael's, April 14.
Albano, Gibraltar, April 2.
Bluecher, Hamburg, April 16.
Gibraltar, Algiers, April 7.
Nauplia, Stettin, April 8.
Pocohontas, Algiers, April 9.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, April 24.
Roma, Gibraltar, April 15.
Sabine, Galveston, April 18.
St. Paul, Southampton, April 18.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26.

Columbia, Glasgow, April 19.
La Gascogne, Havre, April 18.
Monroe, Norfolk, April 25.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

Bovic, Liverpool, April 19.
Caracas, San Juan, April 22.
Comus, New Orleans, April 22.
El Dorado, Galveston, April 21.
Vaderland, Antwerp, April 18.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

Jamestown, Norfolk, April 27.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 22.
Minnehaha, London, April 18.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool, April 18, and Queenstown, 19th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Verdon H. Brown & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:15, 25th.

SS Batavia, (Ger.,) Koesing, Hamburg, April 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. South of Fire Island at 12:18 A. M., 25th.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Peterson, Genoa, April 8, and Naples, 10th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Peters, Rotterdam, April 12, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:08 A. M.

SS Fri, (Nor.,) Wagle, Cardenas, April 17, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Le Barrier, Havre, April 11, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Scott, London, April 9, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:17 P. M., 24th.

SS Cherokee, Garvin

Amusements.

Madison Square Garden
Afternoon at 2 and Evening at 8 o'clock. Doors open an hour earlier for a view of the Menagerie, Warships, Freaks, Prodigies, etc.
LAST WEEK.
Exhibition in Brooklyn for one WEEK only, beginning next Monday, April 27, at Saratoga Ave. and Halsey St.

BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
America's Only Real Representative Show, Presenting the Wonders of the Earth. 3 Circus Companies. 2 Menageries. Hippodrome. Aerial Enclave. Spectacular Prelude. Gallery of Freaks. ONE HUNDRED STARTLING ACTS. CYCLO, THE KINETIC DEMON. BABY ELEPHANT AND MOTHER.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to all, including numbered seat, 25 and 50 cents. (26th and 27th St. entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Av. entrance only.) Private boxes, six seats, $12.00 and $15.00. Single box seats, $2.00 and $2.50.
Box office now open, Madison Av. entrance, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., for advance sale of seats from $1.00 upward.
No seats reserved by telephone.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S Hit,
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.

MATINEES Tues., April 28 & Friday, May 1 | **EDMUND RUSSELL** In HAMLET. Seats on Sale.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Fri. Eve., Apr. 24, 8:30. Sat. Aft., Apr. 25, 2:15.
SIGNOR ANTONINO PARISI'S **SICILIAN MARIONETTES**
For the Benefit of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.
Tickets at Tyson's, the Manhattan, the Waldorf, and at door. Evening, $3; afternoon, $2.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQ., SOUTH.
UNTIL APRIL 30,
AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY. | THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
Week Days, 9 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.
Admission Twenty-five Cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2.
Special Prices Wed. Mats., 50c. to 1.50.
Henry W. Savage's New Musical Comedy Success
PRINCE OF PILSEN

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
THE SUBURBAN
—20 HORSES—300 PEOPLE.—
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.
EXTRA—Big Concert This Sunday Night.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c. 50c. EVERY AFT. & EVE. Res. 75c.
23rd St. Big All-Star Vaudeville. | 5th Av. A Social Highwayman. Vaud.
58th St. Under Southern Skies | 125th St. A Modern Crusoe & Vaud.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
ONLY THIS AND NEXT WEEK
Evgs. 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wednesday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW | THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
May 2nd—Last Night of the Present Empire.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 7 Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-day & Wed. 2:15.
"Success for star and author."—Herald.
ANNIE RUSSELL in MICE & MEN.
May 4—Skipper & Co., Wall Street.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
TO-NIGHT, 223D TIME IN NEW YORK
Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15.
CHARLES HAWTREY A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Last 7 Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
HENRY MILLER THE TAMING OF HELEN.
May 4—Ezra Kendall as The Vinegar Buyer.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Ave. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:30.
THE 15th CENTURY MORALITY PLAY. **EVERYMAN.**

Madison Square Theatre 24th St., nr. B'y. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day & Thurs., 2:30.
Geo. Broadhurst's Greatest Comedy. **A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.**

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8:00 P. M. sharp. Matinée To-day at 2:00.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUE BEARD 111th time To-night.

CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Telephone 3020—38. | Last Matinée To-day at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES, A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

CASINO { Last Matinee To-Day. { MATINEE ONLY
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 10:45 A. M. 50c. to $1.
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY

PRINCESS B'WAY & 29TH. Double Bill. Evgs. at 9. Mats. Thurs. & To-day, 3.
THERE & BACK "Keeps audience laughing all evening."—Herald.
"Best farce of season."—Press.
Preceded Evs. at 8:20, Mats. 2:20,
"Man Who Stole the Castle."

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & To-day.
GRACE GEORGE in Pretty Peggy

VICTORIA 42 St. B'way & 7 Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. **Last 2 Weeks**
Blanche **WALSH** in **RESURRECTION**

BELASCO THEATRE Mat. To-day, 2. To-night, 150th t.
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY, MAY 7.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in **THE DARLING OF THE GODS.**

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. T'd'y & Wed.
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

DALY'S at 8:15 **THE STARBUCKS.** OPIE READ'S COMEDY. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St. Ev. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ, Evgs. and Sat. mat. BEST SEATS, 1.50
with Montgomery & Stone.

CIRCLE 60th and Broadway. 2:15 and 8:15.
SAHARET—HENRY LEE.
AND OTHER ALL STAR ACTS.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. | **MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.**

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AVE. More Than Queen.
Mat. Daily, Ex'pt Mon., 25c.
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ONE WEEK ONLY—HAPPY HOOLIGAN.
APRIL 27TH. **The 4 Cohans** Running for Office

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day.
THE CHILD WIFE.
Next Week—TRACY THE OUTLAW.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. "PUDD'NHEAD WILSON."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND Mat. To-day **PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER**
N'xt W'k—De Wolf Hopper—Mr. Pickwick.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH.
MUSIC: Last Week DE KOLTA. to-night at 9

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day. Last 7 Performances of "DIE PUPPE" with MIA WERBER and the Ferenczy Operetta Co.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. On the Stroke of Twelve. N'xt W'k—In the Shadow of Night.

WEST END. Mat. To-day. | **Rose Melville** IN "SIS HOPKINS."

AGNES BRENNAN'S STAKES

Unbeaten Dr. McBride Filly, Ridden Out, Won the Woodhaven.

Best-Backed Horses First in Five Races at Aqueduct—Four Runners Fell in One Event.

Agnes Brennan, the unbeaten heroine of the first race meeting of the New York season, earned her third straight victory in nine days yesterday afternoon, when, hard ridden through the Aqueduct stretch, she won the Woodhaven Stakes in fast time. The filly, by McBride-Annul, is one of the string of two-year-olds with which Fred Burlow, trainer for Pierre Lorillard and Newton Bennington, has captured the largest share of purses and stakes at the Aqueduct meeting, and her success was most popular, as was evidenced by the fact that the general public made her an odds-on favorite. Her former races were both at shorter distances than the five furlongs she was asked to go yesterday, and many among the horsemen doubted her ability to beat fair colts at the increased distance, and backed August Belmont's Hastings gelding Ninepin and Foxhall P. Keene's Wizard, a son of Horoscope, to beat her.

Five horses ran, but from the moment that the barrier rose the race was between two, Agnes Brennan and Ninepin drawing clear of the others at once and going on together, the filly having the outside. Burns on the Belmont youngster and O'Neil on Agnes Brennan both made every effort short of actually driving their mounts in the hustle for the lead, and under pressure Agnes Brennan on the turn into the stretch showed in front, but with Ninepin gamely hanging at her side. On the straight O'Neil had to drive the filly to keep her in front, but she stood it courageously and ran straight and true to the end, winning hard ridden by a length from Ninepin, who was second, a length and a half before Wizard, third, in 1:01 4-5, the fastest time for five furlongs at the meeting.

The only long chance of the afternoon was Petra II., who on Tuesday won at 100 to 1 and yesterday, with J. Daly up, repeated at odds of 8 to 1 and better, winning by a head from the hot favorite Clorita. The third race was remarkable for the accidents that it produced, four horses of the fifteen that ran falling, another being left at the post, and jockeys being tumbled under the feet of the galloping horses in a style that made it seem miraculous that none was seriously hurt. The horse Mark Cheek was found to have so crippled himself that he could not be saved, and at the request of his owner he was shot.

In the fifth race Grand Opera earned his third victory at the meeting for G. E. Smith, his owner, Grand Opera simply galloping in front all the distance.

The Aqueduct meeting will end to-day. H. M. Meyer has bought from R. W. Walden the winning two-year-old Miss Nancy. S. C. McCafferty has bought on private terms Black Diana and Meistersinger. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $800; six furlongs.
H. Graham's Petra II., blk. m., 5 years, by Pontiac-Poncho, 112 pounds, (J. Daly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1....1
The Pleasance Stable's Clorita, br. m., 5, 105, (Fuller,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2....2
Alexander Shields's Andrathus, b. g., 106, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1....3
Time—1:14 1-5. Won, ridden out, by a head, two lengths between second and third. Eloim, Midnight Chimes, Carroll D., Oclawaha, Maru, Ran After, and Double Six also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting; special weights, with allowances; four and a half furlongs.
Green B. Morris's Knobhampton, b. c., by Bathampton-Knobkerrie, 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4....1
R. W. Walden's Contentious, br. f., 111, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2....2
The Goughacre Stable's Interlude, b. c., 109, (Haack,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2....3
Time—0:55 2-5. Won easily by five lengths, two lengths between second and third. Equity and Silver Dream also ran. Value to the winner, $510. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of more than one race in 1902 or 1903, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards.
O. L. Richards's Lord Advocate, ch. c., 3 years, by Kantaka or Perblaise-Golden Fleece, 103 pounds, (Gannon,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5....1
James Sennett's Brisk, ch. g., aged, 102, (Fuller,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1....2
The Oneck Stable's The Talisman, b. g., 4, 106, (N. Lewis,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1....3
Time—1:47 4-5. Won, ridden out, by a head, three lengths between second and third. King Bramble, Attilla, Philippine, I Know, Cherubim, Albert Lee, Tenagra, Mark Cheek, Paul Clifford, Farcraft, Harrison, and Lord Turco also ran. Philippine left at the post. Harrison, Tenagra, Mark Cheek, and Lord Turco fell. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Woodhaven Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,300 down to $1,000; five furlongs.
Fred Burlew's Agnes Brennan, b. f., by Doctor McBride-Annu, 108 pounds, (O'Neil,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4....1
August Belmont's Ninepin, b. g., by Hastings-Nineveh, 104, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and even....2
Foxhall P. Keene's Wizard, ch. g., by Horoscope-Lady Invercauld, 98, (Gannon,) 5 to 1 and even....3
Time—1:01 4-5. Won ridden out by a length, a length and a half between second and third. The Brown Monarch and Termogant also ran. Value to the winner, $1,320.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.
G. E. Smith's Grand Opera, blk. c., 4 years, by Wagner-Bonnie Bird, 117 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and out....1
G. B. Morris's Homestead, b. c., 4, 98, (J. Daly,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5....2
W. C. Daly's Ben Howard, b. c., 4, 89, (D. O'Connor,) 100 to 1 and 25 to 1....3
Time—1:27. Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Bonnibert, Flying Buttress, and Sweet Alice also ran. Value to the winner, $695. Winner trained by William Smith.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old; all to be entered to sell for $1,000; special weights; six furlongs.
Thomas Clare's Ocean Dream, ch. f., by Henry of Navarre-Golden Dream, 103 pounds, (J. Daly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5....1
J. B. Haggin's Rosewater, ch. f., 103, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5....2
D. C. Johnson's Erbe, ch. g., 105, (Gannon,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5....3
Time—1:15 1-5. Won easily by three lengths; a neck between second and third. Reckless, Anticipation, Snowdrift, Alice Eon, Flying Gipsy, Bride Card, Carroher, Zadok, The Guide, B. Doyle, Cloth of Gold, Blue Jay, and Credulity also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; seven furlongs. Kingraine, 115 pounds; Caterpillar, 110; Drummond, Mutiny, and Ernest Parham, 108 each; Wax Candle, 106; Benmora, 105; Julia Junkin, 103; Dark Planet, 101; Hist, 99; Mezzo, 93, and Rene, 88. Apprentice allowance claimed for Benmora, Rene, Ernest Parham, Dark Planet, and Julia Junkin.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Demurrer, 126 pounds; Stevedore and Futurita, 110 each; Duelist, 106; Mamari, 105; Ivernia, 98; Fonsolee, 97; Ondurdis, 95, and Taps, 90.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; four and one-half furlongs. Sunglint, 105 pounds; Duncan, 103; Cyprienne and Calyx, 101 each; Fleats, Pastime, Any Day, and Albertola, 99 each; Extralaw and Ballycastle, 97 each, and Honey Boy and McGonigle, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ballycastle, McGonigle, Calyx, and Extralaw.

FOURTH RACE.—The Queens County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Articulate, 116 pounds; Potente, 110; Syrlin and Yellow Tail, 106 each; Andy Williams, 107; Warranted, 105; Wax Candle and Himself, 102 each; Injunction, 100; Lord Badge, 96; St. Daniel and Doctor Saylor, 97 each; Daly, 95; Silurian, 93; Par Excellence, 90, and Tioga, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five furlongs. Ballycastle, Spring, and Seymour, 108 pounds each, and Albertalo, Grand Vitesse, Wahpeta, and Yo San, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting; selling allowances; scale from $1,900 down to $600; seven furlongs. Arden, 117 pounds; Morokanta, 114; Khitai, Courtnay, Faranlass, and Dinna Forget, 112 each; Griffiths and Annie Grace, 109 each; Graden and Dark Planet, 107 each; True Blue, 106; Cincinnatus and Albany Girl, 96 each; Williamstead, 95; Alan, 100; Mezzo, 98; Petit Bleu and Rene, 88 each, and Louise Elliston, 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Alan, Petit Bleu, Rene, True Blue, Graden, and Cincinnatus.

Amusements.

ALL NEXT WEEK.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
THE GREAT
MILITARY TOURNAMENT.
MANAGEMENT MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.
Monday Night Review by Secretary of War ELIHU ROOT, escorted by Cadets of U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and Evening Parade by the Cadets.
Reviews of U. S. Troops, Marines, National Guard, Naval Militia, and the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles from Canada. Every Night Grand Military and Athletic Programme. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, $1.00, $1.50. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN at Concert Hall Entrance, 26th St. side of the Garden.

THE **DEWEY** E. 14th St. | **MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS.**
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

Harlem Opera Ho. | Conried's Irving Pl. Theatre Company. | Mat. Alt Heidelberg Night, Baerenfell.
N'xt W'k—Amelia Bingham, Frisky Mrs. Johnson

COLUMBIA'S SWIMMERS WIN.

Defeat University of Pennsylvania Team with Ease in Water Sports.

Columbia's water polo team defeated Pennsylvania in their annual contest in the Columbia swimming pool last night. The score was 5—0. In addition to this victory Columbia also won the intercollegiate 800-foot relay race from the Quakers. In the water polo game play was very one-sided, Abbott and Camp doing the scoring. The summaries:

Columbia, 5.	Position.	Pennsylvania, 0.
Camp	Right forward	Cowleshaw
Abbott	Centre forward	Whittemore
Henes	Left forward	Walker
Alexander	Half back	McCary
Duden	Left goal	Heller
Trubenbach	Right goal	Weeks

Goals scored by—Abbott, 3; Camp, 2. Referee—F. Handly, New York A. C.

Inverted Tub Race, 100 Feet.—Won by F. Duden; L. B. Alexander second, C. G. Abbott third. Time—1:02.

Intercollegiate Relay Race.—Won by Columbia, with team composed of W. Eckert, Z. P. Halpin, C. D. Trubenbach, and A. R. Camp; Pennsylvania second, with team composed of E. E. McDonald, C. A. McCary, H. C. Weekes, and W. W. Whittemore.

Novice Race, 200 Feet.—Won by M. J. Bach, 1905, Law; F. R. Stiefel, 1905, Law, second, and O. R. Kress, 1906, College, third.

Interclass Relay Race, 800 Feet.—Won by freshmen, with Z. P. Halpin, F. Brown, W. Putnam, and M. Cherry; sophomores second, with C. D. Trubenbach, W. Eckert, F. M. Von Saal, and T. H. Bruch, Jr.

COLLEGE ATHLETES TO MEET.

Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia, and Others Will Be Represented in U. of P. Games To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—More than 100 athletes who are entered in the annual carnival of college relay races and field sports to be held on Franklin Field to-morrow under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania have arrived here. The entry list is the greatest in the history of the carnival. Besides the championships for the preparatory schools, academies, and small colleges, there will be one, two, and four mile relay championships for the big colleges. The greatest interest is manifested in the four-mile championship, in which the fastest runners from Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Wisconsin, Chicago University, and Michigan are to run.

Capt. Ennis of the track team of the College of the City of New York has entered his team for the one-mile relay race. The men selected are G. M. Cossenas, M. A. Vogel, M. J. Seuchs, and F. J. Ennis.

Harvard has not entered a team in the one-mile relay race, but she will have representatives in many of the other events, including the two-mile and four-mile races.

Cornell has selected some of her best men, among the leading athletes who will compete being: High jump, Cairns; broad jump, Vonnegut and Cairns; high hurdles, Cairns and Vonnegut; low hurdles, Cairns; pole vaulting, Carroll and Phillips; shot-putting, Porter. In view of the dual meet with Syracuse on May 2, Trainer Moakley has decided not to confine Cornell's entries to field events.

RELIANCE READY FOR TRIAL.

Newest Cup Yacht Fully Rigged and Will Have Her First Spin To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 24.—The Reliance was warped into the stream and anchored off the Herreshoff shops this afternoon. She will remain there until to-morrow morning, when the sails will be hoisted and she will start on her trial trip. Shortly before leaving the wharf, where the boat has been ever since the launching, the club topsail spar and other portions of the racing gear were taken on board. The spinnaker pole seemed a very long spar. Lying at anchor, the Reliance is a boat to attract attention from the fine form of hull, taut and trim top hampers, and slender and thin overhang. Her bow is higher in the water than it was supposed it would be when the boat was lying at the wharf. During the afternoon a fly made of blue bunting and whip-shaped was sent aloft to the topmast truck. The hoisting of the fly is generally carried out when a boat is placed in commission, but in this case there was no formality.

NEW ROCHELLE Y. C. SCHEDULE

Many One-Design Class Events—Race for Motor Launches.

The racing schedule of the New Rochelle Yacht Club for the coming season was announced yesterday, and is made up chiefly of the popular one-design class events. The Regatta Committee consists of L. D. Huntington, Jr., J. D. Sparkman, P. L. Howard, W. B. Thomas, and O. H. Chellborg, and the programme as announced is as follows:

May 30—Spring regatta for raceabouts, New Rochelle, Manhasset Bay, and Larchmont Yacht Club one-design classes.

June 18 and 19—Raceabouts, New Rochelle, and Manhasset Bay one-design classes, and twenty-five-foot one-design class.

June 20—Annual regatta. Finals for above races and for other classes to be announced later.

Additional races also will be arranged for the New Rochelle one-design class of eighteen-footers and for sixteen-foot launches.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., Charters Yacht Surf.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club has chartered the British-built steam yacht Surf from F. D. Lambert of Leith. Tams, Lewine & Crane were the brokers.

The Surf was built last year at Leith, and is 185.75 feet long over all, 173 feet on the water line, 25.65 feet beam, and 14.95 feet deep. She will sail for this port next week, and Mr. Iselin will use her here during the Summer. This is the second Surf Mr. Lambert has owned, the first having been purchased two years ago by C. K. G. Billings, New York Yacht Club.

Shamrocks Leave for the Clyde.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 24.—The two Shamrocks left Southampton to-day, in tow, for the Clyde.

The Town Council of Weymouth, at a meeting to-day, decided to present Sir Thomas Lipton with an illuminated address in recognition of his sportsmanlike efforts to recapture the America's Cup.

Princeton Football Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 24.—The football management to-day issued the schedule of games for next Fall. Seven of them are with teams that were not on last year's schedule—Georgetown, Gettysburg, Brown, Carlisle Indians, Bucknell, Dartmouth, and Lafayette. The schedule follows:

Sept. 30, Swarthmore at Princeton; Oct. 3, Georgetown at Princeton; 7, Gettysburg at Princeton; 10, Brown at Providence; 14, Lehigh at Princeton; 17, Indians at Princeton; 21, Bucknell at Princeton; 24, Dartmouth at Princeton; 31, Cornell at Princeton; Nov. 7, Lafayette at Princeton, and 14, Yale at New Haven.

Pennsylvania's Football Schedule.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The University of Pennsylvania football schedule for next season was officially announced to-night. Only one game—that with Columbia—will be played away from home. The schedule follows:

Sept. 26, Dickinson; 30, Franklin and Marshall; Oct. 3, Lehigh; 7, Haverford; 10, State College; 14, Gettysburg; 17, Brown; 24, Columbia at New York; 31, Bucknell; Nov. 7, Harvard; 14, Carlisle Indians, and 26, Cornell.

Boston Horse Show Awards.

BOSTON, April 24.—The three classes judged at the horse show this forenoon included the saddle ponies, yearling stallions, and pony stallions. Douglas Lawson, E. T. Stotesbury, and Eben D. Jordan were the winners.

AWARDS.

Ponies, under saddle, ponies three years old or over, ridden by boys or girls not over sixteen years of age.—First, Master Douglas Lawson's chestnut mare Glorious Exquisite.

Trotters, stallion, one year old.—First, E. T. Stotesbury's bay Adwut.

Pony Stallions, (other than Shetlands,) with three of their get.—First, Eben D. Jordan's brown Dilham Prime Minister.

How Travis Beat Douglas.

Lakewood match in detail. Diagram showing every stroke. Pictures in 16-page Pictorial Review to-day's Commercial Advertiser.—Adv.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York National League Team Won and American League Lost.

Princeton's Players Defeat Phillips Exeter After Thirteen Exciting Innings of Fine Ball.

Only five major league baseball championship games were played yesterday. In the National League race for the pennant New York defeated Boston, Brooklyn failed to score against Philadelphia, and the Pittsburg champions won from the St. Louis team by a score of 8 to 7 in eleven innings. The New York Americans through weak batting and poor fielding lost another game to the Washingtons, and the Athletics of Philadelphia, champions of the American League, had to succumb to the Bostons. There were several college games played, and the most interesting of these contests was a thirteen-inning battle, in which Princeton beat Phillips Exeter by the score of 4 to 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

McGraw's Men Beat Bostons by Solving Willis Curves.

New York's National League baseball team won yesterday's baseball game from the Boston players after a hard up-hill battle at the Polo Grounds by the close score of 5 to 4. In the first two innings the visitors scored three runs off Taylor, and Manager McGraw quickly substituted Cronin and Bowerman for Taylor and Warner. Willis, the Boston pitcher, puzzled the local batsmen until the fifth inning, but they solved him then and tied the score by bringing in three runs. In the seventh inning each side scored another run, but New York won the game in the eighth, when Lauder beat out an infield hit, stole second, went to third on Gilbert's sacrifice, and scored the winning run on the return of the ball from Browne's long fly to Cooley in left field.

Warner was put off the players' bench and out of the grounds for his unruly conduct in protesting a decision of the umpire in the seventh inning. McGann had reached third and Babb sent a long fly to Cooley, which the latter caught and McGann got home on the throw in. Umpire Moran decided that McGann started to run before the ball was caught, and as the ball was fielded to third base he declared McGann out. This gave rise to much indignation among the local players, but Warner, who had been relieved from the game in the third inning, was the most demonstrative, and he was the only one punished. The teams play again this afternoon. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	2	1	0	1	Dexter, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
V'Halt'n, cf.	2	1	2	0	1	Tenney, 1b.	2	3	8	0	1
McGann, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0	Ab'tichio, ss.	1	2	2	2	1
Mertes, lf.	0	2	5	0	0	Cooley, lf.	0	2	4	2	0
Babb, ss.	1	0	1	5	1	Carney, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	Bonner, 2b.	0	1	2	4	1
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	Gr'inger, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Warner, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Kittridge, c.	0	0	6	4	0
Bow'man, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Willis, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Cronin, p.	1	1	2	2	2						
Total	5	9	27	13	5	Total	4	8	24	17	4

New York ....0 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 .—5
Boston ....2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Browne, Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Gilbert, (2;) Abbatichio. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 7. Stolen bases—Mertes, Lauder, (2;) Bowerman, Cronin. Double plays—McGann and Cronin; Abbatichio, Bonner and Tenney; Cooley and Kittridge; Cooley, Kittridge, and Greminger. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 2; off Willis, 4. First base on errors—New York, 3; Boston, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Cronin, 1; by Willis, 1. Struck out—By Cronin, 3; by Willis, 4. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; BROOKLYN, 0.

Philadelphia shut out Brooklyn in yesterday's baseball game at Washington Park and scored four runs in the seventh and eighth innings. The work of both pitchers, Mitchell and Thielman, was very good, and while errors were charged up to both teams, the fielding was snappy and fine double plays were cleverly executed. Sheckard's base running was a treat, but neither he nor his club mates could hit the ball when a hit was needed. In the eighth inning, with three men on bases and none out, it looked as if Brooklyn would score, but a puny infield hit and a sharp double play retired the side.

The visitors had scored two runs in the seventh on two hits, an out at first, a stolen base, and an error, when a clever double play stopped them. In the following inning, with two men out, the Philadelphias again scored two runs, Wolverton hit safely to centre field for a base, and Barry drove a low liner past Sheckard to left field for a home run, scoring Wolverton ahead of him. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Strang, 3b.	0	1	0	5	1
Wol'ton, 1b.	1	1	1	2	1	M'Credie, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Barry, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Keister, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Househ'r, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Douglass, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0
Brash'd, 2b.	1	0	4	5	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	4	3	1
Hulsw't, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	Ritter, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Roth, c.	0	1	7	3	1	Flood, 2b.	0	1	0	2	1
Mitchell, p.	0	0	1	1	2	Thielman, p.	0	2	1	4	0
Total	4	6	27	15	4	Total	0	9	27	16	3

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0—4
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—Flood, Thielman. Home run—Barry. Stolen bases—Brashear, Sheckard, (3;) Ritter. Double plays—Ritter and Dahlen; Flood, Dahlen, and Doyle; Hulswitt, Brashear, and Douglass, (2;) Mitchell, Roth, and Douglass. Sacrifice hits—Douglass, Ritter. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—By Thielman, 5; by Mitchell, 4. Time—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

PITTSBURG, 8; ST. LOUIS, 7.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—In a long-drawn-out and loosely played baseball game Pittsburg won in the eleventh inning, when two men were out, on Bransfield's long hit to centre, scoring Wagner. Score by innings:

												R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	13	5
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	7	8	5

Batteries—Doheny and Smith; Rhodes and O'Neill.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	6	1	.858	St. Louis	3	4	.429
New York	4	2	.666	Philadelphia	3	5	.375
Boston	5	3	.625	Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Chicago	3	3	.500	Cincinnati	1	5	.167

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston in New York.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

Washington's Team Strong at Bat, While New York Makes Many Errors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Through good hitting on the part of the Washington baseball team and numerous errors on the part of the New York players, to-day's game was given to the former by a score of 7 to 1, the New Yorkers scoring their solitary run in the fourth inning. Pitcher Tannehill was relieved by Wolfe at the end of the third inning. Conroy made two errors, and Keeler, Fultz, Ganzel, and O'Connor each fell down once. When Wolfe and Beville took the places of Tannehill and O'Connor the run-getting stopped and the hitting very nearly ceased. Patten, the Washington pitcher, played with brilliancy. The score:

WASHINGTON	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Robinson, ss.	1	1	1	3	1	Davis, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Selbach, rf.	2	0	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
Delehanty, lf.	1	3	1	0	0	Fultz, cf.	0	0	2	0	1
Ryan, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Williams, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Carey, 1b.	2	1	14	0	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	6	1	1
Coughlin, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	4	2	2
Demont, 2d.	0	1	3	2	0	Courtney, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Clarke, c.	0	2	4	0	0	O'Connor, c.	0	0	1	0	1
Patten, p.	0	1	0	6	0	Beville, c.	0	0	6	0	0
						Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	5	0
						Wolfe, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	11	27	14	1	Total	1	3	24	12	6

Washington ....4 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 .—7
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

First base on errors—Washington, 4; New York, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 7; New York, 3. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Patten, 3; by Tannehill, 1; by Wolfe, 4. Two-base hits—Ryan, Williams. Stolen base—Fultz. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

BOSTON, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Young, the Boston baseball team's pitcher, proved a stumbling block for the local players to-day, and Boston beat the Athletics by the score of 2 to 1. The only tally for the home team was made on a wild pitch. The first run made by Boston was scored in a similar manner, while the second and winning run was the outcome of two two-base hits. Stahl was injured while sliding to a base, and his place in centre field was taken by O'Brien. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Young and Farrell; Plank and Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Hassett and Caruthers.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	2	0	1,000	Boston	2	3	.400
Detroit	2	0	1,000	New York	1	2	.333
Washington	2	1	.667	St. Louis	0	2	.000
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	Cleveland	0	2	.000

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Washington.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Chicago in St. Louis.
Cleveland in Detroit.

PRINCETON, 4; PHILLIPS, 3.

BOSTON, April 24.—Princeton's first game with Phillips Exeter on the academy campus to-day will long be remembered at Princeton, for it took thirteen innings to fix the score, Princeton winning, 4 to 3, the needed run coming on two hits and an error. The battle was entirely in the box, in which Cook, the Academy pitcher, was entitled to the greatest credit. He only returned to school yesterday after an illness from rheumatism, and this was his first game of the season. Princeton depended upon McMillan and Stevens, and both did good work. Cook in the ninth inning struck out three men. Score by innings:

Princeton ....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 12 8
Exeter ....1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 5

Batteries—McMillan, Stevens, and McClave; Cook and Cooney. Umpire—Mr. Pendleton.

Scores of Other Games.

At Amherst, Mass.—Bates College, 14; Massachusetts State College, 5.

At Manchester, N. H.—Manchester, 25; Boston University, 9.

At Burlington, Vt.—Dartmouth, 6; University of Vermont, 1.

At Medford, Mass.—Tufts College, 10; Dean Academy, 3.

At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee University, 10; Richmond College, 3.

At Lawrence, Mass.—Lawrence, (New England League,) 3; Providence, (Eastern League,) 0.

At Ithaca—Syracuse, (New York State League,) 6; Cornell, 3.

At Schenectady—Rochester, 3; Schenectady, 2.

At Utica—Utica, 15; Binghamton, 9.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, (Eastern League,) 10; Atlantics, 2.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Minneapolis, 4.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 12; Louisville, 1.

At Columbus—Columbus, 9; Toledo, 6.

TRAVIS WINS AT GOLF.

Former Champion Defeats His Opponents Handily at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 24.—The match-play rounds for the Atlantic City Club Cup, the President's and third cups were begun to-day under the best conditions. Interest was centred in the work of former Champion Travis. In the morning he had little trouble in disposing of F. W. Smith, the local player, who at times showed lamentable weakness, both in driving and putting, and Travis won by 9 up and 7 to play. A. W. Tillinghast of the Philadelphia Cricket Club met the Garden City golfer in the afternoon, and, although the Philadelphian played well at the start, Travis won by 5 up and 3 to play.

The results of the rounds are:

Atlantic City Cup.—First Match-Play Round—A. W. Tillinghast, Philadelphia Cricket Club, beat D. B. Martin, Wilmington, 3 up and 2 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat F. W. Smith, Atlantic City, 9 up and 7 to play; C. B. Townes, Highland Golf Club, beat A. H. Chadbourne, Atlantic City, 2 up and 1 to play; E. A. Darby, Atlantic City, beat Harry A. Mackey, Atlantic City, 5 up and 3 to play; R. J. Baldwin, Wilmington, beat J. G. Gray, Onondaga, 3 up and 2 to play; C. H. Kirk, Aronimink Golf Club, beat B. S. Home, Allegheny, 2 up and 1 to play; H. W. Brown, Philadelphia Country Club, beat F. S. Sherman, Atlantic City, 2 up. Second Round—Travis beat Tillinghast, 5 up and 3 to play; C. W. Fownes beat H. C. Fownes, 3 up and 2 to play; Darby beat Baldwin, 4 up and 3 to play; Brown beat Kirk, 3 up and 1 to play.

Jimmie Michael Severely Hurt.

BERLIN, April 24.—The physicians in attendance on "Jimmie" Michael, the bicycle rider, who sustained a severe fall from his wheel yesterday while training at the suburb of Friedenau for the international races next month, said to-day that he was progressing favorably toward recovery. Michael was thrown thirty feet, and when picked up he was senseless and blood was flowing from his ears. The accident was caused by the bursting of a tire.

Fencing Championships Postponed.

The opening bouts for the National fencing championships which were to have been contested last night in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club, were postponed until to-night. As originally planned, the tournament was to last two nights. The champions who will defend their titles are James P. Parker of the Boston Athletic Club, Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, and A. Z. Post, Fencers' Club. Parker is the champion in foils, Tatham with dueling sword, and Post with sabre.

A. A. U. Ban on Inter-Settlement Games.

The games of the Inter-Settlement Athletic League, which are scheduled for the Seventh Regiment Armory for to-night, not having received the sanction of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, John Steil, Chairman of the Registration Committee, has sent out a notice to the effect that athletes who compete in such games will disqualify themselves and become ineligible for further competition in amateur athletic events under the Amateur Athletic Union rules.

Columbia's Relay Team Chosen.

Trials for the four-mile Columbia relay team, which will compete in the Pennsylvania relay carnival at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, to-day, were held yesterday on South Field. A dozen men started and the first four to finish were chosen to represent the college. They were R. A. Fulton, W. T. Kohn, H. J. Langlois, and F. L. O'Connell. The trials were said to be eminently satisfactory to E. W. Hjertberg, the Columbia trainer.

Inter-Settlement Athletic Meet.

C. H. Warner, Chairman of the Athletic Committee in charge of the first Inter-Settlement indoor athletic meet to be held this evening in the Seventh Regiment Armory, announced last night that twenty-one Settlement houses would be represented. The total number of entries is about 300. Among the Settlements sending the largest number are the Gordon House, Clark Neighborhood House, Educational Alliance, Hartley House, and Christodora House. Admission is restricted to the members and friends of the different Settlement houses and no tickets will be sold at the armory.

Telephone Directory
For the Summer months Goes to press May 10th.
It will contain 170,000 names.
To secure listing in this issue, contracts for service must be made before the 10th of May.
Low Rates. Efficient Service.
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PIANOLA RECITAL
Aeolian Hall
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M.
(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)
SOLOIST,
MR. EDWARD P. JOHNSON, Tenor.

Mr. Edward P. Johnson, tenor, will be heard in a selection from Gounod's "Faust," "Salve Dimora" and two Lieder respectively by Schumann and Schubert, entitled "Die Lotus Blume" and "Ungeduld."

"Salve Dimora" has made and unmade ambitious tenors, and of the world's greatest singers, Mario, Wachtel, Campanini, Galassi and De Reszke, it is difficult to affirm which of this galaxy of stars achieved the greatest success in the interpretation of Gounod's brilliant inspiration, a most commendable song as a vehicle of our inmost emotions serving as a means of giving and procuring happiness.

Schumann's homage to Art is most apparent in his Lieder—golden lyrics inspired by the divine Muse—of which the "Lotus Blume" is a fine example.

Schubert, whose music is one grand song, whose magic as a composer commands the entire gamut of the emotions, has bequeathed to us a priceless heritage in his songs, of which "Ungeduld" is familiar and much sung in public.

The Pianola selections are not over exacting, but attractive, pleasing and brilliant, and therefore refreshing after a season of heavy music. The familiar "Pasquinade" by Gottschalk, the fine "Preludium" by Grieg and the graceful Weber excerpt, and, moreover, Sullivan's Overture, are sufficient to satisfy the taste of most any one.

The songs are accompanied with the Pianola as usual.

PROGRAM.
Overture di Ballo....Sullivan
PIANOLA.
(a) Albumblatt....Grieg
(b) La Gondoletta....Gilder
(c) Pasquinade....Gottschalk
PIANOLA.
"Salve Dimora"....Gounod
MR. JOHNSON.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
(a) Preludium, Op. 40, No. 1....Grieg
(b) Invitation to the Dance....Weber
PIANOLA.
Die Lotus Blume....Schumann
Ungeduld....Schubert
MR. JOHNSON.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

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METROPOLITAN JOCKEY CLUB.
April 27, 28, 29, 30, May 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Six Races Each Day at 2.30 P. M.
FIRST DAY
MONDAY, APRIL 27th.
The Excelsior Handicap, $7,500.

TRAINS DIRECT TO THE TRACK.
LEAVE EAST 34TH ST., NEW YORK, via LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, 12:10, 12:30, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:50 P. M. Parlor Cars on all trains.
LEAVE FLATBUSH AVE., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:45.
LEAVE BEDFORD STATION, 12:26, 12:46, 1:06, 1:26, 1:51.
LEAVE EAST NEW YORK, 12:35, 12:55, 1:15, 1:35, 2:00.
On other days trains will be as follows:
LEAVE EAST 34TH ST., NEW YORK, via L. I. C., 12:10, 12:40, 1:00, 1:10, 1:30, 1:50 P. M. Parlor Cars on all trains.
LEAVE FLATBUSH AVE., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:45 P. M.
LEAVE BEDFORD STATION, 12:46, 1:06, 1:26, 1:51 P. M.
LEAVE EAST NEW YORK, 12:55, 1:15, 1:35, 2:00 P. M.
All trolley cars to Jamaica connect with the track.
Admission to Grand Stand, $2.00. Admission to Field Stand, 75c.
MUSIC BY LANDER.

MEETING ON AUTO SPEED BILL.

Recent Legislation Calls Forth Resolutions from Automobile Club of America.

A special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America was held at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, last night to consider the position of the club regarding the Doughty-Bailey Automobile bill which was passed by the Legislature on Wednesday. As a majority of the members of the committee had expressed themselves in opposition to the bill, it was expected that the action of President A. R. Shattuck in accepting the bill on behalf of the club would be disavowed, but after a session of three hours' duration the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Law Committee of the club obtained certain important concessions favorable to the automobile (such as the repeal of the Cocks bill) in consideration of lending the support of the Automobile Club of America; therefore,

Resolved, That the bill was the best obtainable under existing circumstances; and further

Resolved, That every effort be made another year to eliminate those clauses which appear at present to be objectionable to the rapidly growing industry of automobilism.

Although the club will take no further action in the matter as a body, the members generally, and several of the officers as well, will make a strong effort to induce Gov. Odell to veto the bill, and a request for a hearing on the bill will be sent to Albany at once. The automobile dealers and makers will also oppose the approval of the bill.

Columbia Grammar School Games.

Schoolboy athletes of Columbia Grammar School performed in a creditable manner yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Oval. The summary:

65-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. Seligman, (8 yards;) P. Hoffman, (3 yards,) second; G. Munro, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:09 2-5.

75-Yard Handicap. — Won by J. Steinhard, (scratch;) A. Steiner, (1 yard,) second; J. Reich, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

100-Yard Handicap, Junior.—Won by J. Brandon, (scratch;) T. Pullen, (2 yards,) second; W. Donovan, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:11.

100-Yard Handicap, Senior.—Won by J. Brandon, (1 yard;) F. Prehan, (2 yards,) second; G. Donovan, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Tie for first between H. Overshimer, (4 inches,) and R. Boyle, (4 inches,) actual jump 4 feet 7 inches; A. Lansburg, (6 inches,) third, actual jump, 4 feet 3¼ inches.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Prehan, (4 yards;) S. Lestrade, (scratch,) second; W. Schouls, (11 yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Lestrade, (scratch;) R. Thompson, (35 yards,) second; A. Meehan, (22 yards,) third. Time—2:14 3-5.

440-Yard, Open.—Won by J. Ellingwood, Dwight; S. Lestrade, Columbia Grammar, second; D. Sullivan, Dwight, third. Time—0:54 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Open.—Won by H. Rovira, Columbia Grammar, with 35 feet 4 inches; T. W. Robinson, De La Salle, second, with 33 feet 9 inches; W. Gray, Columbia Grammar, third, with 32 feet.

SUNDAY DANCING IS LEGAL.

Court of Special Sessions Discharges the Proprietor of an Up-Town Hall.

Sunday dancing is held to be legal, in an opinion handed down in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, in the case of Lawrence Brommer, proprietor of the dance hall at 700-708 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Policeman William Kelly of the Thirty-fifth Precinct made the arrest on April 12.

When the case was called for trial Wendel & Robeson, attorneys for Brommer, entered a plea for a demurrer in the case, and the court adjourned the proceedings to allow of the filing. That was done yesterday morning. Presiding Justice Mayer allowed the demurrer and the defendant was discharged. The opinion is in part as follows:

"We are of the opinion that the dancing prohibited on Sunday by Section 1,481 of the Greater New York charter clearly refers to dancing which constitutes part or all of an exhibition or a dramatic performance, or any other entertainment on the stage, and that this section of the charter in no way refers to dancing to music engaged in by persons for their own amusement."

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Last Day To-day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to Grand Stand, $2.00; Ladies, $1.50. Trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 10:58 A. M., 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:45, 1:48 P. M.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

MIXED WHISKIES ARE PLENTY,
and much exploited; they are more profitable to all concerned, except the consumer.
Straight Whiskies are safe and wholesome. That is why
OLD CROW RYE
has such a steady gain. We make no misstatements.

OUR SCOTCH WHISKIES;
Souvenir of Scotland,
OLD, and
Bonnie Brier Bush,
VERY OLD, also very straight.
H. B. KIRK & CO.,
NEW YORK.

Automobiles.

METROPOLITAN MOTOR CAR CO.,
Manufacturers of Motor Vehicles,
154 East 57th Street, New York.
AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE
"METEOR"
STEAM CARRIAGES.
These vehicles are mechanically perfect, and beautiful in outline and finish. Specifications include:—Artillery wheels, 3" detachable tires, steam air and water pumps, forced draught, and syphon. They have many other meritorious features.
Runabout $850. Dos-a-Dos $1,000. Tonneau $1,200.
We manufacture and repair all classes of Automobiles, also conduct a first-class storage station, making a speciality of Electric vehicles.
METROPOLITAN MOTOR CAR CO.,
154 East 57th St., New York City.
Telephone, 3373 Plaza.

BARGAINS IN AUTOMOBILES.
We have big lot of 34 hand cars taken in trade, all put in first-class order, which we must sell to make room.
2 Cylinder Gasmobile Runabout, cost $1,000, for $375
Nearly new Locomobile Steam, a bargain for $275
Nearly new Reading Steam, a bargain for $350
Brand new Niagara Electric, cost $875, for $400
2 Cylinder Gasoline Motor Runabout for $300
8 Horse Power De Dion Runabout, cost $875 ....for $500
Searchmont 2 Cylinder Motor (like new) for $450
Tonneau Searchmont, cost $2,500; like new for $1,000
4 Passenger Foster Steam like new for $375
Come and see us and trade your autos.
NATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
1172 Fifth Avenue, corner 98th St.

Sporting Events.

Baseball.—MANHATTAN vs. WESLEYAN, Jasper Oval. Game called at 3:30 P. M. Admission, 25c.

The New-York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

"THE BELMONT SYNDICATE."

In discussions of recent projects of legislation amendatory of the Rapid Transit act there has been in certain quarters frequent mention of what is called the "Belmont syndicate," with ascriptions thereto of wickedness and appetite which would lead the uninformed reader to infer that the thing alluded to was either the beast of the Apocalypse or an octopus of vast, insatiate maw. So many persons are always ill-informed, even concerning those public questions which intimately affect their interests, that it may be worth while to recall the origin and history of the Belmont syndicate.

During three decades the people living within the limits of this city were engaged in earnest but futile effort to provide themselves with rapid and sufficient facilities of travel. For one reason or another, the hostility of rival transportation companies, lack of confidence and of capital, failure of co-operation at Albany, and so on, none of the many projects came to anything until the plan under which the underground road is now building was suggested by Mr. Hewitt, and at once attracted public attention. The Rapid Transit act of 1891, authorizing the city to make a contract for building and operating a rapid-transit road, and to lend its credit to procure money for the work, was the first practical result of Mr. Hewitt's suggestion. Under authority of that act the present Rapid Transit Commission was constituted. Then ensued years of further futile effort, for opposition was discouragingly successful, notwithstanding the mandate of the people given at the polls that a system of rapid-transit roads be constructed. At length, when plans had been prepared and consents of property owners or equivalent authority obtained, the Commissioners invited proposals for the construction of the road. Their offer was pretty unanimously ignored by financiers and railroad men. Tammany, which was then in control and eager to make money, had no confidence in the scheme. For a considerable time it appeared that neither men nor corporations of means and responsibility would come forward prepared to enter into a contract with the city. Finally Mr. John B. McDonald, a contractor of energy and experience, announced his readiness to undertake the contract. Then arose a curious and unexpected difficulty. The bond required of him by the city under the law was very large, and the trust companies of New York declined to become his sureties. At this critical moment, when the well-made plans of the commission appeared again to be on the point of failure and collapse, Mr. August Belmont organized a company for the purpose of giving Mr. McDonald the necessary financial backing for the work.

The corporation organized by Mr. Belmont, Mr. McDonald, and their associates made a contract with the city to construct the underground rapid-transit road for $35,000,000, to equip it at the cost of the Belmont corporation, and to operate it for a period, including renewals, extending to seventy-five years. The contract was drawn with the utmost care, and with an intelligent purpose to safeguard the interests of the city and of the people. Under its terms the subway now approaching completion has been constructed. The work has been rapidly carried forward, and by the end of the year it is expected that the underground trains will be in operation, furnishing facilities of travel more rapid than were dreamed of even ten years ago, and relieving the community from the inconveniences, delays, and tortures of the overcrowded travel facilities now available.

This is the brief story of the Belmont syndicate and its work. The average sane and reasonable citizen would be sure to say from a study of the facts that the Belmont syndicate had proved itself to be a public benefactor. The group of professional reformers and self-appointed guardians of the public interest who have demanded the enactment of the Elsberg bill and who opposed the measure known as the Mayor's bill, amending the Rapid Transit act, are not at all of the average sane and reasonable citizen's mind. They have insisted with much loud declamation that the city must be rescued from the grasp of the Belmont syndicate. They excitedly point out that the syndicate has wickedly and cunningly conspired to make money out of its contract. They denounce the Rapid Transit Commissioners for manifesting a willingness to make further contracts with this syndicate for the new lines. They therefore have demanded that the Legislature give authority for constructing another system of rapid-transit underground roads in rivalry and competition with the lines operated by the Belmont syndicate. Some of the chief agitators among them have insisted that the city should break its contract with the syndicate, turn it out of the subways, and operate the rapid-transit system itself. In all quarters where this agitation has been carried forward the intent so far as possible to deprive the Belmont syndicate of its opportunities and of its expected profits has been very frankly avowed.

That the actuating motive of these assaults upon the Rapid Transit Commission and upon the contracting company is anything else than a sort of ferocious, Populistic hatred of corporations it would be difficult to prove. The men these agitators assail are the men who have given us the rapid-transit system. No other contractor than the Belmont syndicate was ready to undertake the work. But for that contract the rapid-transit situation would be as hopeless now as it was fifteen years ago. That men who possessed the courage and the confidence to take the manifestly great risks involved in entering into the subway contract are entitled to a reasonable profit nobody but a demagogue or a professional reformer would deny. That the profits of the syndicate are unreasonable or out of proportion to its just desert has not been proved, and has been asserted only by very reckless persons. That the terms of the contract with the city were not improvident is known to everybody who has given any attention to the subject. That the commission and the syndicate with which it has made a contract have conferred upon us an incalculable public benefit is not merely beyond dispute, but is beyond question among reasonable men.

All these facts afford no protection against the assaults of demagogues and agitators. They came very near securing the enactment of the Elsberg bill, of which it is not too much to say that it would have been a public calamity had the measure gone upon the statute book. It would have authorized on the part of the city a monstrous violation of good faith and the practical repudiation of the terms of its contract. Certainly individuals or corporations who in future undertake great public works under contract with the city will be justified in exacting a very high margin of profit as an insurance against raids and breaches of faith of the nature contemplated by the Elsberg bill. It is fortunate, of course, that good sense in the Assembly came to the rescue of the city at the last moment. But the agitators came disquietingly near accomplishing their evil purpose. It is distinctly hurtful to the reputation and to the credit of the city that such incapable judges of its interest should have sufficient standing and influence at Albany to get so mischievous a bill even through one house of the Legislature.

REGULATING AUTOMOBILES.

The bill just passed by the Legislature of New York relative to the speed of motor vehicles and the conditions to be observed by chauffeurs in their operation on public highways is probably the most drastic measure of its kind yet enacted. It has the approval of the Automobile Club, which is highly creditable to the members of that body. The speed limitations of the new enactment are that no mechanically propelled vehicle

> shall pass a person driving a horse or horses or other domestic animal, or foot passengers walking in the roadway of the highway, or cross an intersecting main highway at a greater rate of speed than eight miles per hour, nor pass a public school on the days when school is held between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., or pass a building of public worship on the Sabbath Day during the usual hours of service at a greater rate of speed than ten miles per hour, or cross a dam or causeway where the traveled portion of the roadbed is less than 20 feet wide at a greater rate of speed than four miles per hour.

On country roads a notice put up by the proper local authorities limits the speed of automobiles to eight miles an hour within half a mile of any Post Office, but this privilege may be further restricted by local authority. Chauffeurs are required to be licensed, and if they become habitual lawbreakers by three offenses against the statute their licenses shall be revoked. They must stop their machines when asked to do so by the driver of a horse or horses. The penalties for violations of the law are progressive. The fine for the first offense is to be not more than $50. The second offense carries a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100, or one month's imprisonment, or both. For a third offense the fine may be from $100 to $250, or thirty days' imprisonment, or both.

Undoubtedly some of the restrictions imposed by the new law are extreme. If the users of automobiles had, as a class, been themselves reasonable, the law would be called unreasonable. If the class on whom it is designed to enforce decency and respect for the lives of others take in good faith the lesson that is read to them by the law, the law may very likely be amended at a future session of the Legislature. That will depend on the behavior of the automobilists and on the sense shown by the Magistrates in enforcing the law. If the former do not change their conduct, or if the latter continue to impose slight penalties or none at all, the law will be made more rigorous. Public sentiment in this State has not become so brutalized that it will tolerate the offenses against human life and safety so common among the owners and drivers of automobiles. The case of Dr. Willard Parker—a man in the prime of active life, unusually alert and capable of taking care of himself, run down by a machine dashing as if from ambush around the end of a trolley car—is an instance of the sort of thing the people will not stand. If the abuse is not reformed, the automobile will be, and ought to be, banished.

THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY.

A motion of great interest will be argued on Friday, May 1, before Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, involving the right of a person convicted of a crime and sentenced to the penitentiary in the Court of Special Sessions in this city to be released from custody on a writ of habeas corpus because deprived of his liberty in violation of the specific provisions of Section 2, Article III., of the Constitution of the United States, to the effect that "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury," &c., and of the fourth and fifth amendments of that document, designed further to safeguard the rights of citizens against arbitrary action by the courts in the imposition of penalties for alleged crimes. The Code of Criminal Procedure and the provisions of the charter of the City of New York defining the powers and duties of the Court of Special Sessions would seem to be in conflict with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

In the case of the person for whom application will be made to Judge Lacombe, the ground of the motion for a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari is that the Court of Special Sessions, constituted as it is under the State law, had no jurisdiction in criminal cases, and that any right it might have had from the consent of the accused to determine guilt and impose sentence was destroyed and made an oppression when the person accused before it of a crime formally demanded a trial by jury and was refused the same.

This question, which is of great interest as affecting the legality of fines and penalties imposed in Special Sessions upon hundreds of misdemeanants and persons accused of other than capital crimes, will be raised in this instance for the first time. This is probably due to the fact that in most instances persons tried in Special Sessions cannot afford to take appeal, or consider the penalties imposed too small to warrant further expense for counsel and court fees. As the result, the Court of Special Sessions has gradually expanded the range of its jurisdiction from violations of local ordinances and minor misdemeanors to crimes, and in dealing with the latter it would appear to have overridden the constitutional rights of a great many citizens.

This apparent wrong was confirmed by Section 1,409 of the new charter of New York, which gives this court jurisdiction in criminal cases, and undoubtedly the question of the infraction of the constitutional right of citizens to demand trial by jury when charged with crime would have been raised much sooner if the issues at stake had been deemed large enough to warrant the employment of eminent counsel. In the case to be heard before Judge Lacombe on the motion for a writ of habeas corpus the person now in the penitentiary on sentence imposed by the Recorder will derive no advantage from the granting of the writ. His term of imprisonment will have expired before a final decision can very well be reached, and only the question of principle is involved—which is, whether a citizen may be deprived of his liberty on a charge of crime without a trial by jury on his formal demand for such trial, and whether the habeas corpus is a writ of right or a writ of discretion on the part of the Judge asked to grant it.

DREYFUS REDIVIVUS.

The petition of Alfred Dreyfus for a reopening of his case is the natural and ordained sequel to the recent debate in the French Chamber conducted by M. Jaurès for the ostensible purpose of showing that a certain Nationalist Deputy, M. Syveton, had been elected through misrepresenting certain facts connected with the Dreyfus case. In analyzing this misrepresentation M. Jaurès quite incidentally made two memorable declarations—that M. Cavaignac, when Minister of War, had suppressed a letter written by Gen. Pellieux, in which that officer declared that his chiefs had made him "work on forgeries"; that a copy of the bordereau with annotations in the supposed hand of the German Emperor had been introduced at the Rennes court-martial.

The Chamber promptly invalidated the election of M. Syveton. It also declined to consider the Dreyfus case. Both these things were beside the point, for it had listened to an eloquent argument for revision and it had heard Gen. André declare that the Cavaignac-Pellieux episode should be investigated. And what the Chamber had heard France had heard and would be able to estimate the legal value of a petition for reopening the Dreyfus case based upon M. Jaurès's allegations.

The inevitable petition has been made. Its time is most opportune. The Ministry of Justice can now work unhampered by Nationalist interpellations until the Chamber reconvenes, May 19. In the meantime, the Minister of Justice will have to consider whether the charges made in M. Dreyfus's petition, to which will be added the result of Gen. André's investigation, contain the necessary "new fact" for reopening the case. Should his opinion be in the affirmative it will be incumbent on him to take one of two courses. If he be convinced that the trial at Rennes was illegally conducted he may, without more ado, annul the sentence. If the "new fact" be merely a matter of newly discovered evidence it is his duty to petition the Cour de Cassation for revision. This court may do one of three things. It may deny the petition. It may order a new trial. It may declare Dreyfus to be innocent.

But even should the Minister of Justice become convinced that the "Kaiser's bordereau" was secretly and hence illegally introduced at the Rennes trial it is unlikely that he would, on his own responsibility, annul the Rennes verdict. Such a procedure would leave the Judges accused and convicted of a hideous miscarriage of justice without any means of clearing themselves, for, owing to the Amnesty act, they could not be prosecuted. Again, an attempt to repudiate the testimony of Cernuschi given at Rennes would mean a prolonged investigation with almost insurmountable obstacles at every point.

When we consider that the existence of the Combes Ministry depends upon an immediate, unostentatious, and convincing performance of the business there is not the slightest doubt that the action of the Minister of Justice will depend solely upon the investigation now being conducted by Gen. André, the Minister of War. When the case shall once more be called before the Cour de Cassation there will again be no doubt as to the result. This court, which on a previous occasion only ordered a new trial through the earnest solicitation of the Dreyfusards, set before the Rennes Judges an absurdity to establish—this absurdity was established in direct defiance of the opinion of the highest court of France. This court will not again place itself in a position to be humiliated by a military tribunal. There will be no third trial for obvious reasons. Dreyfus will in all probability be declared innocent, as he should have been four years ago, when merely a respect for the feelings of Frenchmen and for the honor of their army caused the Judges to send him to Rennes.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LATEST GIFT.

The manner of Mr. Carnegie's gift to Tuskegee was not less gracious than the gift itself was generous.

Probably no man in the country knows better than Mr. Carnegie the material value of training in industry. Apart from his own experience in what intelligence can do with the forces of labor, he has been for many years employing men of brains wherever he could find them, and training them with the utmost care and success whenever he has employed them. In his great enterprises he has been doing, from a somewhat different motive and in different fashion, what Mr. Washington is trying to do for his race at Tuskegee. Each of them recognizes that the capacity to do something which is useful and needed is the one impregnable title to respect and, broadly, to fair treatment.

But Mr. Carnegie is not content with bearing practical testimony to the excellence and efficiency of the principles that Mr. Washington is applying in his remarkable institution in Alabama. He has wished, and very properly, that his personal gift in recognition of that work shall incidentally secure relief from anxiety for Mr. Washington as to the mere support of himself and his wife. And really no better use could be made of the income of his gift, for it concentrates on the institute the extraordinary talent and moral force of its Principal. It is sincerely to be hoped that the example of Mr. Carnegie will be followed by others in the proportion of their ability until Tuskegee is endowed according to Mr. Washington's estimate of its needs and its opportunities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Almost every time an automobilist is arrested for exceeding the legal rate of speed, he denies with vehemence that he has been guilty of the offense charged. The policeman or other official who made the arrest as vehemently asserts the accuracy of his accusation, and the unfortunate Magistrate has to reach a decision from what often is evenly balanced testimony—that is, neither the accused nor the accuser can fairly be suspected of intentional misstatement, and the evidence of the one is in direct conflict with the evidence of the other. The difficulty arises, of course, from the fact that both the automobilist and the policeman are without any special qualifications for the judgment of speed, which is not easy, even for those with much experience in the performance of that task, and they attempt it from positions widely different, the automobilist desiring to believe that the speed was low, and the policeman that it was high. Cases of this sort are sure to be increasingly frequent for some time to come, and it is evident that a more satisfactory way of settling them should be devised. Fortunately there is no mechanical or moral obstacle to prevent it. Any skilled machinist could make an attachment for the automobile that would not only keep the operator constantly informed of his rate of progress, but would also give a permanent record of that rate throughout any trip. Such an attachment would not add materially to the cost of vehicles as expensive as these, and it would put an end to all controversy in court. Incidentally, it might be well if the automobile clubs were to institute contests between their members, not of speed, but of ability to run a given distance in a given time. Such competitions would not only be interesting tests of judgment and skill, but they would be of very practical value as training for ordinary work on the road. The evidence of an automobilist with good records in such races would have much weight in court.

—It is amusing to note the indignation with which the Lieutenant Governor of Missouri shows that he has been maligned by asserting that not half the charges brought against him can be proved. Those charges are so many, as well as so very grave, that if considerably less than half of them are proved their object will be far beyond the reach of any maligner, and his innocence of the remainder will hardly count when his record is made up. Mr. Lee apparently has some vague idea that, the proverb to the contrary notwithstanding, it is better to be hanged for a lamb than for an old sheep—a most surprising position for a Missouri statesman of this era, and one that sets him far apart from his class. And he does not say that not half the charges are false, but simply that half of them cannot be proved—which is very different, and different in a way that has a strong bearing on the question whether Mr. Lee has been maligned or not. His situation is a very confusing one, however, and allowance for its effect on his mind must be made. At first he denied everything, then he sought the privilege of purchasing his own safety by revealing the transgressions of his political enemies alone, and at last he has been persuaded to tell everything—particularly, no doubt, everything of which the terrible Folk is already more or less well informed. Meanwhile the curious fact remains that alum is a bad thing in baking powder, and that the digestions, if not the morals, of Missouri have profited by the purchased exclusion of that drug from the biscuits and cake of the State.

—Perhaps the most remarkable feature of Thursday's remarkable incident in the Post Office Department is the careful explicitness of the letter in which the Postmaster General informed Mr. Tyner of what his wife had done. Why every detail of the Government's case should thus be explained to him for whose benefit, presumably, the papers were removed from the safe is beyond ordinary comprehension, particularly as Mr. Tyner must have been even better informed about the whole episode than Secretary Payne himself, who knew nothing except what he was told by those amazingly "easy" subordinates who allowed the two enterprising ladies to take what they wanted from the safe—and would have allowed them to take the safe itself, apparently, if they had considered it of any value either to themselves or the Government. It must be confessed, however, that this invasion of the department has relieved the postal scandals of the dull sordidness that has seemed likely to be their one characteristic. There was in it a welcome element of the picturesque and romantic—an evidence of courage, devotion, and self-sacrifice—and the circumstance that these fine traits were perhaps unwisely displayed in behalf of undeserving objects can be ignored without much difficulty. A funny touch is added to the incident by the willingness, now announced, to submit the papers carried away to the free inspection of the proper authorities. This is a most kindly offer, and acceptance of it will doubtless prove that the papers were of the most innocent description—mere records of the weather and recipes for sponge cake.

—Engineering News assures the public that for some time to come, at least, the drain of water from Niagara Falls for industrial uses will not appreciably decrease the beauty of the cataract, and that the only danger which lovers of the magnificent in nature need guard against is the one that power houses and similar structures will be erected at places where they will form unpleasantly conspicuous features of the "view." "When the first power house was built at Niagara," it says, "permission for the utilization of the water was only obtained on the plea that the house was so far away from the falls (over a mile) that it and the accompanying industrial development would not injure in the slightest the natural scenery around the great gorge. Had other power developments proceeded on similar lines, we believe that no objection could rightly have been raised, but when it was demonstrated that Niagara water power enterprises would pay, plenty of people were ready to undertake them by the easiest and cheapest plan. Before that time local sentiment in the vicinity of Niagara had been strongly opposed to anything tending to injure the beauty of the falls and make them less attractive to visitors. This local sentiment disappeared when it was seen that the industrial utilization of the cataract promised greater profits, and the result is the defacement of the great gorge below the falls with power houses, pulp mills, metallurgical works, and other factories, with their attendant dirt and smoke." As for the drying up of the falls, Engineering News declares that no such calamity is to be apprehended, since there is at present no demand for more than the 100,000 horse power now supplied.

Reckless Drivers of Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much pleased to see that you have taken up the matter of the recklessness of the men who own automobiles and who seem to think that every thoroughfare is a race course. A very recent experience of my own and another of a friend of mine makes this matter appeal to me very keenly. There is absolutely no sense of decency or justice in the manner in which these automobilists drive their machines through crowded streets, and I am sure you will win the approbation of a very large majority of the public if you persistently keep at this thing until the laws are strictly enforced. The crowded streets of New York are no place for fast-running machines, and I am glad to see that you have taken this matter up, even to the extent of rapping the Judges who seem to favor those who are breaking the law. G. H. GUDEBROD.

New York, April 22, 1903.

"Al" Adams as Sheriff's Prisoner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not an Anarchist nor yet a Socialist, but if anything tends to lead me that way it is the injustice meted out by the courts. What a terrific example in the Adams case! Here was a man duly tried and convicted of a crime, yet his jail was the luxury of an apartment in the Waldorf-Astoria. What can the average laborer think when he sees justice administered one way for the rich, another for the poor? Verily, Justice is blind; but methinks it would be better to trust her with one eye open. This is only one case, for there are similar ones very often. The right way to administer the law is as the English courts do—without fear or favor, where rank and riches meet on the same level as the poor man. W. R. L.

New York, April 21, 1903.

New Haven Road Dining Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in different columns of this morning's Times criticisms of the time made by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad trains between here and Boston; also of its dining car service. As a traveling salesman, using their service for about six of each twelve months, I would add my protest to the conditions there mentioned.

The inconvenience of the dining car service is great, and it is strange that, with the excellent accommodations it provides in most respects, it has not long since brought about a change in that one.

Let us hope it may be moved to soon.

It is little short of miraculous that accidents do not occur at New London frequently during the rush for seats in the dining cars. COMMERCIAL.

New York, April 22, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Injudicious Intellectuality.

Victoria—Our club papers are too long.

Virginia—I think so; twice, now, I've had to come home before refreshments.—Detroit Free Press.

Celebrity.

"Yes," said her proud mother, "Luella's husband is known in nearly all parts of his native State."

"Indeed! Where does he come from?"

"Rhode Island."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Complimentary Words.

All of the complimentary terms, such as accomplished, brilliant, handsome, charming, gallant, &c., fade into insignificance in old age before one word that conveys more that is complimentary; and that word is "patient."—Atchison Globe.

High Dodging.

Gunner—I am tired of dodging trolley cars and trucks. The rich can ride about in their carriages and don't have to dodge anything.

Guyer—Oh, yes; it keeps them busy dodging taxes.—Chicago News.

THE WORLD MOVES ON.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Who stood upon the hills lies low
Beneath the blossoms and the snow;
Like dreams we come, like dreams we go—
The world moves on!

And this one leads the world, and men
Look not to see his like again;
He fades even in a breath, and then
The world moves on!

Poor shadows 'neath the eternal sun—
Driftwood on streams that seaward run;
The word is said, the task is done—
The world moved on!

MILITIA WILL PARTICIPATE.

Several States Respond to the Government's Invitation to Take Part in Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Several Governors have notified the War Department that the National Guard of their respective States will participate in the Government's programme for the assembling and manoeuvres of the Guard with regular troops the coming Summer.

Connecticut will furnish two companies of coast artillery for participation in the mobilization to be held in the New London artillery district July 10 to 20. Maine will furnish two regiments of infantry, of twelve companies each, for the combined manoeuvres in the district of Portland Aug. 22 to 29.

Massachusetts will send the First Heavy Artillery to participate in the combined manoeuvres of the army and navy to be held in the Portland district. New York will send the Thirteenth Heavy Artillery to take part in the mobilization to be held in the New London district.

GEN. FUNSTON EXONERATED.

Secretary Root Declines to Appoint a Court of Inquiry, Although the General Asked for One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The charges recently made by Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia against Gen. Funston, in which that officer was charged with having given orders to kill Filipinos in violation of the rules of war, were sent to Gen. Funston by the Secretary of the War for remarks.

Gen. Funston, in returning the papers to the department, denies the charges. He says similar charges were made at different times in the past, and after investigation were pronounced untrue. However, as they have been revived, Gen. Funston asks that a court of inquiry be appointed before which Mr. Welsh can bring his witnesses. The crimes charged in whole or in part are alleged to have been committed when Gen. Funston was in the volunteer service, from which he was long since discharged, and the Statute of Limitations bars trial. The General, however, waives this, and declares that if a board of inquiry shall find the charges correct he will resign his commission in the army.

Secretary Root, after consultation with the Judge Advocate General and an examination of the allegations, decided that the case did not warrant the appointment of a court of inquiry, for the reason that the charges rested on nothing substantial and already had been the subject of official inquiry and decision. In a letter to Gen. Funston announcing the Secretary's decision, Judge Advocate General Davis says:

"The Secretary of War directs me to express his satisfaction with your attitude in respect to the above-mentioned allegations as expressed in your urgent request that the incident be made the subject of an exhaustive investigation by a tribunal having power to administer oaths and to compel the attendance of witnesses. He is especially gratified at the disposition manifested by you to waive all technicalities which stand in the way of a thorough inquiry, and with the statement with which your letter concludes that 'If a court of inquiry finds that I gave any orders before the engagement at Caloocan or before any other engagement in which I participated in the Philippine Islands that would justify the giving of no quarter, that I will at once resign my commission in the United States Army.'

"The matter has already been made the subject of official investigation upon three separate occasions. In one of these investigations, which occupied sixteen days of continuous examination, an officer authorized to administer oaths to witnesses, and exercising his authority, wherever necessary, examined over 200 witnesses. Neither in that or in any other investigation was there any testimony elicited showing or tending to show that orders directing the killing of prisoners of war had been given by you at any time, or any circumstances; on the contrary, the evidence leaves no reasons for doubt that the charge was without foundation."

ASKS MAYOR TO RESIGN.

Gov. Hunt of Porto Rico Takes Action on Mayoralty Scandal.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 24.—Gov. Hunt to-day sent a letter to Señor Fajardo asking for his immediate resignation. Fajardo is the Mayor of Mayaguez, who has been charged with municipal frauds.

The Governor took this step upon receipt of a report from Treasurer Willoughby, who made a personal investigation of affairs in Mayaguez, to the effect that there had been gross fraud and wrong on the part of employes and officials. A further reason was that Fajardo has been charged by several municipal employes with carrying the names of non-existing men on the police force as well as with other frauds against the revenue of the city.

Fajardo has again left Mayaguez for San Juan. He was arrested a second time and was again released on bond.

The Republican press still supports Fajardo and charges that the Government investigators resorted to duress and even to torture to elicit damaging testimony against him. The charge has little weight with the better element in Porto Rico, as Secretary Hartzell and Treasurer Willoughby have both made a personal investigation at Mayaguez, and there have been reports from several insular officials charging fraud.

SMUGGLING CASES DISMISSED.

Officers in Porto Rico Not to be Prosecuted—Hord's Resignation.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 24.—A settlement of the smuggling cases has been effected by Treasurer Willoughby. He has recommended to Attorney General Harlan that the cases be dismissed from the District Court. This has been done. The amount of the fines imposed is not known.

John S. Hord, Chief of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, was asked to resign office because he instituted the prosecutions against those persons charged with smuggling without the authority of Treasurer Willoughby.

Mr. Willoughby said to-day: "Mr. Hord tended his resignation on April 21, the day after my return from Mayaguez. It was immediately accepted by me, and Mr. Hord's participation in the work of the Treasury Department will cease April 30. This action arises from the fact that Mr. Hord, during my absence, caused information to be filed before a Justice of the Peace against Commander Mentz and others absolutely without my knowledge or authority to do so, and without consulting in any way either myself—and I could easily have been reached by telegraph—or the Assistant Treasurer, who was in charge of the department during my absence."

American Counsel in Alaska Dispute.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Chandler P. Anderson of New York has been appointed assistant counsel for the United States in the presentation of its case to the joint commission which will consider the Alaskan boundary question. Mr. Anderson was Secretary for the United States, attached to the High Joint Commission, and occupied a like place with the Bering Sea Arbitration Board, which met in Paris.

"PUBLIC LEDGER" AS TEXT BOOK AT SWARTHMORE.

Famous College Adopts "Public Ledger" as the Model of Journalism.

Special Telegram to Public Ledger.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., April 23.—Swarthmore College, the famous Quaker college and one of the leading educational institutions in the country, to-day selected The Public Ledger of Philadelphia as a text book to be used as a model of journalism in the classes of literature.

Special attention will be given to the editorial and literary articles and the book reviews. The presentation of the news in readable and attractive form, the editorial policy, as shown in the treatment of material and selection of subjects, and the general tone and character of the newspaper will come under observation, while the students will critically pass upon the newspaper contents for style and expression.

Swarthmore College was established by the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. It is the largest college of that branch of Quakers in the country. Joseph Swain is President, succeeding William W. Birdsall.

Two weeks ago Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Penn., also adopted The Public Ledger as a text book.

PRINCESS CZAYKOWSKI SAFE.

Her Father, C. L. Collins, Denies That She and the Prince Have Been Imprisoned by the Sultan.

Clarence L. Collins yesterday denied the report to the effect that his daughter, the Princess Czaykowski, wife of the Vice Governor of one of the Turkish provinces, had been imprisoned with her husband at Constantinople because of the political troubles of the Prince.

Mr. Collins, when seen at his office, 110 Worth Street, was reading a letter with a Turkish postmark. He explained that it was from his daughter, and had been written on April 4, soon after her arrival at the Winter Palace of Prince Czaykowski. In the letter she told of having left Constantinople about the middle of March, and having journeyed slowly to her home, receiving all the honors due her station. The Sultan had appointed a special guard to look after the party.

"How such a story could have been printed is more than I can say," said Mr. Collins. "It must have come from the same source as the one which had me dead in The Hague two years ago, and which cost me a good sum before it finally died. My daughter is American enough to know that in case of trouble her first place for aid is the American Consulate. If she had applied there I should have heard of it from Washington."

The Princess Czaykowski, formerly was Miss Edith Collins, at one time a ward of Chauncey M. Depew. She met the Prince when he was the Secretary of Legation at Rome. He also has been Secretary at The Hague, and at St. Petersburg. He left the last place to become Vice Governor of the Province of Syrian Turkey, of which his father is Governor.

SHOW OF CHILDREN'S WORK.

City History Club Arranges an Exhibition in the University Settlement in Eldridge Street.

The City History Club of New York, the principal object of which is the Americanization of children of foreign birth or parentage, is associated with several other organizations of allied aims in an exhibition at the University Settlement in Eldridge Street. The exhibition was going on yesterday afternoon and evening and will continue this morning. The organizations taking part, besides the City History Club, include the New York Kindergarten Association, the Public Education Association, the League for Political Education, and the Woman's Municipal League.

The City History Club has given prizes for scrapbooks of the history of New York, and [illegible] such books were handed in from classes at various Settlements and other centres in the city. The books are illustrated with pictures and maps of parts of New York, and beneath each picture is the pupil's story of the event with which it is connected.

C. R. Rogers of 1,465 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, the fourteen-year-old boy who won the first prize, has this title page: "A History of New York—An Attempt," with a dedication to two of his school companions.

Other boys have handed in scrapbooks of metropolitan architecture, and a young Italian named Generi D. Aveta has a water color of the famed Hendrik Hudson. A little girl of twelve is poetical. Beneath a map of the "hidden graveyard" she has written in a very round hand, "Where Quiet Reigns."

What the kindergartners call "free cutting" and "free modeling" furnishes examples of art which may bring smiles—as where a child has cut out a sort of poem in paper of "How Cedric Became a Knight," in which the puzzle is to identify the various objects intended, whether horse or lover and knight, and where unskillful fingers have made in clay strange shapes which might be donkey or rabbit. Another matter of interest is scroll iron work made by children in the Tombs, and basket work and dolls by the crippled children. Again, there is something to show for the class "for training professional guides" to local historical points which meets at Hartley House.

Yesterday the exhibition was largely attended, almost the whole company being composed of women representing various charitable, patriotic, and historical organizations and those interested in education.

SCHOOL UNDER BRIDGE ARCH.

Mr. Lindenthal Also Plans for a Nursery and a Recreation Pier.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, after conferences with several city officials, has completed plans for the use of the city's property in and around the approaches to the New East River Bridge.

Mr. Lindenthal proposes to use the space under the arches for a kindergarten school, a playground, and a nursery. On the water front a recreation pier will be built, the second story of which will be given over to the use of sick children and their mothers. The nursery and kindergarten sections will be under the control of the Board of Education, while the recreation pier will be in charge of the Board of Health.

JEWISH VIEW OF CHRIST.

If He Should Return to Earth He Would Be Welcomed in Every Synagogue, Says Dr. Hirsch.

CHICAGO, April 24.—"If Jesus Christ should return to the earth to-morrow He would be welcomed in every Jewish synagogue in the land, and every Jew would say, with David, 'Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lifted up ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in.'"

This was the climax of a lecture by Dr. Hirsch, delivered last night before the Epworth League of St. James's Methodist Church, Ellis Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. The big audience gave the speaker a storm of applause when he sat down.

"The Jews," said Dr. Hirsch, "do not believe at all in original sin and inherited depravity. They believe every man is a responsible, free agent and is not involved in the guilt of his fathers or his children. Of course, therefore, they do not believe the story of the fall of man in the Book of Genesis in its literal sense. They accept the teachings of the high criticism and consider the story of the Garden of Eden an allegory.

"As they reject the doctrine of original sin they reject, of course, the doctrine of redemption from sin. They believe in a Messiah, but the Messiah of the Old Testament is a temporal prince who shall reign over the Jews after they shall have been reunited and become a nation again in Palestine.

"At least, the orthodox Jews believe this, but the liberal Jews do not believe in the Messianic prophecies at all. For instance, the prophecy in Isaiah supposed to teach the miraculous birth of Jesus was undoubtedly spoken of Hezekiah, and, properly translated, there is nothing miraculous about it.

"The Jews hold that Jesus preached nothing but Judaism. The supremacy of the commandment to love God and man, the doctrine of the fatherhood of God, the doctrine that the Sabbath was made for man, the abrogation of the law of retaliation, the obligation to love even one's enemies, and even the Lord's Prayer, [illegible] we readily admit is the noblest [illegible] ever framed in human [illegible] we claim were taken [illegible] Jewish liturgy, some of which [illegible] hundreds of years before [illegible] was born.

"Moreover, when it comes to [illegible] the loving precepts of Jesus the Jews [illegible] that the Christians have made [illegible] failure of it. The truth is, Jesus was crucified by a Roman Governor and Roman soldiers, and, though the crucifixion was instigated by Jews, it was by a few leading priests, and not by the mass of the Jewish people, who admired and loved Him, as is evident from His triumphal entry into Jerusalem the day before.

"So far as the modern Jews are concerned, they regard Jesus as one of the noblest spiritual teachers that ever appeared in the world and that the Jews have furnished the only shining example of obedience."

MORGAN AND CARNEGIE SAIL ON THE CEDRIC

Both on Pleasure Trips of Indefinite Duration.

Brooklyn Preacher Shouts Warning of the End of the World on Deck of Crowded Liner.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Carnegie were among the passengers who sailed for Liverpool on the White Star liner Cedric yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Morgan arrived at the pier early and succeeded in getting aboard the liner by way of the steerage gangplank, unobserved. He was accompanied to the ship by his daughter, who soon after boarding the liner was separated from him in the crowd. Just before he found his daughter, Mr. Morgan turned to a friend and remarked:

"Confound these big ships. I can't find even my own daughter." Then he sighted her.

Among those who journeyed to the pier to bid farewell to the financier, were George W. Perkins and President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Perkins said that Mr. Morgan was going abroad for pleasure, and that the date of his return was uncertain.

Mr. Carnegie, a short time before the sailing hour, said:

"There is not much that I can say beyond the fact that I am going away to remain some time. I only hope that you will have as good time on this side as I will have on the other."

Concerning his $600,000 gift to Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Carnegie said:

"Booker T. Washington is doing a great work for humanity and for his race. His race has more than ordinary disadvantages to overcome, and he is leading it toward a settlement of troubles through uplifting by education. I am glad that I am able to help him in his life's work. The race problem will be settled, I believe, by education, and in such a way as Mr. Washington is now directing that policy. I have explained that in my letter to Mr. Baldwin."

Mr. Carnegie later had a few minutes' conference with Mr. Schwab. It was said that Mr. Carnegie, with his wife and daughter, during the Summer will make an extended yachting cruise, visiting Norway and other northern countries.

About fifteen minutes before the Cedric sailed a white-bearded man, who said he was the Rev. A. H. Deming of 160 Ainslee Street, Brooklyn, managed to squeeze himself through the crowd of about 2,500 people on the pier and get on board the ship. Once on board, he selected a place of vantage on the promenade deck, and, pulling a bulky manuscript out of his pocket, began to read.

"Come now, ye rich," he said in a voice that could be heard by everybody in the forward part of the ship, "weep and howl for your miseries that are coming upon you. Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth eaten. Your gold and your silver are rusted, and their rust shall be of a testimony against you and shall eat your flesh as fire. * * * Ye have condemned, ye have killed the Righteous One; He doth not resist you."

Mr. Morgan was standing near by and was an interested listener.

"The signs of the times," continued the exhorter, "indicate the early end of this world. Beware of the war in Turkey. That is one of the signs, and it portends the end of Mohammedanism. Therefore [and he pointed his finger at Mr. Morgan] remember that even though a man possess all the riches of this world it will avail him nothing in the end. What is wealth when compared to the loss of one's soul?"

About this time the big sirens of the Cedric bellowed out a warning that the ship was about to sail, and the preacher hurried down to the pier, where he finished his sermon.

MR. GABRILOWITSCH'S RECITAL.

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, after an absence of several months from New York, has come back to give a couple of piano recitals before his return to Europe. The first of these took place yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, and was one of the most cheering occasions that have marked the dying musical season. Mr. Gabrilowitsch is perhaps on the whole the most entirely satisfying pianist that has visited these shores this season. He is a young man who is continually going forward in his art, and is ripening and deepening his quality as an artist. He still is more reserved than impetuous, more analytical than impulsive; but he has loosened the bonds that kept his feelings in restraint and his playing has gained in warmth and poetic feeling.

He played yesterday Schubert's charming A major sonata—music that is simple, naive, weighted by no burden of care, and posing no problems—and he played it in exactly the right spirit, with simplicity and with charm. With Schumann's superb Fantasie, overflowing with youthful vigor and with romantic feeling, he was equally sympathetic; his performance was broad and vigorous, full of nuance, full of color and of subtle rhythmic and dynamic values. The Chopin B major nocturne was full of poetry. We have heard Henselt's filmy study, "Si oiseau j'étais," more delicately arabesqued, but it made an immediate appeal to his hearers, and Mr. Gabrilowitsch was obliged to repeat it.

His own "Theme varié," marked Op. 4, was the first of three Russian pieces upon his programme, the others being a "Bigarrure" by Arensky and a "Berceuse" by Liapounow. It is a brilliant and well-written piece, in the spirit of the modern variation that is not limited by the outline of the theme, but enlarges upon it with imagination and great fertility of resource. It is, of course, a piece such as the pianists call "grateful," and Mr. Gabrilowitsch made some striking effects in it. There was a real and deeply felt interest in his performance on the part of an audience of considerable size.

NOTES FROM THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Those New Yorkers who have memories of Harrigan & Hart's old theatre, at Broadway, near Eighth Street, will be glad to welcome Edward Harrigan again in his own theatre—the Murray Hill—next season. Liebler & Co., who are to produce Mr. Harrigan's play, "Under Cover," yesterday arranged with Henry V. Donnelly, manager of the Murray Hill, for the use of that house. The play is on the same style as Mr. Harrigan's former ones, and the author-star will be surrounded by a suitable company.

Two former chorus girls will play leading women's parts of "Hamlet" at Edmund Russell's production of that play Tuesday afternoon at Wallack's. The Ophelia will be Jane Schenck, who for three years was in the cathedral choir at Newark, and then left it to go with the "Silver Slipper" chorus last Fall. For this part Mr. Russell attempted at first to get Drina De Wolfe, formerly known as the chorus girl of Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, who rode in private cars. She is now with Henry Miller in "The Taming of Helen," and he objected to her playing the rôle of Ophelia. Doris Mitchell, a graduate of the Weber & Fields chorus, will play the Player Queen.

David Belasco has engaged Edwin Stevens for two years. Mr. Stevens has been with Charles Frohman for a number of years. He is to be starred in "The Truth-tellers," which will probably come to the Victoria next Fall. Mr. Stevens leaves the "Nancy Brown" cast to-day to go to San Francisco, where he is to appear at the Tivoli in "Wang" and other of the Hopper operas.

No matter how much of a wayward son Jamison Lee Finney may be in "A Fool and His Money," at the Madison Square, he is certainly not that in private life. Each night, when he acts, he takes his mother to the theatre with him, and keeps her back of the stage during the entire performance, so that he can see her and talk to her between acts.

"The Geisha" will be sung at the Irving Place for the first time in German on Monday, May 4, with Mia Werber as "O Mimosa San." The rôle of the Geisha is said to be the best creation of the prima donna.

George Tyler of Liebler & Co. will sail for Europe within a few weeks. He will spend about two months in London, Paris, and Milan, arranging for the various plays to be produced next season. He will also make arrangements for the return of Mme. Duse and for the appearance of Novelli here.

Great interest is being manifested in the benefit to be given at Keith's on Sunday night for the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children. Among the many artists who have volunteered their services are Amelia Summerville, James Thornton, Bellman and Moore, Monte Carlo Quartet, Dolly Jardon, James J. Morton, Lotta Gladstone, Irving Jones, Conroy and McDonald, Charlotte Guyer George, Adamini and Taylor, Cliff Gordon, and Leila Cotton.

The Grand Central Palace is pretty sure to be crowded Saturday evening with the vaudeville actors of the Actors' Union of America and their friends. The occasion will be a benefit performance for the reinforcement of the widows and orphans' relief fund of the Actors' National Provident Union No. 1, with headquarters at 8 Union Square. The programme will include the performances of nearly 500 men and women.

Laura Lemmers modestly confesses to twenty-six years, and last night gave a supper on the Herald Square stage to thirteen of her companion players in "Pretty Peggy." The circus donkey of the first act of the play was among those present, and was the life of the party.

One of the members of the Grau opera company who will not sail next week the day after the testimonial performance to Mr. Grau, will be Mme. Schumann-Heink, for whom a May concert tour through the Middle West has been arranged.

For a few minutes last night residents to the north of the Victoria Theatre were persuaded that some one was being murdered in the rear of that playhouse. Toward the close of "The Resurrection" a prisoner is whipped, and his awful cries are intended solely for the ears of the paying audience. N. E. Dagmault is the one who cries. He usually goes into Joseph Haworth's dressing room. He did so last night, but when he had finished he heard cries almost equal to his own coming from the houses north of the theatre. Then he noticed that the windows of Mr. Haworth's room had been left open by mistake, and his expressions of mimic anguish had aroused the neighborhood.

Elsie Leslie in Shakespeare.

Elsie Leslie, the original Little Lord Fauntleroy, has formed a dramatic company and will appear as Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Manhattan the afternoon of May 7. The comedy has been condensed into three acts for this production. After May 7 Miss Leslie will go on the road for a short tour, and then next season will travel with a repertory of Shakespeare's plays and old and modern comedies.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be two weddings of interest to-day. Miss Agatha Alling, daughter of John W. Alling, is to be married to Frederick Lovejoy Durland in St. Thomas's Church this afternoon, and in the country at Tivoli, Miss Carola de Peyster, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Johnston L. de Peyster, will become Mrs. Garrett Bergh Kip. A great many well-known people will go abroad. This evening will be the last meeting of Mrs. Huntington's Saturday evening dancing class at Delmonico's.

Miss de Peyster will have as her only attendant at her wedding at noon to-day Miss Mary S. Park, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park, and Mr. Kip, who is a son of Mrs. John Blake Baker by her first husband, will have his brother, William Ruloff Kip, as his best man. His ushers will include another brother, Henry Spies Kip, and Edward D. Lentilhon, Gerald D. Morgan, W. R. J. Hitt, Barton T. Doudge, Morris K. Parker, and Louis Livingston, second. Special cars, attached to the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 10:30 o'clock this morning, will take the guests to Tivoli. Relatives and a very few intimate friends only have been asked to the reception, and the two families only have been invited to witness the ceremony, as Col. de Peyster, the father of the bride, is at present not in good health.

Some alarm was felt for the condition of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, who has been very ill as the result of an operation for appendicitis. She was to have started for Europe to-day, but the trip was postponed. She is better at present.

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane have left for Newport, where they will remain all Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay have gone to their Newport house for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane will be at the Schermerhorn cottage this season. They left town yesterday.

Alfred Vanderbilt and a party of friends will go to Morristown and return on a private coach to-day, stopping over Sunday at the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze.

An informal musicale, followed by general dancing, was held last night in the Gerrit Smith Studio. Franz Kaltenborn played, Francis Rogers sang, and the other musicians included Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Mrs. Van Duyn, and Miss Ida Simmons, also Harvey Worthington Loomis and E. Starr Belknap. Among the patronesses, many of whom invited several guests, were Mrs. William G. Park, Mrs. Peyton Richards, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Mrs. Nelson R. Macy, Mrs. Laura Green, Mrs. S. C. Harriman, Mrs. Wilmot Cox, Mrs. Sandford Bissell, Mrs. George Du Bois, Mrs. C. G. K. Billings, Mrs. Du Bois Sahler, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Mrs. Harold C. Villard.

The Italian Gardens, at 540 West Twenty-first Street, are to be open this afternoon, and there will be music. Tickets of admission, the proceeds of which will go to the Orthopaedic Hospital, may be purchased there. The hours are from 4 to 7.

Mme. Kitty Berger is to give a musicale in the ballroom at Delmonico's on Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mme. Berger, who plays the harp zither, will be assisted by other artists.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer and family are booked for the Minnetonka early in May. They will spend the Summer abroad.

Minturn Post Collins has taken seven of the Pioneer's bookings for the day. Others who are booked are Miss Fowler, Mrs. Van Norden, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Talcott, Miss Stevenson, and Miss Stewart. Reginald Rives will be the whip. Edmund Randolph has booked the Liberty, starting for Lakewood this morning. Mrs. George Gould came up on the Liberty last night. Mr. Hyde was the whip.

Robert L. Gerry has booked the Pioneer for Friday. The following Tuesday H. S. Black will have it; Mrs. W. W. Ladd has booked it for Thursday, and Henry W. Bull for Friday.

There were booked to sail yesterday on the Cedric, besides those mentioned previously, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Miss Celestine Eustis, George R. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Strong and Miss Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Tuckerman, James Brown Potter, Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Alfred Pell and her daughter, Frances Pell.

Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss C. L. Gallatin, and Albert E. Gallatin are booked to sail to-day on the Finland for Antwerp; also Mrs. Allan McLane Hamilton, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman and children.

William Brock Shoemaker, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker of 28 West Fifty-third Street, will sail on May 6 for Europe and will make an extended trip abroad. He will be the host to-night at a dinner to which a number of his more intimate college friends have been asked. He was graduated last year from Columbia University.

Barnard College girls gave their annual play under the auspices of the Undergraduate Association yesterday afternoon in the Brinckerhoff Theatre. The play presented was "The Manoeuvres of Jane," and the friends of the young women who crowded the theatre were enthusiastic in their applause. Miss Alice Bamberger, as Jane, and Miss Clare Howard, as Jervis, were especially good. The play was coached and managed by Eugene Sanger. The members of the cast were as follows:

Jane	Alice Bamberger, '03
Connie	May Johnson, '03
Pamela	Theodora Curtis, '04
Miss Buckner	Anita Cahn, '03
Lady Bapchild	Jeannette Wick, '04
George	Renoda Lyon, '03
Bapchild	Ethel Pool, '03
Vaugle	Anna Ware, '03
Bostock	Lizette Metcalfe, '[illegible]
Jervis	Clare Howard, '03

The auditorium of the Horace Mann School was crowded yesterday by an audience of fashionable women in attendance upon a reading by authors for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanitarium. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Edward W. Townsend, George Cary Eggleston, Henry Van Dyke, Ruth McEnery Stuart, and Charles Battell Loomis read selections from their works.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. James Freeman Brown of Wellesley, Mass., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Josephine Gould, to Hobart W. Betts of Englewood, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morris of 105 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Townsend Morris, to Sydney Read David of this city. No date has been selected for the wedding, but it will probably occur in the Fall.

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Lady Herbert, wife of the British Ambassador, entertained this evening at a dance complimentary to Miss Alice Roosevelt, who was absent from the city on the occasion of Lady Herbert's two dances of the past Winter. The guests, who numbered less than 200, were chiefly the personal friends of the hostess from the younger portion of society. Robert Goelet, second, the nephew of the hostess; his cousin, also Robert Goelet, and Ogden Mills, Jr., all of New York, are guests at the embassy for the occasion. The Washington guests in addition to the British Embassy staff included members of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies, and a large number of persons prominent in social circles.

The Mexican Ambassador has taken a cottage for the coming Summer at Avalon, N. J., where he with his family and staff will take up their residence in June. The Third Secretary of this embassy, Mr. Torres, with Mrs. Torres and their small children, will go to Mexico for the Summer.

The chief social event of to-morrow will be the marriage of Miss Theodosia Cook Martin and Francis J. M. Grace of New York and London, which will take place at 4 o'clock at the bride's home, in Connecticut Avenue, in the presence of several hundred guests. The bride will be given away by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and will have as her maid of honor her young sister, Miss Katharine Martin. The bridesmaids will be Miss Anita Poor, Miss Marjorie Colton, Miss Julia Kellogg, and Miss Ann Washington. Mr. Grace will have as best man Joseph Grace of New York. The ushers will be Cecil S. and William R. Grace, Jr.; John D. Cummins, Jr., and Henry S. Kerr, all of New York. Cardinal Gibbons will officiate.

Among the scores of superb presents sent from friends far and near is an exquisite pearl necklace from the parents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Grace of London, who found it impossible to come to their son's wedding.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 24.—Ex-Congressman Oliver H. P. Belmont arrived this morning for an inspection of his villa. He is at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mrs. Burke-Roche will open her villa Elm Court next week for the season.

Miss Rose Grosvenor has arrived at her villa on Beacon Hill.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry arrived to-day for a final inspection of their villa before their departure for Europe.

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane arrived to-night at their villa on Narragansett Avenue for the season.

Mason—Dadmun.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 24.—Miss Mary H. Dadmun, for twelve years the teacher of elocution in the High School at this place, and Frank S. Mason of Boston were married this morning in Christ Church, Shrewsbury, by the Rev. W. N. Bailey. There were no attendants. After returning from their honeymoon trip they will reside in the Roxbury District of Boston.

IN THE SHOPS.

If The Times reader who inclosed a stamp for reply to an inquiry concerning curtain draperies will send her address, which she omitted, she will receive the desired information promptly.

This is the season of the year when tents are to be considered. There is no way in which money can be invested to give the children more fun than in a tent. What is known as a boy's canopy tent, a gay, striped affair, can be had in a comfortable size, 7 by 7, for $5. That is large enough for grown people, and a useful tent. There is a smaller size, 5 by 5, which costs $3.50, and a larger tent, 9 by 9, costs $7.50.

When tents are intended for the children there is small furniture to go with them. Folding wooden camp chairs in a small size cost 75 cents each, and a folding settee, perhaps not so heavily made, but strong and serviceable, will cost 50 cents. There are small folding tables in three sizes, and they cost 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.

A good wedge tent, that will do for the boys or grown people to use in camping, can be found, made of ten-ounce duck, 7 by 7 in size, for $5.50, and 9 by 9 for $10. Each is complete with poles and everything that is necessary to set it up.

Another wedge tent, a genuine army tent, 9 by 9, of eight-ounce duck, with fly poles and everything complete, will cost $15. The tent without the fly is less, for that accessory costs $5. It is worth the money, and in pleasant weather, lifted from the tent proper, it gives shade and allows the air to circulate between the two thicknesses of duck. In wet weather it makes the more thickness of canvas to protect the inmates from the rain. This tent can be found in ten and twelve ounce duck. A folding canvas-covered cot for the camper costs $2.

When chairs are desired there is a strong carpet-seated camp chair, which costs 75 cents.

There are many varieties of lawn chairs. One with a wooden frame, which is self-conforming or adjustable, has the back straight or reclining, and the foot rest down or extended at the will of the person occupying it, and the awning above is extended with the chair, rolling to a shorter length when the chair is upright and covering the full length when it is extended. It costs $4.50.

An iron-framed chair, which is self-conforming, costs $3.75. These chairs stay in whatever position the occupant desires.

When there are no convenient trees or piazzas for the hammock there are hammock stands, strong wooden frames upon which they can be put. They cost $5 each, and a canopy in bright-colored stripes to go over costs $5 more.

Hammocks can be bought for from 75 cents to $50, but $4 or $5 will purchase a good, strong hammock, one of the best and most comfortable. There are others much lower in price, which are also good. A silk hammock will cost $50, and it is worth the money, if one wishes to be luxurious.

A hammock chair is either a chair or a hammock, being adjustable, and a canopy to cover it will cost extra.

Big beach umbrellas have many ribs, sixteen in one big umbrella, the narrow panels of cloth between being of many colors, not quite all the colors of the rainbow, but producing a more pronounced effect. There is a long and very strong stick that is adjustable. There is a joint at the upper part, so that the umbrella can be dipped to one side or the other, according to the location of unpleasant sun or wind, and screwed firmly in place. A big umbrella of this kind will cost $8.50.

Small beach umbrellas are in solid colors. In eight, twelve, and fourteen rib sizes they cost from $2 up.

One of the best lawn swings costs $12.50. It is an iron-framed swing, with a canopy. There are the facing seats, each large enough to hold two persons, and the swing is propelled with little effort by the feet.

There is a genuine bargain in swings to be found up town. It is a large, wooden swing, very strong and heavy, with the frame green and the seats red, made with picketlike backs. It has a rustic appearance, and one might go into business at a Summer resort with it. It is after the order of the other swings, with two facing seats. It costs now $10—$8 less than the original price. It is a little heavy for the ordinary lawn.

There are three sizes in Paris lawn swings—baby swings, children's and adults' swings—for $4, $5.50, and $8.50.

DEATH OF A. J. THOMAS.

Representative of the Morgan Railroad Interests Expired Suddenly in Physician's Office.

Anthony J. Thomas, who was for a quarter of a century connected in an official or unofficial capacity with the activities of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Drexel, Morgan & Co., dropped dead in the office of Dr. St. Clair Smith at 25 West Fiftieth Street yesterday morning. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Mr. Thomas was at his office in the Drexel Building at Broad and Wall Streets on Thursday, and he did not complain of being in other than his usual health. Yesterday morning he went from his home at 29 West Fiftieth Street to the office of Dr. Smith, who, being busy at the moment with a patient, asked him to wait in the anteroom. When Dr. Smith entered a few minutes later Mr. Thomas was dead. He left a widow, one unmarried daughter, one married daughter, who is Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J., and a son, Llewellen Thomas, who resides in the West. An unmarried sister, Miss Anna Agnes Thomas of Philadelphia, is the only near relative outside of the immediate family.

Mr. Thomas's career began in Philadelphia. Born in Baltimore in 1826, he went to the Quaker city as a young man and ultimately became established in the shipping business for himself. In the sixties he entered the French banking house of Perrier & Co. and took charge of its interests in this country, with offices in Philadelphia and New York. During his Philadelphia experience he formed the acquaintance of John H. Drexel, through whose influence later he was to enter the house of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Having formed a New York acquaintance through the business of Porrier & Co., Mr. Thomas went to Drexel, Morgan & Co. about 1870, as managing clerk. There he remained for a decade, although in 1874 he began to interest himself in railroad affairs, becoming Treasurer of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad. Subsequently he was managing director of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, President of the New York and Flushing Railroad Company, and Treasurer of the New York City and Northern, the West Side and Yonkers, and the Pittsburg and Western Companies.

It was in connection with the Oregon Transportation Company and the deal whereby the Villard party obtained the control of the Northern Pacific that Mr. Thomas severed his official connection with Drexel, Morgan & Co. When the Villard interests became dominant in the Northern Pacific Mr. Thomas was made, in 1881, Vice President of the road, and from that time for a dozen years he was frequently a representative of the Morgan interests in the organization and reorganization of different systems. In that capacity he served on the committees of reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in 1888, the Detroit and Mackinac, the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company, now the Southern Railway, in 1893, and the Erie in 1895.

He was also at times Treasurer of the St. Louis Bridge Company, receiver of the Havana division of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, Receiver of the Cairo, Vincennes and Chicago, Vice President of the Pittsburg and Western, President of the Western Car Company, and Treasurer of the Cairo Transfer Company. Eight or ten years ago Mr. Thomas commenced to relieve himself of the pressure of interests which he had carried, and continued to do so until at the time of his death he was only a trustee of the Chicago and Western Indiana Road, Vice President of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, and trustee of the Long Dock Company, this last being a unique distinction in that Mr. Thomas was the sole survivor of the board.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James O. Putnam.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, April 24.—James Osborne Putnam, Chancellor of the University of Buffalo, died to-day. He was born at Attica, N. Y., on July 4, 1818, the son of Harvey and Myra Putnam. Being graduated from Yale in the class of 1839, he chose the law as a profession, and settled in Buffalo to practice in 1842. He was State Senator in 1854-5, the American Party candidate for Secretary of State in New York in 1857, and a Lincoln elector at large in 1860.

From 1880 to 1882 Mr. Putnam served as United States Minister to Belgium, and was also, in 1881, a United States delegate to the International Industrial Property Congress at Paris. He published in 1880 a volume of selected addresses and orations. He was a personal friend of the late William M. Evarts, on whose recommendation he was appointed Minister to Belgium.

Judge Michael Arnold.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—President Judge Michael Arnold of Common Pleas Court No. 4 died at his home here to-day from cancer. He had been a sufferer from the malady for a number of years and underwent several operations.

Judge Arnold was born in this city in 1840. He was graduated from the Central High School, and in 1861 began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1863. After a few years of practice he accepted a clerkship under Major Gibson, Chief Inspector of Paymasters, United States Army, and was stationed at Fortress Monroe and New Orleans. Upon his return to this city he resumed his law practice, and in 1883 was elected to a Judgeship on the Democratic ticket, retaining the office up to the time of his death. Judge Arnold was a Trustee of Jefferson Hospital and one of the managers of the Edwin Forrest Home. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was Grand Master of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity in this State in 1893 and 1894.

Among the cases heard by Judge Arnold was the famous H. H. Holmes murder case, which attracted attention throughout the entire country.

The Rev. James Kay Applebee.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24.—The Rev. James Kay Applebee, for a number of years identified with the Unitarian denomination, died this morning at the age of seventy-six years.

Mr. Applebee is best remembered locally for his work at the Parker Memorial at the South End, over which he presided for several years. He was a native of England, and came to America when comparatively young. At one time he was settled over a church at Marblehead, leaving there to come to the Parker Memorial. He had been retired from active church work for a number of years. His public appearances since then had been confined to the lecture platform, in which department he had made quite a reputation.

Obituary Notes.

Adam Dealaman, Postmaster of Dunellen, N. J., died in his home yesterday morning after a long illness. He was formerly President of the Council and was appointed Postmaster in the first Administration of President McKinley. He left a widow and four children.

Hugh Conlan, for fifteen years a member of the old Township Committee of South Orange, N. J., is dead in his home, in that town, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was in the contracting business until a year ago. A widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Bailey H. Hitchcock, a well-known civil engineer, who made one of the earliest surveys of the Hoosac Tunnel, died at Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday. He was born in Hanson, Mass., in 1829, and went West in 1852 to make surveys for the Wabash Railroad. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. Ellen Sully Fray, a well-known woman suffragist and founder of several new influential women's clubs, died suddenly at her home in Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday from heart disease. She devoted the last twenty years of her life to the cause of woman's advancement, and was an intimate friend of the noted suffragists of the country.

Mrs. Augusta C. Newcomb, mother of Assistant Postmaster Frank H. Newcomb of Brooklyn, died in her home, at 387 Dean Street, that borough, yesterday. She was born in Fayette, Me., seventy-nine years ago, and was the widow of Josiah T. Newcomb. Mrs. Newcomb was an active member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church.

Marie Corelli protests against the desecration of Shakespeare's birthplace by the erection of a Carnegie Library at Stratford-on-Avon. An appeal to literary America and England. Will appear in The Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow.—Adv.

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must be run before our guarantee is given. Seasonable weights, bright and cheerful patterns, every conceivable weave and finish. Suitings $25; others $30, $35 and $40.

Burnham & Phillips 119-121 Nassau St

An organization presenting the most elegant tailoring plant extant, and catering to the refined class of trade for twenty-five seasons.

Death of Mrs. Cope, Aged 101.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 24.—Mrs. Margaret Cope died in her home, at 108 South Third Avenue, this city, this afternoon, aged 101 years. She was the last of three sisters, the youngest of whom died at the age of ninety. She had lived for more than half a century in the house in which she died.

Masonic Funeral for ex-Senator Laird.

MANASQUAN, N. J., April 24.—The funeral service for ex-Senator Robert Laird is to be conducted by Masons in the Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Laird was ninety years of age. He was the oldest ex-State Senator of Monmouth County and was well known as a physician who aided poor persons. He is survived by two daughters and a sister. The daughters are Mrs. Haines of this place and Mrs. Disbrow, wife of Dr. R. L. Disbrow of Toms River.

Appeals for Charity.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities renews its appeal for $30 for a widow with six children and $50 for a widow with five children. The bureau also appeals for $15 to buy materials for a contractor who has been seriously ill, and whose family has been cared for by the bureau for some time. The bureau acknowledges the following responses to its recent appeals: "B. S. T.," $2; "X. Y. Z.," $2; Wesley, $1; "S. P.," $5. Contributions should be sent to the central office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Answer to a Correspondent.

G. STEVENS.—The Rudder, Capstan, Yachtsman, Yachting World.

Business Notices.

Opportunity for Women.

Desirable stalls (stands) main corridor Martha Washington Hotel, to rent at reasonable price; good opening for woman's enterprises. For full particulars address or call at the hotel, 29 East 29th St., N. Y. City.

MARRIED.

COX—BUCKLER.—On Saturday, April 18, 1903, at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. I. S. H. Hodges, D. D., Frances Laurason, daughter of the late Dr. Riggin Buckler, to Daniel Hargate Cox.

DAVENPORT—PRENTISS.—On April 13, at St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., by the Rev. John Kershaw, D. D., rector, James Boorman Davenport of Hartford, Conn., to Dr. Annabella Keith Prentiss, daughter of the late Rev. William O. Prentiss of Charleston, S. C.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Thursday, April 23, Phebe Anna, eldest daughter of the late Cornelius Baker of Elizabeth, N. J.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, John S. Kennedy, 6 West 57th St., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—On Friday, April 24, 1903, Adelaide E. Baldwin, only child of Charles N. Critenton, aged 38 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers.

BININGER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 23, 1903, Margaret Butler, widow of Andrew G. Bininger and daughter of the late Daniel B. Dash.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Saturday morning, April 25, at 10 o'clock.

BOORAEM.—On Thursday, April 23, after a short illness, William E. Booraem, in his 76th year.
Funeral services will be held on Saturday, April 25, at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Dr. Rudolph Lienau, 201 Clinton St., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BUXTON.—At his residence, on Thursday, April 23, 1903, Charles F. Buxton, in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral service Saturday, April 25, at 8 P. M., at 159 West 126th St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

CHANDLER.—On Thursday, April 23, 1903, Franklin Chandler, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 44 West 89th St., Saturday morning, April 25, at 11 o'clock.

COFFIN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 22, 1903, at her residence, 19 West 69th St., Manhattan, Jane Morison, daughter of the late Daniel and Catharine Morison and widow of the late Cyrus I. Coffin, in the 83d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock.

CRAIG.—Suddenly, on April 24, 1903, of apoplexy, James Craig of Crawfordsburn, Belfast, Ireland, aged 44 years.
Funeral private.

DU BOIS.—Thursday, April 23, Lucy Du Bois, daughter of the late Francis and Elsire Du Bois.
Funeral services on Saturday, April 25, at 2:30 P. M., at the South Reformed Church, corner Madison Av. and 38th St. Interment private.

FINLEY.—On Friday morning, April 24, 1903, Henry Hamilton Finley, aged 71 years.
Interment at New Haven, Conn.

HECKSCHER.—At Lakewood, N. J., on April 23, 1903, Richard Percy Heckscher, son of the late Richard Heckscher, in the 43d year of his age.
Services at residence of his mother, 260 South 18th St., Philadelphia, on Saturday, April 25, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

LE ROY.—On Wednesday, April 22, at her late residence, 28 Seventh Avenue, Clementine Morgan, beloved wife of Herman S. Le Roy and daughter of the late Henry Morgan.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth Street, east of Sixth Avenue, on Saturday morning, April 25, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LESTER.—On Wednesday, the 22d inst., Henry V. Lester, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 26 West 46th St., on Saturday afternoon, April 25, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Saturday at 3 P. M.

SCHMUCK.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 22, 1903, Mary Campbell, wife of Percival Schmuck.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, Archibald M. Campbell, M. D., 86 1st Av., Mount Vernon, on Saturday, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on April 24, 1903, Anthony J. Thomas in the seventy-seventh year of his age.
Funeral services will be held in private at No. 29 West 50th St.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

The-Hair-That-Can't-Come-Out
THE HAIR THAT FEEDS ON

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That Cranitonic Hair-Food is Non-Alcoholic and No Grease or Sediment.
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That the Life of the Hair is in The Scalp.
That to Prove Its Purity and What It Has Done for Others, a LARGE Bottle will be given to every Lady or Gentleman who Calls at Cranitonic Hair and Scalp Institute, (Incorporated,) 526 WEST Broadway, To-day.

Crani Tonic Hair and Scalp Food Co.,
526 West Broadway, New York.
Incorporated May 6th, [illegible], under the Laws of the State of New York.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 24.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ANTOINELLO, G., 114 Mulberry St.	34	22
BAESET, Charles, 90 Ludlow St.	2	[illegible]
BLOCK, Jane, 280 Front St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARRY, Richard, 77 Cliff St.	26	22
BENKEISER, F. M., 234 5th St.	81	22
BAKER, Phebe A., 6 W. 57th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOTJE, Peter, 508 W. 53d St.	22	23
BOUFWARG, David, 210 Henry St.	70	[illegible]
BUMBOSSI, Dora, New Rochelle	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIZOGNO, Frank, 52 James St.	1	24
BLUME, E. H., 140 E. 89th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CANNING, Hugh, 184 Waverley Pl.	57	24
CLEARY, Martin, 152 E. 110th St.	63	21
COLEPATI, Maria L., 131 Sullivan St.	1	22
CROWE, Thomas, 400 E. 69th St.	1	21
COLE, Thomas, 378 10th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CAPOCCIA, F., 201 Mott St.	1	[illegible]
CANTY, Ellen F., 1,935 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARUSO, Donato, 323 E. 112th St.	6	[illegible]
CHANDLER, Franklin, 44 W. 89th St.	78	[illegible]
COLEGROVE, Mary A., 229 W. 121st	78	22
CHAMBERS, E., 65 Macdougal St.	26	24
COMISKY, Catherine, 334 E. 74th St.	75	[illegible]
CAVANAGH, E., 365 9th Av.	50	[illegible]
D'AMICO, Carmela, 258 Elizabeth St.	54	23
DRUZBACKY, M., 99 Hester St.	1	22
DONOVAN, J. V., 250 W. 128th St.	60	[illegible]
DE TANO, Salvatore, 2,101 2d Av.	[illegible]	21
DALTON, E., 128 W. Houston St.	50	[illegible]
FANNING, James, 368 Monroe St.	58	[illegible]
FOX, Catharine, 1,984 Park Av.	48	[illegible]
GARDNER, Catharine, 58 Sheriff St.	55	22
GRATTON, Mary, 902 8th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GLUCK, Benjamin, 643 E. 13th St.	4	24
GOLDSTEIN, David, 18 Pitt St.	1	[illegible]
GROETSCH, Andrew, 1,026 Avenue A	64	[illegible]
HOSEY, John, 30 Bowery	37	[illegible]
HAMILTON, Helen, 2,651 8th Av.	1	21
HIGGINS, Martha, 322 E. 39th St.	[illegible]	22
HOFELFINGER, Mary, 444 W. 38th.	77	[illegible]
HERRING, Mary, 200 E. 22d St.	72	[illegible]
JAGER, Meyer, 44 1st St.	50	[illegible]
JEFFERSON, Minnie, 341 E. 70th St.	38	[illegible]
JACOBS, Michael, 71 W. 38th St.	70	22
JOHNSON, Carrie, 335 W. 31st St.	6	[illegible]
JACOBS, Fannie, 218 2d Av.	4	[illegible]
KISSING, Daniel, 401 W. 29th St.	50	[illegible]
KOERPER, Frederick, 236 W. 27th.	63	[illegible]
KEMPF, William, 335 E. 70th St.	63	24
KIDNEY, Michael J., 35 Market St.	51	[illegible]
KING, Theodore, 327 W. 52d St.	1	24
LE ROY, Clementine, 28 7th Av.	47	22
LINK, Christina, 443 W. 56th St.	75	22
LYON, Mary, 443 W. 54th St.	3	[illegible]
LEVIN, Selig, 15 Monroe St.	51	24
MALLON, Mary, 291 W. 142d St.	53	22
MULL, Abbie, Schodack Landing, N. Y.	63	[illegible]
MOLINI, Pietro, 99 Oliver St.	73	[illegible]
MANOVITSCH, B. L., 205 E. 73d St.	4	24
McWILLIAMS, John, 324 W. 59th St.	44	[illegible]
McKENNA, Mary, 349 E. 18th St.	64	23
NUSS, Benjamin, 128 Madison St.	1	23
PLET, Louis A., 159 W. 33d St.	64	23
PIRNER, Barbara, 344 E. 38th St.	74	[illegible]
PILHON, Charles, 432 W. 35th St.	42	[illegible]
PORT, Margaret, 221 E. 74th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RICKEY, Joseph K., 24 W. 25th St.	[illegible]	23
RAYMOND, Anna, 133 W. 128th St.	19	[illegible]
RELLA, Giuseppe, 337 E. 11th St.	29	23
RIGLIONE, Maria, 322 E. 115th St.	1	23
STERNBERG, Margarita, 522 10th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCANLON, Bernard, 165 E. 110th St.	2	[illegible]
ST. JOHN, Anna M., 45 Market St.	65	23
SCHMIDT, Albert, Bowery and Houston St.	31	[illegible]
SCHMITT, Barbara, 103 E. 82d St.	20	23
SEIDEL, F., 532 W. 39th St.	62	24
SCHWARTZ, W., Randall's Island	10	[illegible]
SPEER, H., 572 8th Av.	53	[illegible]
SIEBECKER, J., 404 1st Av.	10	24
TRAYNHOUS, Elizabeth B., 310 E. 103d St.	33	21
TOWNSEND, Rosanna, 215 W. 29th.	[illegible]	22
TRESSA, Andrea, 338 E. 54th St.	1	[illegible]
ULRICH, Madeline C., 208 E. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALKER, Elmena, 2,053 8th Av.	55	22
WEISS, W., 654 6th St.	1	[illegible]
WAGNER, Louise K., 425 W. 38th.	[illegible]	20
WEBBER, Mary F., 500 W. 145th.	51	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apr.
BAMBERGER, Elizabeth, 984 Eagle Av.	80	[illegible]
BOARDLEY, Adeline, 3,230 3d Av.	1	[illegible]
BURNS, James, Lincoln Hospital	35	[illegible]
CAIN, John B., 666 E. 160th St.	1	21
CORDOVA, Simon, Fordham Hospital	17	19
ELLERY, John P., Seton Hospital	45	22
FISCH, Hanna, Hebrew Infant Asylum	1	[illegible]
FLACH, Arthur E., 884 E. 160th St.	51	[illegible]
FLOWERY, William, Lincoln Hosp.	51	[illegible]
FLYNN, Elizabeth C., 587 E. 139th.	[illegible]	21
HALL, Richard, William's Bridge	1	22
JOYCE, James, St. Joseph's Hospital	30	[illegible]
LANG, Leopold, St. Joseph's Hospital	21	[illegible]
MEEHAN, Lena, 1,329 Chisholm St.	1	[illegible]
MONASH, Rebecca, 637 E. 1st St.	80	[illegible]
SMITH, William H., Lincoln Hosp.	52	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apr.
BARTELL, Anna, 2,104 Fulton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLOMBERG, Helen M., 243 58th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOGENSPERGER, J., 69 Central Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOORAEM, W. E., 201 Clinton St.	75	[illegible]
BRODINE, Herman, 109 President St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARLSON, Anne, 1,300 59th St.	6	[illegible]
CARNEY, John, 737 Manhattan Av.	67	[illegible]
CLANCY, John F., St. Peter's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONATY, Susie V., 738 Hicks St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONCANNON, ——, Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COYNE, James H., 201 Hamilton Av.	1	[illegible]
DAVIDSON, Mary, 183 N. 4th St.	1	[illegible]
DIETRICH, Antony, 243 Melrose St.	38	[illegible]
DOOLAN, James, St. Peter's Hosp.	51	[illegible]
DOUGLASS, Le G., 73 Hendrix St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DURYEA, Mabel, 84 Covert St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ELLERY, Franklin, 189 S. 9th St.	27	[illegible]
ERICKSON, Lillie, 218 Hamilton Av.	5	[illegible]
FALLON, Joseph, 236 N. 11th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAY, Mary, W. 16th St. and Surf Av.	64	[illegible]
FISCHER, Rose, 1,377 Putnam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREEMAN, Kathleen, King's Highway and Flatbush Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GARDINER, Melissa A., 383 S. 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GARLAND, E., 1,077 Manhattan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GILDERSLEEVE, Margaret, 8 Vanderbilt Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GILLEN, Winifred, 661 6th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOEB, George, 64 Cedar St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUENBERG, Ida, 491 Boerum St.	2	[illegible]
GREENBERG, N., 467 Bushwick Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARTIN, Julia, 504 Court St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARTLEY, Florence G., 755 De Kalb Av.	31	[illegible]
IRWIN, Margaret, Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JUNG, Ernest J. F., 45 Tompkins Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, Michael, St. Peter's Hosp.	[illegible]	21
KENNEDY, Mark, Consump. Home	[illegible]	21
LANG, Frederick, Kings Co. Hosp.	71	23
LEDDY, Philip J., 255 Weirfield St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARESCA, S., 70 Hamilton Av.	1	[illegible]
MILLER, Eliz., 304½ Clermont Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORRONCIELLO, A., 111 Navy St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURDOCH, John, Kings Co. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCARTHY, Thomas, Navy Yard	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEWCOMB, A. C., 387 Dean St.	79	[illegible]
O'NEIL, Catharine G., 16 Evans St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REILLY, Thomas, 115 Rush St.	57	[illegible]
REMSEN, Ruth W., 1,465 Fulton St.	74	24
SCHREONAWSKA, Rosalie, St. Peter's Hosp.	24	[illegible]
SLATTERY, James, 47 Monitor St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, Frank, 38 Orient Av.	74	[illegible]
STEVE, Ella M., 704A Greene Av.	41	[illegible]
SEGUSMAN, Isaac, Kings Co. Hosp.	18	23
UNKNOWN MAN, foot of 58th St.	35	[illegible]
WALSH, Maria, N. Y. City Home	34	[illegible]
WILLIAMSON, S. N., 1,773 Pacific	1	[illegible]
WYLIE, Elizabeth, 186 Tillary St.	62	[illegible]
YOUNG, Alice P., 120 Wakeman St.	77	[illegible]

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Special Notices.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.
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Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject: "Racial, Religious, and Other Glimpses of the Sunny South."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Soul's Thirst"; 7:45 P. M., Bible School Anniversary. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. W. H. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

Madison Av. Baptist Church, Cor. 31st St. REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning topic: "The Religious Problem of the City"; evening, "Each Man the Creator of His Own World." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGT'N SQUARE. —The Rev. C. J. Keevil, 10:45. Dr. Judson, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Joy of Jesus"; 7:45 P. M., "Gratitude Defying Circumstances."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor will preach at both services. 15-minute organ recital preceding evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Evening choral service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM (CONGREGATIONAL,) MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, LL. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The rector, Rev. R. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 5 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector. Regular services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M. Preacher, the rector, 8 P. M. Seats free. Choral evensong. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Lasher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. & 10th St., Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector. Morning service and sermon 11 A. M. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith of Washington will preach. Musical service, 4 P. M. Offertory: From "Hora Novissima"......Parker Evening service 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, Above 45th Street, Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Preacher, the rector. 4 P. M.—Evensong; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, a Neighborhood Church of the People, 9th Av. and 28th St., the Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, Rector.—Sunday services, 7, 10:45, and 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Sermon and choral eucharist, 10:30. Choral evensong, 4 o'clock. Solemn procession.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Holy Communion......8 A. M. Morning prayer; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton......11 o'clock. Evening Prayer......4:15 o'clock. Choral Service; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton......8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 22e. rue est.—Services religieux le dimanche à 10h. ½ du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock; regular morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of Shanghai, China, will preach in the morning. Dr. Greer will speak in the afternoon.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant Square, (16th Street, East of 3rd Av.) Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector. Monthly musical service Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The choir will render the Oratorio "The Creation," by Haydn.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the rector, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Bishop of Porto Rico, 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93rd St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, "Longevity of the Jew and Perpetuity of the Jewish People."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 4 P. M., cantata, "The Creation," Haydn.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Morning subject: "The Peacemakers." Evening: "A Story of Love and Adventure."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. D. MacMullen. 8 P. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Wilsie M. Martin. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week Social Devotional Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor, 10:45 and 7:45. Illustrated lecture Tuesday; prayer meeting Wednesday; Bible talk Thursday; question box, Friday. All seats free. Popular concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 2d Av.—Rev. H. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th Street, west of Columbus Av. REV. ANDREW GILLIES, PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. on "THE COST OF DISCIPLESHIP." At 8 P. M. there will be a Festival Musical Service by the combined Choirs of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Richard Henry Warren, Organist; and of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, Frank Treat Southwick, Organist. Seventy-five voices in Gounod's "Gallia" and anthems. Address by the pastor on "MUSIC IN THE SPIRITUAL LIFE."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"CONFIDENTIAL FRIENDS." 8 P. M.—"SAVONAROLA." First in a series entitled "Half Hours with Great Heroes." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West Fourth St., bet. the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30—"When One Man Was Glad." 7:45—"A Contrast in Proverbs."

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 48th St., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "A Practical Test of Faith." 8 P. M., "The Holy City" will be rendered by a double quartet of soloists, with Miss Florence Austin, violinist, together with a chorus of sixty voices.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Amsterdam Av. and 153d St., Rev. Frank Simpson Cookman, Ph. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Forgiveness of Sins." Preacher, the Rev. Professor George Adam Smith, D. D., LL. D., of Glasgow.

Professor Smith will also lecture in the Adams Chapel on Monday and Wednesday, April 27th and 29th, at 5 P. M. Subject: "The Prophet Jeremiah." All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services Sunday, April 26th. Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Young women's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Services preparatory to Communion in the Church, Friday, May 1st, at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and Mr. Keeler at 8 P. M.; Sunday school at 2 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St., Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., Pastor.—Services on April 26 at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., Rev. Benjamin L. Agnew, D. D., LL. D., will preach. The Home Sunday School and the Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service commences at 8:15.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Overflow"; 8 P. M., "Helen Keller, a Parable."

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., will preach; Bible school in chapel, 9:30; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

Religious Notices.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "Straightforwardness." 4:30 P. M., "The Word of the Lord."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, cor. 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, also evening, 7:45, by the assistant pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vesper service at 4:30 P. M. Rev. William Bishop Gates preaching.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Edgar Tilton, D. D., 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach 11 A. M. Subject: "What Shall Be Done with Jesus Who Is Called Christ?" Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach 8 P. M. Subject: "The Great Question and Divine Answer."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alexander MacColl of Briar Cliff, N. Y., will preach 11 A. M. Dr. Mackay 8 P. M. Subject: "The Penalty of Observing the Wind."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M., and Wednesday evening.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; evening subject, "Behold I Stand at the Door and Knock."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av. and 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Subject of sermon, "How Does One Soul Help Another?" Pastor's Study Class after services; Sunday school in Parish House at 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Ethical Outlook"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach eleventh sermon in series on the "The Religion of Jesus"; subject, "The Common Faith of Christendom." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., pastor. Morning subject: "The Universalist, the Jew, and the Pagan," a sermon suggested by the recent death of Dr. GUSTAV GOTTHEIL. Evening: "The Idyl of Ruth as Told in Song and Story." The choir will render Gaul's sacred cantata, "Ruth."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Miracles of the Nets."

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av., Rev. D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Present Your Time." 7:45 P. M.—"Mary and Martha." Everybody welcome. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HENRY FRANK. Carnegie Lyceum, 11:15 Sunday: "Science and Problem of Immortality." Prologue: "Are New Yorkers Whipped Dogs?"

HUGH O. PENTECOST. Lyric Hall, 723 6th Av., near 42d St., Sunday at 11 A. M., "How We Treat the Negro."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.

MR. IRVING BACHELLER, Author of "Eben Holden," will address young men at West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15.

NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. Public Meeting, Monday Evening, April 27th, at 8 o'clock, HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125th St. and Madison Av. Subject: "SENIOR CLASSES." Speakers: { Hon. CHAS. H. KNOX, Mr. JOHN BEATTIE. Messrs. Knox and Beattie are leaders of very large and successful Bible Classes, and will give outlines of their methods of work. Followed by a general discussion. All pastors and Sunday school workers cordially invited.

REFORMED CATHOLIC, REV. JAMES O'CONNOR, Pastor.—Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.; evening, 7:45, "Jesuitism Unveiled." Address by Dr. Giampietro, Jesuit graduate.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av. and 59th St., Sunday, at 3 and 8. Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, April 26, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Mr. Percival Chubb; subject, "Tolstoi's 'Resurrection.'" All interested are invited.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA WILL give last lecture for this season, at 103 East 58th St., at 11 A. M.: "Wisdom and Love Divine."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. "The Forgiveness of Sins," April 26th; meetings free to the public every Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., at Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av., near 123d St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Reincarnation," by Mr. B. B. Gattell.

PROPOSED CHURCH UNION.

Conference of Members of the Advisory Committee of Presbyterians.

At a private conference in the Marble Collegiate Church yesterday eight clergymen, designated as the Advisory Committee, considered the proposed union of Presbyterian churches. The Rev. Dr. J. Preston Searle of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary presided, and the Rev. James D. Steele of this city was Secretary. At the close a resolution was adopted approving of the idea of forming a closer union between the several branches of the Presbyterian system, and requesting the delegates to request the bodies they represent to continue the committee. June 24 at 3 P. M. was the date selected for the next meeting should the general bodies approve of continuing the committee.

Dr. David J. Burrell, explaining the significance of the conference, said:

"It is a movement to unite the Presbyterian Churches. Personally I can see some reason for differentiation of the various denominations. They have vital reasons for differing. To put a fence between two neighbors' properties may be good for both—may keep them good friends. But it does not seem to me to be a good thing to build a fence through one's own family. The movement has not gone by the advisory stage.

"As yet the Northern Presbyterian Church has made no move toward a union with the allied bodies. It is an open secret, however, that no serious objection would be made toward the union. The reason why no action has been taken by this, the largest and in many respects the most influential of the Presbyterian family, is because its previous overtures have not met with a sufficiently cordial response. There is a general impression, however, that the time has come for an irenic proposition all around the circumference of the Presbyterian circle."

Service of Sacred Song.

The thirty-second service of sacred song is to be given in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, to-morrow evening. The cantata "The Holy City," by Alfred R. Gaul, will be the feature, rendered by a chorus of sixty voices, under the direction of William H. Johns. The soloists are to be Miss Marie G. Keyes and Mrs. William H. Johns, sopranos; Miss Jean Neville and Miss Marie Louise Gumaer, contraltos, and Thomas F. Betts and Dr. Franklin D. Lawson, tenors. At the organ Mrs. Florence Buckingham Joyce will preside, and Miss Florence Austin will play the violin obbligato to the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," to be sung by Mrs. Johns during offertory. All sittings are free.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for May 3, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Paul Arrested. Acts, xxi., 30-39.
GOLDEN TEXT—If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed. I. Peter, iv., 16.

Apparently there is a marked difference between Paul in Caesarea and Paul in Jerusalem. In the one place he appears to be all determination. In the other all conciliation. In the one place he is "ready not to be bound only, but also to die, at Jerusalem for the Lord Jesus," (v. 13.) In the other he seems to be endeavoring with all earnestness to commend himself to those who would willingly put him to death.

In both places, however, what he does is "for the name of the Lord Jesus." The same spirit manifests itself in two very different lines of conduct. For, as the bravest soldier in the armies of men is always the most tender and merciful, the most ready to forgive and care for his helpless enemy, so the "good soldier of Jesus Christ," (II. Tim., ii., 3,) who, like Paul, is willing to lay down his life for his Master—is the most ready to be "made all things to all men," that he may "by all means save some," (I. Cor., ix., 22.) Because his own heart is true and his faith strong, he can yield if need be to the weakness, ignorance, and even prejudices of others in matters not essential, while he is ready to die for things that are essential.

When the time came that Paul and his companions must proceed on their journey to Jerusalem they were accompanied by some of the disciples in Caesarea, not only as a matter of affection and respect, but as "bringing with them one Mnason of Cyprus, an old disciple, with whom" they might lodge, (v. 16.) He was evidently one who was well known not only as a long-established believer, but as noted for his Christian faith and generous hospitality. His home, apparently, was in Jerusalem, which at that time was crowded with strangers, and without this attention on the part of the disciples of Caesarea, it would probably have been difficult for Paul and his company to have procured comfortable lodgings.

WELCOMED BY BRETHREN.

As soon as they arrived in the city they were gladly welcomed by the brethren, "and the day following" they were formally received by the assembled dignitaries of the Church, "all the Elders" being present, and James presiding. Before this assembly Paul "declared particularly what things God had wrought among the Gentiles by his ministry," (v. 19,) and probably presented—as confirmatory of his work—the contribution which they had sent to the poor of Jerusalem. For all this "they glorified the Lord." (v. 20.)

But while they thus rejoiced it was with fear and trembling. For the impression made when the great question concerning circumcision was discussed among them some eight years before (see Chapter 15,) still dwelt on the minds of many, and it had been both magnified and distorted by the reports from the various places where Paul had preached. The great doctrine which he everywhere proclaimed, that circumcision was not an essential to salvation—and which was then indorsed by "The Apostles and elders, with the whole Church," (xv., 22-29,) had become so changed by time and distance that now they "were informed," and many believed it to be a fact, that he taught not only the Gentiles but the Jews also that "they ought not to circumcise their children," or keep any other commandment given them by Moses, (v. 21.) To their minds this was rank heresy. And no wonder, for with all the associations of ages clustering around the Mosaic ritual, and with the belief that "salvation is of the Jews," (John, iv., 22,) it was very difficult for them to justify anything which would in any degree place that ritual in a subordinate position. Even believing Jews found it hard to understand how Christ should supplant Moses. At this season especially, these feelings were greatly intensified by the interest taken in the services of the great feast and by the presence of many strangers. It is not strange, therefore, that these representatives of the Church in Jerusalem should feel very anxious, for if the impressions concerning Paul were not in some way corrected they might lead to excitement and possibly to violence.

Just at that time there were four men in the temple who were about to complete their vows as temporary Nazarites, and their case at once suggested a way out of the difficulty. So it was proposed to Paul that he could show a proper regard for the Mosaic ritual, without in any way compromising himself, by uniting with them in the final acts of their vows, and paying the necessary charges. This was often done in other cases, especially when the Nazarites were poor and unable to pay the cost of the appointed sacrifices. These offerings for each one consisted of: "One he lamb of the first year without blemish for a burnt offering, one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish for a sin offering, one ram without blemish for peace offerings, a basket of unleavened bread, cakes of fine flour mingled with oil, wafers of unleavened bread anointed with oil, and their meat offerings and their drink offerings," (Num., vi., 13-15.) The cost of all these must have been considerable. The proposition to thus unite with these Nazarites at once commended itself to Paul as a satisfactory way of answering the false reports concerning him. In fact, if he had declined to do it, it would have been very inconsistent with the spirit of all his teaching. For he had everywhere preached that salvation was not a matter of worship, but of faith—not a matter of human service, but of trust in God's way of satisfying His own law. Therefore he could and did enter everywhere heartily into every service demanded by the Mosaic ritual as a long-established means of worshipping, and praising God, while he utterly repudiated its observance as a means of salvation. So when he "took the men, and the next day purifying himself with them, entered into the temple," (v. 26,) it was not an act of either indifference to the truth—or of a compromising of the truth for the sake of peace, but of the most zealous loyalty to the truth. The act emphasized both his faith and the conscious "liberty" wherewith Christ had made him free, (Gal., v., 1.)

EVANGELIST'S OPINION.

Some, however, have interpreted this act of Paul as a weak and unjustifiable yielding to the opinion of the multitude, which not only failed to accomplish any good, but, as might naturally have been expected, resulted in harm. One very evangelical writer, for instance, thinks that "from the hope of recommending the religion of the Lord Jesus to those whose views were as yet clouded by the remains of Jewish error, the Apostle was led, in some degree, to temporize—to conform to customs—of which, in his conscience, he could not thoroughly approve, and thus, in some little degree, to descend from that lofty eminence upon which his fervent faith and undaunted courage had placed him, and to mingle too much in the arena with the weak, the worldly-minded, and the wavering, or at least with the bigoted, uncompromising, and uninformed." And "speaking after the fashion of men, it was the most disastrous circumstance of his life." Therefore, he draws from it the very important lesson that conforming to the world never benefits either the world or the believer. (The Rev. Henry Blunt.)

But whilst this is a very necessary lesson for all to learn and heed—and whilst Paul was certainly only a man with the infirmities of all other men, still the record does not contain anything which fairly presents him here as the victim of human frailty. The proposition was made to remove a wrong impression from the minds of the "many thousands of Jews" which believed, and who, although they believed in Christ for salvation, as a matter of worship, were "all zealous of the law," (v. 20.) It was to show, as the Assembly stated to Paul, that "all may know that those things whereof they were informed concerning thee, are nothing, but that thou thyself walkest orderly and keepest the law," (v. 24,) even as they do. In fact, there was no other form of worship then known for any Jew, but the one provided by the Mosaic ritual, and Paul everywhere conformed to that ritual, just as his Lord and Master had done, and as a blessed privilege for himself. And it is evident also, that God Himself accepted this act of Paul as done unto Him, for only a few days later He said to him: "As thou testified of Me in Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome," xxiii., 11.)

But when the days appointed for the completion of the vows of these Nazarites were nearly ended, the whole matter was suddenly interrupted, and from an entirely unexpected quarter. So far as the Jews of Jerusalem were concerned—and many others who were strangers in the city—Paul's course seems to have been entirely satisfactory. Every day he was seen by them in the Temple without exciting the least attention. But, "when the seven days were almost ended," (v. 27,) some "Jews which were of Asia" came into the Temple and observed him there. At once they recognized him as the very one who, at Ephesus and other places, had excited their bitter hatred. Some of them had probably before this "stirred up the people," and even "laid wait" to kill him. In their own lands their plans had been once and again frustrated, and he had escaped.

GREAT CONGREGATION.

Now, however, their numbers were greatly increased. They were in the midst of a great congregation whose passions could be easily excited by an appeal to their national pride and their religious zeal. They had come together from all parts of the known world for the express purpose of showing their attachment to the Mosaic ritual, and their reverence for the Temple. Now, therefore, was the opportunity for these "Jews from Asia," (v. 27, R. V.,) and they were not slow to seize it. At once they raised the cry, "Men of Israel, help! This is the man that teacheth all men everywhere against the people, and the law, and this place," (v. 28.)

This was enough to kindle the dry tinder into a flame. But they did not stop there. The flame once kindled, they fanned it into a blaze of indignation by still further asserting, he hath "brought Greeks also into the Temple and hath polluted this holy place." This was a mere supposition, (Verse 29,) to be sure, but it was enough and answered their purpose. For a crowd never stops to inquire or to reason.

"We may imagine the horror and indignation which would fill their minds when they heard that an apostate from the faith of Israel had been seized in the very act of profaning the Temple at this holy season. A furious multitude rushed upon the Apostle, and it was only their reverence for the holy place which preserved him from being torn to pieces on the spot. They hurried him out of the sacred inclosure and assailed him with violent blows. Their next course might have been to stone him, or to hurl him over the precipice into the valley below." (Conybeare and Howson.)

But as they were about to kill him, their violence was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of the Chief Captain, with several hundred well-armed soldiers. His sentinels from the Castle of Antonia had seen the commotion and reported it to their commander, or some lover of peace—perhaps a friend of Paul's—had brought him the "tidings." (Verse 31.) Promptly rescuing Paul from the hands of the mob and binding him with two chains, probably to two soldiers, he endeavored to ascertain who he was and what he had done. No one was able to give a 'satisfactory answer. In fact, most of them—like the mob in Ephesus—"knew not wherefore they were come together," (xix., 32.) Some, therefore, "cried one thing, some another." (Verse 34.) For as Bishop Hall remarks, "The multitude is a beast of many heads; every head hath a several mouth, and every mouth a several tongue, and every tongue a several accent; every head hath a several brain, and every brain thoughts of its own; so it is hard to find a multitude without some divisions."

PAUL FOLLOWED BY MOB.

The Chief Captain—Claudius Lysias—therefore commanded that Paul be carried into the castle, the mob following with the same cry that greeted Paul's Master, when He was in the hands of Pilate. (John, xix., 15.) As soon as he was released from the pressure of the crowd by entering the stairway leading to the castle, Paul spoke to the Chief Captain. His calmness, his language, his courteousness, disarmed all prejudice against him, and Claudius Lysias saw at once with surprise that his own conclusions had been all wrong. For he had supposed that Paul was an "Egyptian which before these days" had "stirred up to sedition 4,000 men of the Assassins," (Verse 38, R. V.,) or professional murderers, who, in order the better to carry on their trade, were in the habit of mingling with the crowd at the great festivals. They were called "Sicarii," or "Assassins"—from "Sica," a dagger—because of the short sword which they carried concealed in their clothing.

Josephus, speaking of the great number of robbers who infested the city in the days of Felix, says: "There came out of Egypt about this time to Jerusalem one that said he was a prophet, and advised the multitude of common people to go along with him to the Mount of Olives, as it was called, which lay over against the city, and at the distance of five furlongs. He said further, that he would show them from hence, how, at his command, the walls of Jerusalem would fall down; and he promised them that he would procure them an entrance into the city through those walls when they were fallen down. Now, when Felix was informed of these things, he ordered his soldiers to take their weapons, and came against them with a great number of horsemen and footmen from Jerusalem, and attacked the Egyptian, and the people who were with him. He slew 400 of them, and took 200 alive. But the Egyptian escaped out of the fight, but did not appear any more." His followers are said to have numbered 30,000.

Being thus proved to be a false prophet, the Chief Captain supposed that some of his dupes having found him in the city, were now wreaking their vengeance upon him, and so, probably, congratulated himself in having effected his capture. We can well understand, therefore, his surprise to hear his prisoner speaking Greek—the polite language of the day—and to learn that he was a Jew of the "no mean city" of Tarsus, a Roman "Urbs Libera," or Free City, "garrisoned by its own soldiers." But when he knew all this, at once he granted Paul's request. The sequel will come before us next week.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What apparent difference is there between Paul and Caesarea, and at Jerusalem, and what is said of it?

How were lodgings provided for him at Jerusalem, and how was he received?

What false impressions prevailed concerning him, and how was it proposed to meet them?

What did Paul's acceptance of this proposition show, and how has it been interpreted?

What occurred when the vow of the Nazarites was nearly completed?

How was Paul rescued from the mob, and what did he ask of the Chief Captain?

Whom did the Chief Captain suppose him to be, and how did he interpret the feelings of the mob?

QUEENS BOROUGH HALL SITE.

Board of Estimate Decides on Long Island City—Big Automobile for Dr. Woodbury.

The Board of Estimate yesterday considered the question of a site for a new Borough Hall in Queens. Several petitions were read, one from the Theodore Roosevelt Republican Club, appealing for the building to be put up in Jamaica. Controller Grout said that the building of the Pennsylvania tunnel would change the centres of population, and he was willing to have a plain office building put up in Long Island City. President Cassidy said he also favored Long Island City, and his motion was passed unanimously.

The first step toward putting the present County Court House in a sanitary condition was taken by the board when it confirmed the appointment of Wolff & Webster as engineers to assist in drawing plans, &c., for the modernizing of the Court House. President Cantor said these plans involved an expense of only $100,000, while the plans of Hogan & Slattery, which the board rejected last year, contemplated an expenditure of $2,000,000.

The board approved of a communication from Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury asking the board to approve of specifications for a new gasoline automobile to be used by the Commissioner in the work of the department. The specifications call for a four-seated automobile. The Controller smilingly remarked that he thought Dr. Woodbury wanted the extra seats for the members of his cabinet.

For Seamen's Reading Rooms.

At the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, on Monday evening, the euchre, concert, and reception will be given in aid of the Catholic reading rooms for sailors at the mission, 422 West Street. The Rev. William F. Dougherty and the committee are confident of realizing enough for the charity to make the improvements needed in the mission and running expenses for a year. The sixty sections for the euchre are nearly all disposed of, giving 3,600 players at the tables. The Twelfth Regiment Band will furnish the music for concert and reception.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The disturbance noted Thursday night as being over the Middle West has moved to Indiana after sending an offshoot into the Indian Territory. It has caused showers in the Dakotas, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the upper lake region, and is closely followed by a marked high area, accompanied by much lower temperatures in the Missouri Valley, the Middle and Northern slope, Central Rocky Mountains, and the western upper lake region.

In the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States temperatures have risen considerably, although they are still below the seasonal average, except in the West Gulf States. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, with higher temperatures.

There will be showers Saturday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, North Carolina, Middle and Atlantic States, the lower lake and eastern upper lake region, and Western New England, and showers Sunday in New England and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Showers also are probable Saturday in the extreme west of Texas.

It will be much colder Saturday in the interior of the West Gulf States, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and Western Tennessee, and colder in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States. It will be warmer Saturday in the extreme Northwest and warmer Sunday in the slope region, the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, and eastern upper lake region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh south to southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh south to southwest; on the Gulf Coast, fresh south, becoming west and northwest Saturday night; on the upper lakes, brisk northerly, except high over southern portion, and on the lower lakes brisk to high and shifting, with squalls, changing later to north and northwest.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh winds, mostly south, with increasing cloudiness, followed by showers to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the great lakes, and frost warnings have been issued for Utah, Idaho, and interior of Washington and Oregon.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, increasing cloudiness Saturday, followed by showers in west portion; showers Saturday night and Sunday; fresh south to southeast winds Saturday.

Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia, showers Saturday; Sunday fair, cooler; light to fresh south winds, becoming northwest Sunday.

West Virginia, showers Saturday; Sunday fair and cool.

Virginia, showers Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy and cooler; fresh south winds, becoming northwest Sunday.

North Carolina, cloudy Saturday, with showers in interior; warmer in east portion; Sunday cooler and partly cloudy, with showers in east portion; light to fresh south winds, becoming northwest Sunday.

South Carolina, generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh south winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania, showers Saturday; Sunday fair, cooler; fresh south winds, becoming northwest and brisk Sunday.

Eastern New York, showers Saturday and probably Sunday; cooler Sunday; fresh south winds, becoming northwest; brisk to high Sunday.

New Jersey, showers Saturday and probably Sunday; cooler Sunday; fresh south winds, becoming northwest and brisk Sunday.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, showers Saturday; Sunday, fair and cool; brisk to high shifting winds, becoming north.

North Dakota, fair, warmer, Saturday; Sunday, fair.

South Dakota, fair Saturday; warmer in extreme west; Sunday, fair, warmer.

Minnesota, fair Saturday; Sunday, fair, warmer; fresh north to east winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; winds south, becoming northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	53	49	50
6 A. M.	49	48	52
9 A. M.	50	52	57
12 M.	56	55	64
4 P. M.	61	60	64
6 P. M.	62	57	59
9 P. M.	59	54	56
12 P. M.	55	55	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square......57¾
Weather Bureau......54
Corresponding date 1902......55
Corresponding date for last 25 years......52

The thermometer registered 48 degrees at 8 A. M. and 54 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 61 degrees at 3:10 P. M. and the minimum 48 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 46 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Glenn H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., to take effect Sept. 1.

Capt. John Adams Perry, Thirteenth Infantry, is relieved in the Department of California, and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, and report for observation, medical treatment, and such light duty as he may be able to perform.

First Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved at Fort Assiniboine, and will proceed to Fort Missoula, for duty.

First Lieut. Arthur P. Halpin, Eighth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Columbus May 1, vice Capt. Charles E. W. Kennedy, Eighth Infantry, relieved.

Navy.

Commander W. H. Naughman is detached from Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., and ordered to the Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, for duty as Inspector.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Arrivals—Arkansas, at Grand Tower, Ill.; Dahlgren, at Newport; Texas, at Lambert Point.

Sailings—Adams, from Sausalito for San Diego; Uncas, from San Juan for St. Thomas; Fortune, from Panama for Acapulco; Nevada, from Tompkinsville for Annapolis; Atlanta, from San Juan for Key West.

THE tradition about the spirit of the Irishman being found wherever civilization exists refers to

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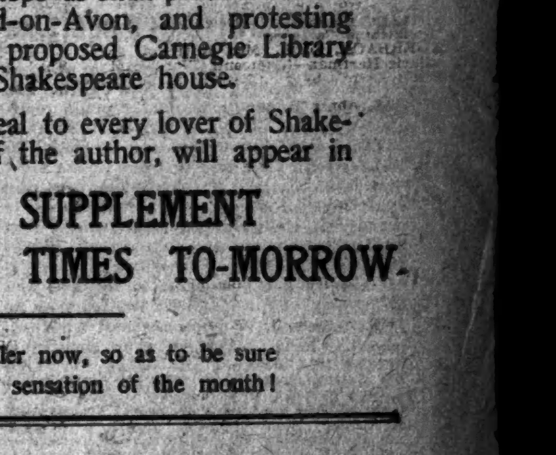

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Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

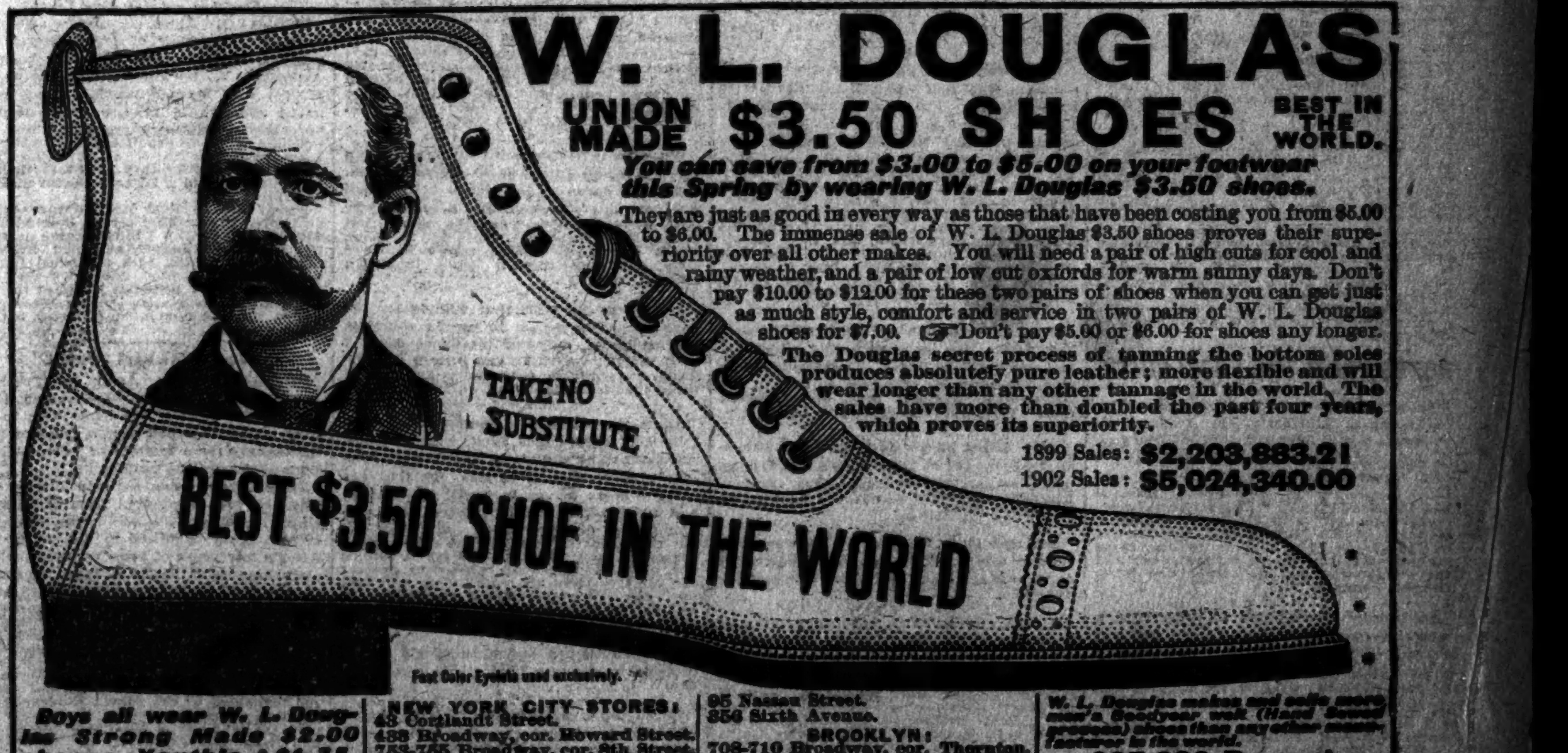
MARIE CORELLI

Has written a characteristically vigorous protest against the continued modernization of the birthplace of Shakespeare and its surroundings, appealing to literary Britain and America to take such steps as shall prevent further "vandalizing" of Stratford-on-Avon, and protesting against the erection of the proposed Carnegie Library on grounds adjoining the Shakespeare house.

This article, which will appeal to every lover of Shakespeare and every admirer of the author, will appear in

THE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES TO-MORROW.

Order from your newsdealer now, so as to be sure of a copy of this literary sensation of the month!



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Made of the best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Patent Corona Kid, and Patent Corona Colt.
Sold by 64 Douglas stores in American cities, and the best shoe dealers everywhere. The genuine have name and price on bottom.

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BROOKLYN: 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton. 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue. 421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl St. 494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Ave.
NEWARK: 785 Broad Street.
PATERSON: 210 Market Street.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear welt (Hand Sewed process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
$25,000 Reward will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.
Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Illustrated Catalog of Spring and Summer styles free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Auction Sales.

LAST DAY.
Greatest Rug Sale of the Year.
ABSOLUTE FORECLOSURE SALES
AT AUCTION
343 FIFTH AVE. (Near 28th St.).
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ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
MOST EXTRAORDINARY
lot of fine antique silky wool rugs ever offered under any conditions, in New York.
Large Carpet sizes in great variety—500 small rugs.
Positively Your Last Opportunity. All Must be Sold To-day.
SALE AT 2:30 P. M.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 10 o'clock, at Numbers 284 and 286 East Houston Street, Borough Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. By order of mortgagees.

Auction Sales. Auction Sales.

TOBOLDT ART GALLERIES,
33 & 35 LIBERTY STREET.
EXTRAORDINARY RUG SALE
OF
S. MALCOLM OF BOSTON.
ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
SALE BEGINNING TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 1:30 P. M.
Continuing daily same hour until sold.
ALL RUGS ON EXHIBITION UNTIL HOUR OF SALE.
Catalogues mailed. C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer.

Auction Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN CHATTEL mortgage executed by John A. Burnap to Philip and William Ebling Brewing Company, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York March 31, 1896, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell on April 27, 1903, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Number 1,329 Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon and all other property mentioned in schedule of mortgage above mentioned. By order of attorneys for mortgagees.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE executed by Jacob Ahrens, to Wood & Selick, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 9 o'clock, at Number 1,370 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a confectionery, and all other property mentioned in schedule of said mortgage; subject to all prior liens thereon. By order of mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Mirror manufacturing plant; Abr. Coon, auctioneer, sells Tuesday, April 28, 1903, at 168 Elm St., N. Y. City, all tools and machinery contained in chattel mortgage dated Dec. 31, 1902. Robert Friedman, attorney in fact for mortgagee.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BRUCE & SEYMOUR.—Judge McCarthy of the City Court has appointed Alexander Pfeiffer receiver of the assets of Bruce & Seymour, formerly "stockbrokers" at 140 Nassau Street, on the application of Stephen O'Brien, who obtained a judgment against them for $647.

EDWARD G. MILBURY COMPANY.—Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward G. Milbury permanent receiver of the Edward G. Milbury Company, wholesale dealer in oil and rubber clothing at 38 Walker Street, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. He was appointed temporary receiver on Sept. 9 last, when the liabilities were $12,664 and nominal assets $15,242.

HORN, SACHAR & CO.—Horn, Sachar & Co., wholesale confectioners at 86 and 88 Forsyth Street, at a meeting of creditors in the office of A. H. Sarasohn, at 346 Broadway, made an offer to compromise at 33 cents on the dollar, and it was said yesterday that nearly all the creditors had accepted the offer and that the others were expected to do so. The liabilities are $14,000 and assets $3,000 to $4,000. There are four partners in the firm, which was formed in August, 1900, as a consolidation of three businesses, viz., Horn & Scharf, Isaac Sachar, and Moses Goldenberg.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES H. ELLIOTT.—Charles H. Elliott, a plumber of Cornwall, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $2,187 and assets of $385 in stock and accounts.

ISIDOR SACKLER.—Isidor Sackler, who kept a restaurant at 402 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,242 and no assets. He has a suit pending in the Supreme Court against Solomon Levy to set aside a chattel mortgage of $438 on the fixtures given on Feb. 9 last, on the ground of usury. He began there eighteen months ago.

JOHN J. SHESLER.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against John J. Shesler, a plumber of Yonkers, by Henry W. Sykes for the John Simmons Company, a creditor, for $832. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that on April 4 he transferred all his stock, fixtures, and accounts to William M. Cook by a bill of sale. Mr. Sykes said that the liabilities are about $5,000.

MRS. ORA CECIL BELL JACOBS.—Mrs. Ora Cecil Bell Jacobs, dressmaker, of 28 West Thirtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,067 and no available assets, as she made an assignment on March 19, when the assets were said to be $4,000. There are fifty-four creditors, among them being John B. Ellison & Sons, $2,148, secured; John Wanamaker, $1,178, and Salau & Schroeder of Paris, $1,950. She owes $4,055 to merchants in Paris, and $471 to employes for wages.

HENRY BURSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Burstein, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 50 East Ninth Street, by Lesser Brothers for the following-named creditors: David Cohen, $488, and D. Huber & Co., $92. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that he has transferred a part of his property to certain creditors and removed a part of his stock. Lesser Brothers said that when they called at his place yesterday there were thirty workmen waiting for their money, and it was said that Mr. Burstein had not been there for a couple of days. They understand his liabilities are between $10,000 and $15,000, and assets in sight not more than $1,000. He began the present business in October, 1901, but never had any rating at Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 152 failures in the United States during the week, against 160 for the previous week and 181, 214, 182, and 184 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 51, New England 18, Southern 33, Western 31, Northwestern 8, Pacific 9, and Territories 2. Canada had 13, against 18 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Rebecca—M. Abrahams	$3,000
ANDREWS, John T.—New Netherland Publishing Company	152
AUERBACH, David, Max Hartman, and Susie Hartman—Nineteenth Ward Bank	958
BOSS, Israel, by guardian—S. Jarmulowsky	168
BOWEN, Abner T., Samuel T., and Mary E. Busey—W. H. McWhirter, costs	133
BARBER, Lizzie—H. W. Lee, trustee	124
BOROWITZ, Moris—C. S. Coffin	300
BUCKLEY, John J.—J. C. Miller	26
BERNSTEIN, Max, and Simon Epstein—A. Weiss	1,187
BALL, George—S. D. Inslee	2,447
CALLAHAN, Louis—C. Lehrer	47
CRIPPEN, H. Durrell—Massachusetts Glove Company	812
DEGAN, Thomas E.—J. Burke and another	1,077
DORAN, Charles F.—E. Bernhard	138
DILGER, Louis and Josephine—C. H. Knox	109
DEVINE, Andrew, Jr.—E. Simmons	22
DEVINE, Andrew, Jr.—W. F. Murray	32
DEVINE, Andrew, Jr.—E. C. Hahn	38
DETTENHOEFER, Moses A.—E. Sanders, M. D.	252
DILG, Charles H. J.—J. T. Barry	206
EDGERLY, Oscar M.—Commercial Cable Company	125
ERNST, Frederick H.—R. H. Bartsch	48
EDSON, David O.—F. J. McGuire	77
EBBETS, James—A. B. Carrington and another	140
FISHLER, Simon—J. J. O'Brien	346
FEUERSTEIN, Bertha—F. W. Moore	431
FRANCIS, May—H. Courte	33
FISH, Carl—New York Wire and Spring Company	188
FINLEY, Alexander—United Wine and Trading	169
GROB, Abraham—Old Kentucky Distillery	79
GRAHAM, John H., Jr.—J. F. Kirtland	43
GROUDZIEL, Edward—J. M. Goetchius and another	66
GREENBLATT, Marcus—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	80
GANZ, Pincus, Jacob Markow, and Lena Ganz—The Jefferson Bank	457
HAYWARD, Edward T.—L. L. Davidson	84
HEIL, Carrie D.—L. Kimmel	155
HILLIS, Thomas J.—Duffy Malt Whisky Company, costs	140
HAYWARD, John H.—D. F. Harbaugh	791
HILTON, Henry G.—S. Roebuck	300
HAINES, Franklin—J. T. Willets and another	11,554
KNOX, Albert—G. W. Beatty	38
KAUFMANN, Ferdinand—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	78
KRAEMER, Charles W.—G. E. Sherwood	159
LURMAN, Theodore G.—J. N. Jarvis and another, costs	142
LUSTBADER, Samuel—J. Eloisky	206
MATTHEWS, James—H. Courte	93
MORRIS, Nicholas A.—Canajoharie Creamery Company	45
MOORE, John N.—E. Barrie and another	122
MORRY, Elizabeth, or Elizabeth Hobby—E. F. Hatch	1,077
NEWBERY, Fenton T.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	111
O'BRIEN, John J.—J. Schans and another	61
PHILLIPS, Samuel—A. Prasnevsky	643
PORTERFIELD, Charles R.—W. Pulver	612
PROCTOR, Frederick F.—F. Casini	156
RANDALL, Thomas M.—Molleson Brothers Company	238
ROBITZEK, William—F. Lohbauer	24
ROSCHE, Joseph—I. Bernstein	152
SCHIFF, Mackenzie—J. Canepi	151
SPRIGG, J. C., Jr.—W. R. Hitchcock	531
STRULL, Abraham—J. Wurtzel and another	96
SIMPSON, Alice M.—J. C. Rodgers	236
SCOTT, William J.—E. Connell	666
SCHWARTZ, Louis—Franklin American Chemical Works, costs	73
SHUTTLEWORTH, Edwin and Elizabeth, and Herbert Coope and Catharine W. Coope—St. John Wood Working Company, costs	148
STEVENS, William H.—C. M. Moseman	201
SKIDMORE, Charles A.—T. E. Rush	217
SMITH, Charles H.—H. F. Whitaker	40
TURNER, John C.—W. J. Mathison & Co., Ltd.	92
TAUBER, Abraham—H. Krakower	289
VOGEL, Leo—J. Hirsch and another	70
WOLVERTON, William H., President—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, costs	222
WARNER, Robert S.—Sanches & Haya Company	37
YOUNGMAN, Christopher W.—F. A. Mary	458
TURNGER, George—J. L. Prager	172
ZINSMEISTER, Gustav—F. Kunzig	79
ZINSMEISTER, Jacob—F. Kunzig	162
MANHATTAN BRASS COMPANY—D. W. Corbett	3,280
THREE WHEELMEN CLUB—A. Siebert	167
SOCIETA DU MUTUO SOCCORSO ARchimede Menfitanese di Brooklyn, N. Y.—A. Serafino	86
SOCIETA DU MUTUO SOCCORSO ARchimede Menfitanese di Brooklyn, N. Y.—B. Pascocello	60
THE DAILY AMERICA PUBLISHING Company—West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company	1,471
GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC of the City of New York—F. V. Liekens	178
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Cushing	1,137

Mark Twain Leases His House.

The property of Samuel Clemens, ("Mark Twain,") on Benedict Avenue, Tarrytown, consisting of a dwelling, stables, and about eighteen acres of land, has been leased to Charles A. Gardiner, attorney for the Manhattan Railway Company. Although Mr. Clemens bought this property about a year ago, he has never lived there, but has continued to make the Appleton place, at Riverdale, his home.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Supreme Court of the United States:

531—John Lawrence O'Brien, appellant, vs. John H. Shine, United States Marshal.—Mandate granted.

271—J. F. Hardeman et al., plaintiffs, vs. Hattie Turner et al.—Death of Katie Turner, one of the defendants, suggested and cause continued.

272—Randolph & Randolph, appellants, vs. J. W. Scruggs, trustee.—Submitted.

263—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, plaintiff, vs. the village of Clyde, Ohio. In error to the Supreme Court of Ohio.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the plaintiff.

259—The Republic of Colombia, appellant, vs. the Cauca Company et al.—Argument continued for the appellees and concluded for the appellant.

261—Danforth Gear et al., appellants, vs. the Mathieson Alkali Works et al.—Submitted.

263—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, appellant, vs. James S. Phelps et al.—Argument commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellees.

Adjourned until Monday, when the day call will be 263, 204, 661, 266, 267, (and 268,) 276, 277, 278, 279, and 281.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Court of Appeals to-day announced the following calendar of appeals from orders for the session beginning Monday, April 27:

MONDAY—535, 365, 397, 398, 438, 410, 420, 421, 422, 423.

TUESDAY—424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 432, 437.

WEDNESDAY—436, 439, 440.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Theodore Schultze, appellant, vs. Isaac Goodstein, respondent, Jacob Deng, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

James J. Halpin, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Francis P. Burke and another, appellants, vs. Benjamin T. Rhoades, Jr., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting in part.)

Louis Bauer, respondent, vs. Henrietta M. Parker, as executrix, et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and O'Brien, J., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Edward D. W. Langley, individually, &c., respondent, vs. Westchester Trust Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam, (Van Brunt, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Morris Segier, respondent, vs. Harris Bernstein, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William Harms, respondent, vs. William G. Horgan et al., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Solomon Multz, respondent, vs. Lena Price and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Katie O'Connor, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

George C. D'Arcy, appellant, vs. Westchester Electric Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Henrietta L. Warner, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Nina G. Goldbacher, respondent, vs. George W. Eggers, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Frederick A. Lyons, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Marcus L. Graves, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Virginia C. Conte, an infant, respondent, vs. José Conte, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Hannah Walters, as administratrix, respondent, vs. George A. Fuller Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. Adolph Gebhardt et al., appellant, vs. John N. Partridge, Commissioner, respondent.—Judgment and ordered affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Delia Ward, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Julius Benedict, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Sol I. Miller, respondent, vs. Robert Herbst, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Eugene A. Farrar, respondent, vs. Richard Kane, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

John White, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Henry Weymann and another vs. Mary E. Weymann et al., George W. Weymann, appellant, Fred. W. Stopenhagen, respondent.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs to appellant against respondent, and affirmed as modified. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. John Irvin, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

Fanny Cahn, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Edward P. Hatch, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

John Fleming, respondent, vs. Charles A. Brown, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John Fleming, appellant, vs. Charles A. Brown, respondent.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. No opinion.

Andrew J. Spence, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting as to damages.)

Rose Golob, appellant, vs. Henry Pasinsky, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion delivered on the previous appeal.

Riverside Stable Company, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Solomon Koffler, appellant, vs. William W. Underhill et al., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Magnolia Metal Company, respondent, vs. Edward E. Drew and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the Matter of Frederick W. Meyer, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Matter of Huntington, (168 N. Y., 399.)

Henry L. Powers, respondent, vs. Minnie S. Powers, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the Matter of Therese Reinach vs. Sigmund Feuchtwanger.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Walton Avenue, re Charles W. Kay.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

L. Kahner & Co., respondent, vs. A. Coolot Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Walter Bartlett, appellant, vs. Mary Bartlett, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Morris Frost, by guardian, respondent, vs. Robert Hoe and another, appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

In re William Colby vs. John N. Partridge.—Motion denied.

In re Patrick Fay vs. John N. Partridge.—Motion denied.

In re William J. Lahey vs. John N. Partridge.—Motion denied.

Philip C. Donner vs. Meyer Mercy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Julia A. Anderson, deceased.—Motion to withdraw from files granted.

In the matter of William J. Meagher.—Reference ordered.

Patrick W. Cullinan vs. Edward Waldron and another.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Harry L. Powers vs. Minnie S. Powers.—Motion denied.

Kate Klinder, as administratrix, vs. New York Breweries Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Yorkville Bank vs. Henry Zeltner Brewing Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Trinity Avenue.—Motion denied.

New Jersey Steel and Iron Company vs. Andrew J. Robinson et al.—Motion denied.

Marion A. O'Neill vs. John J. F. D. O'Neill.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Albert Simar vs. John L. Shea.—Motion dismissed.

Leontine Suss vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Tompkins McIlvaine vs. George Stainson et al.—Motion to dismiss denied on payment of $10 costs.

Tompkins McIlvaine vs. George Stainson et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Austin Lord et al. vs. Kenneth M. Murchison.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Carrie A. Robinson et al. vs. Charles Adams et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

John Podmore, as administrator, vs. Dime Savings Bank.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Louise Diebold vs. Anna Walter et al.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Clark W. Dunlop vs. Lawrence V. Mury.—Motion to send papers back to County Clerk granted. Memorandum.

William C. Haight vs. Stock, Grain and Provision Company of New York.—Motion denied.

Frederick P. Simpson vs. City of New York.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Henry Foster vs. Bernard J. York et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. John J. Sachs vs. Bernard J. York et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. John & Asher, Jr.—Motion granted.

People ex rel. Samuel G. Hitchings vs. John B. Van de Carr.—Motion granted.

The People, &c., vs. Demetrius Racopulos.—Motion granted.

The People, &c., vs. Ernest Bowen.—Motion granted.

The People, &c., vs. Julius Kanenhowitz.—Motion granted.

Samuel J. Hart vs. Morris Myers and another.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Augustus H. Skillin vs. Abraham Rodelman et al.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Gertrude A. Franzo vs. City of New York.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Apr. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Caroline C. Finn, Louis Lutz.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Wallace B. Hunter vs. Minnie Hunter—Joseph Goldstein.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Crane Company vs. Lena Mendel et al.—Melvin G. Palliser.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Mandelbaum vs. Krakower—Morris Cukor. De Goicoechea vs. Sterry—Max Silverstein.

SUPREME COURT — Fitzgerald, J. — Tack vs. Farley—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Gallatty vs. Raab—William C. Orr.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day Calendar for April 27.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

33—New Rochelle Lumber Co. vs. Talcott.	61—Murphy vs. Hancock Ins. Co.
33½—Kent vs. Carroll.	64—Hirshfield vs. Sheehan.
41—Crawford vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	65—Murphy vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
42—Haulenbeck vs. Curtis.	66—Reynolds vs. Emerick.
43—Chambers vs. Webster.	67—Same vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
45—Taylor vs. Norris.	68—Clark vs. Broderick.
46—Reardon vs. Beck.	70—Carmody vs. La Roche.
47—Silverstone vs. Engel.	71—McCabe vs. N. Y. & Stamford Ry. Co.
48—Lynch vs. Van Tassell.	73—Douglas vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
49—Blanchard vs. Savarese.	79—Subitsky vs. Eagan.
51—Chambers vs. Webster.	80—Storm vs. Village of Dobbs Ferry.
53—Easton vs. Seacord.	85—Riley vs. Empire Insurance Company.
56—Parrel vs. West. Elec. Ry. Co.	
57—Day vs. Union Ry. Co.	

Queens County—Monday, April 27.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Dickey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1480—Schneiderwind vs. City of New York.	1167—Delaney vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1490—Nugent vs. same.	1582—Carmody vs. Inter. Street Ry. Co.
1204—Sadlo vs. Volkening.	1466—Schonhoff vs. City of New York.
1533—Lawson vs. Daly.	1241—Siolostomsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1542—Tunney vs. Queens Steam Nav. Co.	

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

1546—Taffe vs. Simonson & Son Co.	1579—Auerbach vs. Spencer.
1501—Ruppert vs. Weber.	1163—Rock vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R. Co.
1509—Rediger vs. The Cord Meyer Co.	1589—Same vs. same.
1460—Petry vs. City of New York.	1168—Same vs. same.
1351—Kleinle vs. Dempsey.	1575—Valkowsky vs. Mahnken.

Highest number reached on general calendar, 1602.

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CUNARD LINE. TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Pier 51, North River. Etruria, Apr. 25, 3 P. M. | Umbria, May 9, 3 P. M. *Aurania, Apr. 28, 4 P. M. | Ivernia, May 12, 8 AM. Campania, May 2, 9:30 AM | Etruria, May 16, 2 PM. *Do not carry saloon passengers. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS APR. 28, MAY 26, JUNE 23, JULY 21.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J. Kurfuerst.Apr. 30, noon | Kurfuerst..June 4, noon. *Neckar.....May 7, 1 PM | Bremen..June 11, 11 AM. Luise.......May 14, noon | Luise.....June 18, 10 AM. Friedrich...May 21, noon | Friedrich.June 25, 10 AM. Barbarossa.May 28, 11 AM | Barbarossa.July 2, 11 AM. *To Bremen direct.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA. From Pier 84, ft of Amity St., Brooklyn. †Weimar...May 2, 11 AM | †Weimar.June 13, 10 AM. K. Albert...May 9, 3 PM | K. Albert.June 20, Noon. Lahn......May 16, 11 AM | Lahn....June 27, 10 AM. P. Irene....May 23, 3 PM | P. Irene..July 4, 3 PM. Hohenzollern.June 6, 2 PM | Hohenz'n.July 18, 11 AM. †Naples, Genoa only.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service. Patricia, Apr. 25, 4 PM | F. Bism'ck, May 14, 10 AM. Bluecher, Apr. 30, 9 AM | Waldersee, May 16, 2 PM. Deutschland, May 7, 2 PM | A. Victoria, May 21, 10 AM. Pretoria, May 9, 1 PM | Bluecher, May 28, 5:30 AM.

S. S. Deutschland

Record Voyage, 5 days 7 hours 38 min. SAILS MAY 7, JUNE 4, JULY 2, SEPT. 15.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA. Phoenicia...May 7, 2 PM | *Ravenna..May 16, 2 PM. *Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."

MIDNIGHT SUN NORWAY SWEDEN and RUSSIA

Five Grand Cruises during JUNE, JULY, & AUGUST by steamers Aug. Victoria & Prinzessin Vict. Luise. SEND FOR BOOKLET.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Manitou....Ap. 25, 9 AM | Minneapolis.May 9, 4 PM. Minnetonka.May 2, 9 AM | Minn'ha.May 16, 8:30 AM.

New York—London via Southampton. MENOMINEE..........................May 8, 9 A. M. MARQUETTE..........................May 22, 9 A. M. MANITOU..............................June 5, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE. 30 TOURS this season, visiting all points of interest. $225 to $1,000. Pamphlets.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PURITAN and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. RICHARD PECK and RHODE ISLAND.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 40 N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only, at 4:00 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence. First Class Service. Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. Telephone, 3063 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

Steamer ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connections made with express trains North, East, and West.

EXCURSION $2.50.

TROY BOATS "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leave West 10th St. Pier daily 6 P.M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connections at Troy for all points North and East. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS Leave Pier 43, N. R., every weekday, 6 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A.M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 1:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:10, 7:55 (Dining Car, no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:55 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (corner 23th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent. 4-12-1903.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:42 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:15, Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:10 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—*RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 26¼ via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:45, Toronto 10:30 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

†7:10 AM—for interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
†2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M.; (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—a4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—a4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—a4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 5:00 (a5:30, Lakewood only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†a4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—a4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—a*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—a4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00, *9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—†4:00, a4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖1:00, ‖1:30, 12:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. M. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St. Ferry.	
Balto., Washington	*8:25am	*8:30am	Buffet.
Balto., Washington	*10:25am	*10:30am	Diner.
Balto., Washington	*11:25am	*11:30am	Diner.
Balto., Washington	*12:55pm	*1:00pm	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm	3:40pm	Diner.
Balto., Washington	*4:55pm	*5:00pm	Diner.
Balto., Washington	*6:55pm	*7:00pm	Buffet.
Balto., Washington	*12:10nt	*12:15nt	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt	*12:15nt	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm	*1:00pm	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:35pm	*3:40pm	Limited.
Pittsburg Limited	*6:55pm	*7:00pm	Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt	*12:15nt	Sleeper.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am	*10:30am	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm	*7:00pm	Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:55pm	†1:00pm	Diner.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

Buffalo Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Diamond Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming Valley Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Buffalo Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 355, 1354 and 1434 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Surrogate Notices.

STRATTON, AMOS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS E. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 15 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CHARA MACGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD M. SHEPARD, as trustee under the last will and testament of John R. Ackerman, deceased, plaintiff, against LOUIS F. WEISMANN et al., defendants.

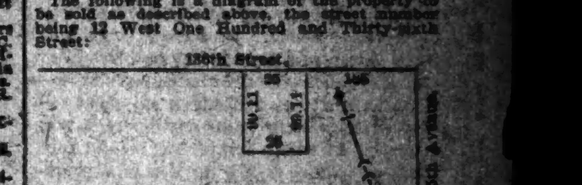
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-five (185) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the westerly line or side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly, and along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 10th, 1903.

LESLIE J. TOMPKINS, Referee.

SMITH & HARKNESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 38 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand three hundred and three and 36-100 dollars, ($14,303.36,) with interest thereon from the 24th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to six hundred and forty-five and 93-100 dollars, ($645.93,) with interest from March 30th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is thirteen hundred and eighty-eight and 70-100 dollars, ($1,388.70,) and interest.—Dated New York, April 10th, 1903.

LESLIE J. TOMPKINS, Referee.

ap15-2aw5wW&Sa*mys

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ALEXANDER SCHAUL, plaintiff, against DAVID SCHAUL and EMELIA SCHAUL, his wife, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

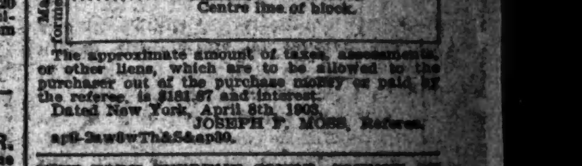
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, with the buildings thereon, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred Twenty-third (123d) Street, distant one hundred and seventy four (174') feet and six (6") inches east from the southeast corner of said street and Madison Avenue, formerly called New Avenue, east of Mount Morris Park; thence running south and parallel with said avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred (100') feet and eleven (11") inches to centre line of block; thence east along said centre line eighteen (18') feet and nine (9") inches; thence north and parallel with Madison Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred (100') feet and eleven (11") inches to south side of One Hundred Twenty-third (123d) Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen (18') feet and nine (9") inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known and designated as No. 60 East 123d Street.

Dated New York, April 8th, 1903.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Referee.

WILLIAMS & CALDWELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number now being 60 East 123d Street:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $161.67 and interest.

Dated New York, April 8th, 1903.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Referee.

ap9-2aw5wTh&Sa&ap30.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ANDREW D. PARKER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. CASE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

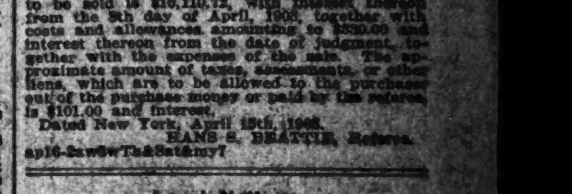
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of the Bronx of said city, (of New York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, sixty-two (62) feet west from the point of intersection of the said southerly line with the westerly line of Stebbins Avenue; running thence westerly along said southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street eighty-two (82) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the westerly line of Prospect Avenue seventy-three (73) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly and parallel with the said southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street eighty-two (82) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of Prospect Avenue seventy-three (73) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning. The land aforesaid will be sold in a single parcel, pursuant to the direction contained in said judgment.

Dated New York, April 15th, 1903.

HANS S. BEATTIE, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,110.72, with interest thereon from the 8th day of April, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $330.00 and interest thereon from the date of judgment, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $101.00 and interest.

Dated New York, April 15th, 1903.

HANS S. BEATTIE, Referee.

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Legal Notices.

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, ASSIGNEE OF Peter J. Cooney, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the 19th day of May, 1903, at 12 M., all the right, title, and interest that Peter J. Cooney had on the 5th day of July, 1901, and all the right, title, and interest that the said assignee has in and to all that certain plot and parcel of real estate situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of Lot No. Twenty-four (24) on a map of the Village of Morrisania, twenty-five (25) feet by one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet, beginning at a point on the north side of Third (now 165th) Street, dividing Lots Number Twenty-four (24) and Twenty-five (25,) running thence northerly along said dividing line one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet; thence easterly along the land now or late of E. Kirk twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly along the land now or late of Jacob Webber one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet; thence westerly along Third Street, as laid down on said map, to the place of beginning.

Dated April 25, 1903.

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Assignee.

F. A. HATTING, Attorney for Assignee, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the petition of Marie E. Badeau, Nathaniel Niles, and Martin Niles Wilcoxson (of whom the two first named are executors of and trustees under the will of NATHANIEL NILES, deceased, and the third a remainderman under the said will) for the appointment of the said Martin Niles Wilcoxson as a co-trustee for the purposes of the said will.

To the Supreme Court of the State of New York:

I hereby resign as Executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of Nathaniel Niles, deceased.

[L. S.] NATHANIEL NILES.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 11th day of March, in the year 1903, before me personally came Nathaniel Niles of Madison, New Jersey, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and to be an executor and trustee under the will of Nathaniel Niles, deceased, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

CHAS. E. MOSES, Notary Public, Kings County. Cert. filed in New York Co.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

Money easy, 2¼@3 per cent.

Members of the Stock Exchange were sufficiently at home on the second day's business there to find minor faults with their accomodations. It is not enough that they are the best in the world, and better than the Exchange ever had before. Being accustomed to more restricted quarters, a larger floor space places the telephones and cables a few feet further away, and delays communications with their offices and London a fraction of a minute. And some thought they could not deal over the rail as conveniently as before. Being absorbed with such grievances, operators forgot they had a sentimental boom in charge, and no real boom was substituted to occupy their attention and allay their grumblings over the rose leaves beneath their feet. When there is something to do no more will be heard about upon these heads. Yesterday there was little doing and only fractional, irregular changes ruled. Copper stocks were exceptionally weak, and Mexican railways exceptionally strong upon the appreciation of silver, of which something is said further on. There was some uneasiness expressed over Manchurian possibilities, and attention was paid to the strength of exchange. The restraint of the railways in advancing grain rates was the most general factor, offset in late trading by the injunction against granting rebates. Although the law was intended to benefit shippers, it promises to benefit railroads through maintaining rates. The closing tone was better than the opening. Upon the curb International Mercantile Marine fell to its lowest since issue, concurrently with Mr. Morgan's sailing.

The growing ease through the week in the money market is explained by the forecasts of the bank statement. They are never entirely right, but they are never so far wrong that disappointment is likely to follow yesterday's figures. There was a marked decrease in shipments to the interior, and a similar increase in receipts. There were also large receipts of gold, and gains by the banks in their relations with the Sub-Treasury. Altogether there are signs that the banks have gained this week $7,681,400, and probably more. The figures are incomplete, and so strong a tendency is seldom wholly measured by the preliminary figures. But there have also been the usual conflicting local movements, including this week the Continental Trust Company's preparation for its withdrawal from the Clearing House at the end of this month, and there is never any telling what havoc the average system may work with facts correctly reported. Loans ought not to show an increase in a five-day week of the character of this week's business, and the reserve should make a good comparison.

A sharp rise in the price of silver to above 52 cents, or 5 cents within a few weeks, is not what was expected to follow the swamping of the world's markets with China's indemnity payments. The market was started up by the United States purchases for the Philippines coinage, and by their coincidence with a demand for the Straits Settlements and India. Possibly so quick a response to the currency reform proposals in the American Asiatic colonies may lead English authorities to reconsider their view that the scheme was grandiose and impracticable, and to co-operate in the attempt to fix a stable par of exchange between nations using gold and silver currencies. Mexico, it is said, will persevere with its plans regardless of the course taken by any other parties to the proposal, and glowing anticipations are expressed as to the resulting prosperity. They are justifiable upon a long view, but there must intervene a period of falling prices, and that is never comfortable, however wholesome. Mexico's condition is already good through the operation of the familiar principle that exports are promoted from countries with depreciated currencies. Payment must be made in goods, since it cannot be made in gold, or in the local currency. Thus production is stimulated and labor is benefited, although wages do not rise as fast or perhaps as far as prices. In Mexico's history imports have rather declined as silver has risen, and have grown as silver fell. It is true that Mexico has had to pay a larger nominal silver price for her foreign purchases, but she has paid it in exports. Thus in the last fiscal year Mexico paid a surcharge of this sort on her imports of $14,500 above the previous year. But Mexico's exports provided a larger increase, rising from $129,000,000 in 1897-8 to $156,000,000 in 1901-1902. Mexico must go through an experience resembling our own, including the false exhilaration of the greenback era, and the painful struggle to a sounder currency. It must also be remembered that India thrived during the depression of her silver currency, and advanced to the gold standard after a struggle. After all, a silver currency is a value currency, and with all its disadvantages is not like fiat or paper money. Not only Mexico but Americans interested in Mexican values may well feel hopeful, but they will spare themselves disappointments by remembering that currency reform is not the sole factor of prosperity, and that Mexico's present condition is not so bad as to warrant expectation of a revolutionary betterment.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1⅛
B'klyn Union Gas	5⅛	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Peoria & East.	⅝
Chi. Union Tract.	½	Pere Marquette	1⅛
Hocking Valley pf.	⅝	Pullman	4½
Iowa Central pf.	2	Reading	⅝
Manhattan	⅝	Rock Island	⅝
Mexican Central	⅝	St. L. & G. L. 2d pf.	⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Nash., C. & St. L.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Nat. R. R. of M.	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Int. Power	1⅛
Am. Car & F. pf.	⅝	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Met. Securities	1
Am. Hide & L. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Steel Fdg.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Am. Woolen	⅝	North American	⅝
Anaconda Copper	4	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	3
Consol. Gas	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Con. Tob. pf.	1	Un. Rys. Inv.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Wabash	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	Wabash pf.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Laclede Gas 5s	1½	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1¼
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1¼	Wabash deb. A	1½

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	1½
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	1½	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1
Morris & Essex con. 7s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 24	390,210
To date this year	52,355,354
Corresponding date last year	62,637,817

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 24	$2,066,000
To date this year	$223,036,100
Corresponding date last year	$346,247,600

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Allis-Chalmers Co. preferred stock.
Boston Elevated Railroad.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines.
Corn Products Co. common stock.
Detroit City Gas Co.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railway first and second preferred stocks.
Northern Securities Co.
United States Steel Corporation preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.
Homestake Mining Co.
National Fireproofing Co. preferred stock.
Pittsburg Coal Co. preferred stock.
Street's Western Stable Car Line.
Trenton Potteries Co. preferred stock.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The distinctive features of yesterday's market were skilfully conducted liquidation by purchasers who bought at the low figures of last week and the almost complete indifference to the market of the so-called speculative public. There was absolutely no outside interest, the day's dealings being made up wholly of operations by the professionals. Not unnaturally, these operations were gladly taken advantage of by the larger interests to dispose of some of their holdings, for in the more important banking quarters yesterday—in marked contrast to the optimistic position maintained in speculative circles—there was recognition of the serious possibilities for this country in the Manchurian crisis, while, also, the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision against the proposed advance in freight rates was not regarded in a favorable light.

The public indifference—the day's total transactions of less than 400,000 shares, with only twelve issues traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each, bear out this apathetic condition—was said to be due largely to a realization by the outsiders of the fact that did they come in at this time they would but be making a market for the interests who now desire to sell. Mr. Gates is to sail for Europe on May 8, and Mr. Keene, it is understood, perhaps even earlier; and it is only reasonable to suppose that both these gentlemen will desire to be free of the market previous to their departure. For this reason it is regarded as a probable and natural development that advantage of any strength in the market will be taken by these operators—to dispose of the long stock bought by them—for themselves and other interests, when weaker people were sacrificing their shares in the break of Monday week. Then, so threatening was the situation, none but the strongest people, financially, dared to buy stocks. Now when the skies are clear and the outlook more promising the desire to buy is manifesting itself in the ranks of the professionals. Judging from the character of yesterday's selling the desires of these eager ones are being satisfied and their wants fully supplied.

It has been well known in the Street for some time that when Baltimore and Ohio was selling around 87 and 88 a fairly large and representative pool was formed in the stock with the purpose, not of conducting an extended campaign, but of making what in the vernacular is called "a quick turn." This pool, it is said, has this week been able practically to wind up its operations at a good profit, the last sales being made yesterday. Hence it is—now that the pool is out—that the talk of an increased dividend on the stock is no longer heard. In well-informed quarters this talk never was encouraged or credited.

The greater part of the activity in the shares of the Mexican railroads was the result of pool manipulation, but unlike most manipulation it was founded on something other than rumors and misinformation. The continued rise in the price of silver and the coincident decline in Mexican exchange were the influencing and helpful factors, it being pointed out that with silver higher the earnings of the Mexican properties are made the greater. On the advance in the stocks yesterday there was a good deal of profit taking, in which some members of an old-time pool, still in existence, were credited with playing a prominent part.

The continued reports of a "settlement" between the Keene and Harriman factions in Southern Pacific are declared in Harriman quarters to be absolutely without foundation. There is a suspicion that the reports are put out to influence favorably the price of Southern Pacific. There was said to be evidence yesterday of Keene selling in the stock.

Apropos of Mr. Morgan's departure pessimists in the Street are recalling that it lately has been the case that while Mr. Morgan has been absent the Street has suffered its greatest shocks. The Louisville coup last year and the Northern Pacific affair the year before are recalled as cases in point. Sensible people in the financial district, however, pay little heed to such talk.

Commission houses continue to complain bitterly of the lack of interest in the market displayed by the public. This "public," the brokers say, seems to be so busy attending to its legitimate business that it has no time for stock speculation. The objection to this (stock marketwise) is that without the public there can be no bull market, for there will be no one to whom to sell.

The persistent selling of Copper and St. Paul throughout the day was said to be for the account of a prominent Standard Oil operator. The Street story was that it was long stock in each case. The nominal reason for the selling of Copper was the decline of ⅛ cent a pound in the price of the metal.

Traders are hoping for a good bank statement to-day on which to sell stocks. It is said that among the trading element there is little disposition to go home long of stocks over Sunday, lest something unfavorable develop in the Manchurian situation.

Washington houses were sellers of stocks yesterday.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Trade and industry progress well despite drawbacks in the shape of numerous labor troubles and cool, backward weather conditions in some sections. Retail trade is naturally the exposure of all eyes in distributive trade, and as a whole is fair, though in some sections active farm preparations limit buying ability. A general easing in money rates in nearly all markets is an encouraging feature, but one not unusual at this period of the year. Collections continue slowly but steadily to improve. Manufacturing industry was never so active, except, perhaps, in the textile trades, where a few labor troubles limit cotton-goods production, but in iron and steel, lumber, shoe manufacturing, machinery, and a multitude of other lines production is close to the maximum. Holiday observances at Eastern cities have limited trade somewhat, but it is worth noting that, despite the dullness in speculation, bank clearings outside the metropolis exceed those of a year ago. Railroad earnings continue large, and the recent advances in rates have been judicially passed upon and confirmed, except in the case of advanced grain tariffs, which have been ordered reduced. The shut-down of Northwestern flour mills proved to be only temporary, and the point sought, lower rates for the product, has evidently been gained, judging from the increased output of flour from nearly all shipping centres. Prices have shown notable strength, particularly for the cereals, and the few declines noted are largely the result of seasonal changes. Failures are down to a low minimum for the season.

Along the same line Dun's says:

Trade responded promptly to better weather in many sections of the country, notable activity appearing in seasonable lines of wearing apparel, yet wholesalers report conservatism as compared with earlier months this year, although business is more active than it was a year ago. Some branches are still backward, and there is more or less complaint regarding collections, while renewals are frequently asked. Out-door work is vigorously prosecuted, agricultural communities endeavoring to make up lost time, and structural undertakings call for large quantities of lumber and building materials, sustaining quotations. Labor problems are being solved with encouraging celerity; threatened coal troubles reaching a prompt settlement, bridge workers resuming in large numbers, textile controversies failing to spread as was feared, while many transportation companies have made concessions and prevented any interruption to traffic. Lake navigation has had the expected effect in reducing rail freight congestion, and shipments are more prompt, yet there is no diminution in the splendid increase of gross railway earnings, which show a gain of 15.1 per cent. over last year's figures for April thus far and 25.8 per cent. over 1901. Much less speculation accounts for the loss of 30.7 per cent. in New York bank exchanges, compared with the corresponding week of 1902, and 40.4 per cent. compared with 1901. At other leading cities there were gains of 5.5 and 11.8 per cent., respectively.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $7,681,400.

They received from the interior $5,892,800, and sent to the interior $1,296,400, of which $100,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $4,596,400.

Receipts of new gold were $1,665,100, of which $1,195,000 was on New York Assay Office checks, $461,800 was on San Francisco mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $8,300 was on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury for the week were $19,245,900. Payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 3 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $17,856,000. The gain from Sub-Treasury operations proper was $1,389,900.

The total gain from the interior, new gold, and the Sub-Treasury was $7,681,400.

The feature this week was the large gain of $4,596,400 from the interior, which compares with gains for the corresponding week of $3,199,700 in 1902, and $2,089,300 in 1901.

The gain of $1,389,900 on Sub-Treasury operations proper is also unusually large. Pension payments for the week were $2,554,000. Collections of customs were $3,189,700. They have averaged a little over $500,000 daily for the past two weeks.

UNITED STATES REALTY.

The earnings of the United States Realty Company for the six months ended March 31 were published in Wall Street yesterday; and were regarded as very favorable. The statement follows:

Net earnings of United States Realty Company and its constituent companies for first six months ended March 31 last	$1,800,000
Contracts on hand at present for construction work	23,000,000
Assured profits on these contracts will exceed	2,000,000
Earnings in its real estate and investment department will exceed	1,000,000

According to these figures, after all fixed charges, including dividends on the preferred stock, there will be $2,000,000 to apply on the common stock. In this connection it is understood that the Directors will undoubtedly pursue a conservative policy and carry the surplus earnings to the reserve fund and not put the common stock on a dividend-paying basis until the second year.

It is understood that the company is loaning something like $7,000,000 in the Street.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review are to the effect that jobbers report trade still somewhat slow at St. John, although there is some improvement over last week, but opening of river navigation does not appear to have provided the customary stimulus. Retail trade is active, with encouraging indications for Summer business. Wholesale trade at Toronto is active and the outlook favorable. Groceries sell freely and hardware is in demand, while remittances are prompt. Quebec reports satisfactory trade conditions, with shoe manufacturers especially busy and collections up to the mark. River navigation is fairly open at Montreal and sea vessels are expected soon. Output of butter and cheese is unusually heavy, and exports will surpass all records. Collections are fair at Vancouver, and a slight improvement is reported in the business situation, although local trade in the city is hampered by the strike of railway employes.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 205 shares of Bank of Commerce at 350@372½@370.

According to Columbus (Ga.) dispatches, representatives of twenty-five independent cotton oil mills in Georgia and Alabama will build a refinery for common use to employ about 400 hands, either at Columbus or Albany.

Advices from Fall River, Mass., that the Conanicut Mills has declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent., making the capital $180,000.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Cincinnati dispatches stating that the Lake Erie, Bowling Green and Napoleon Electric Railroad Company has voted to increase its capital stock from $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Decrease of $459,147 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $312,564 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Statement from Wabash, Ind., that the Murdock-McCullough traction syndicate has purchased the Fort Wayne and Southwestern and the Wabash and Logansport traction lines.

Statement from Bay City, Mich., that the Bay City and the Michigan Sugar Companies are to be consolidated with a capital of $1,000,000.

Statement that at the annual stockholders' meeting of the General Electric Company, to be held May 13, an amendment will be made to the by-laws of the company increasing the number of Directors from thirteen to fifteen.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2¼@3 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, 6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $237,167,387; balances, $13,414,887; United States Treasury's debit balance, $1,078,109.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; short bills, 3 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼@$4.87½. Commercial bills were $4.83⅞@$4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾, less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 17½c. St. Louis—25@50c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, 50c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 25.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the demand for money was keener yesterday, and a large sum was borrowed from the Bank of England. Discount rates were firm.

The Bank of England bought £11,000 bar gold.

On the Stock Exchange prices opened firm all round, in sympathy with consols. Subsequent realizations on consols produced a relapse in other securities, but many quotations show a rise on the day. Consols were 92¾ for cash and 92 5-16 for the account. War loan was 98⅜. Home rails were very firm.

American rails and Canadians were dull, closing lower. Foreigns were firm on the whole. Chinese were weak. South American rails were sold to some extent to secure profits.

Coppers were dull. The general mining market was very quiet.

The silver market was bare of supplies, and there was a strong demand on Eastern account. Bars rose ⅛d. per ounce, to 24⅛d. spot, and 5-16d. to 23⅞d. forward. The closing was strong.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 24.—Money rates and discount conditions in the market to-day were practically unaltered.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened excited, the idea prevailing being that the budget will inaugurate the long-awaited period of increased activity. The budget generally stimulated business, particularly in high-class securities, the sinking fund provision and the reduction of the income tax giving an all-round fillip and more than counteracting the effects of the non-reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount and the British reverse in Somaliland. Consols reacted somewhat after the opening, on profit-taking, and fluctuated rapidly. The latest quotations were 92¾ for consols for money and 92 5-16 for consols for the account.

Buoyancy characterized home securities generally, in spite of some realizations, and they continued fairly active, notwithstanding the nearness of the settlement. Home rails later were irregular, but they had a firm undertone. Americans opened quiet, following the indifference in New York, weakened later to below parity, owing to lack of support, and closed dull. Kafirs were animated, hardened, and closed below the best quotations of the day.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92¾; consols for account, 92 5-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 83; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 95¼; Canadian Pacific, 135⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46¼; Chicago Great Western, 23⅞; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 166⅞; De Beers, 22; Denver and Rio Grande, 37⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 89; Erie, 35; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 141¼; Louisville and Nashville, 120¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅛; New York Central, 136; Norfolk and Western, 72⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 30⅛; Pennsylvania, 70; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 27⅝; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 34; Southern Railway, 32; Southern Railway preferred, 94¼; Southern Pacific, 59¼; Union Pacific, 93⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 92¼; United States Steel, 36¼; United States Steel preferred, 89¼; Wabash, 28⅝; Wabash preferred, 50¼.

Bar silver firm at 24⅛d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.27; Madrid, 36.25; Lisbon, 25.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 24.—Prices opened stronger on the Bourse to-day, but later became hesitating, owing to the depression in rentes. During the last hours there were large offerings of tractions. Internationals were irregular and industrials were inactive. Rio Tintos lost 9f. The general tone at the close was heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 22½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for checks.

BERLIN, April 24.—Transactions were moderate on the Boerse to-day and without much variation from yesterday's prices. Canadian Pacific was weaker on New York reports.

Money on call was quoted at 2 per cent. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Not a single feature was developed in to-day's market. Trading was almost at a standstill, and consequently prices did not vary much. Floor traders tried to scalp for eighths and quarters, but even they hardly made their day's expenses. With the exception of Welsbach 5s, which advanced 1 per cent., not a security on the local list changed as much as a point. The day's news was also unimportant. Over 50 per cent. of the Cramp stock having been deposited, in accordance with the plan of reorganization, Drexel & Co. have notified the underwriting syndicate that the first installment of subscriptions will be due April 29. Stockholders will vote June 25 to increase the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $6,250,000 and the bonded debt from $1,800,000 to $7,500,000.

Total sales, 19,467 shares and $59,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	American Cement	8	8	8
627	Con. Lake Superior	6⅝	6⅝	6½
425	Con. Lake Superior pf.	23½	23	23½
356	Diamond Steel pf.	2	2	2
350	Electric Co. of America	9	9	9
200	Electric Storage Battery	75	74⅞	74⅞
1,300	Erie	34⅝	34½	34¼
14	Ins. Co. of N. America	24½	24¼	24½
871	Lehigh Valley	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
80	Lehigh Navigation	73	73	73
500	National Asphalt Co.	5-16	5-16	5-16
300	Nat. Asphalt Co. pf.	15-16	15-16	15-16
10	New Haven Steel	5	5	5
238	Pennsylvania R. R.	68⅞	68 7-16	68⅞
440	Pennsylvania R. R. war.	5 1-16	5	5 1-16
	Philadelphia Trac.	97⅝	97½	97½
3,420	Philadelphia Elec.	7 5-16	7 3-16	7 3-16
300	Philadelphia Co.	45	45	45
300	Railway Co. general	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
7,709	Reading	27 11-16	27½	27⅝
20	Susq. Steel	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16
200	United Rys. of S. F. pf.	58	57⅞	57⅞
751	United Gas Imp. Co.	108⅞	108	108
500	Union Traction	47	47	47
630	United States Steel	36⅛	36	36
80	Wabash	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The market to-day worked up a movement of greater activity, with price changes somewhat mixed. Seabaords were the leading bull feature. The reports of earnings were accounted the most potent favorable feature, because the indications seemed to point to a total increase for the year exceeding $1,200,000. There were other suggestive rumors afloat relative to the status of the company in so far as other companies are concerned, but the buying to-day was predicated principally on the earning merits of the company.

Cotton Duck issues were disposed to ease off, the first 5s and the incomes both being lower, due to misconception of the purport and probable result of the plan to obtain working capital and effect retirement of two classes of bonds.

Money on call was quoted by some at 6 per cent., though it was said by others that they could procure funds around 5 and 5½ per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,114 shares of stock and $101,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,150	Seaboard Ry.	26	25	25⅞
600	Seaboard Ry. pf.	42½	40⅞	42
12	Atlantic Coast Line	129½	129¼	129¼
223	Cotton Duck (t. rts)	4	4	4
50	U. S. Cotton Duck	5	5	5
975	United Rys. & Elec.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
80	Maryland Casualty	50½	50⅞	50¼
90	International	136	136	136
18	Alabama Coal & I. pf.	82½	82½	82½
20	How. Bank	12½	12½	12½
128	Int. M. & M. pf.	32	30½	30½
	BONDS.			
$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	82	81⅞	82
2,000	Georgia & Ala. con. 5s	110	110	110
25,000	United Rys. & E. inc.	68⅞	68	68¼
2,000	United Rys. & E. 4s	93½	93⅞	93⅞
1,000	An. & Potomac Ry. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
19,000	Cotton Duck 5s	70	70	70
28,000	Cotton Duck inc.	26	25	25
3,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	36½	36⅞	36⅞
4,000	Atlantic C. Line con. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1,200	Atlantic C. L. 4s, new	87	87	87
5,000	Maryland Tel. 5s	85	85	85

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 24.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
820	Brewing	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
790	Brewing pf.	46½	46⅞	46½
305	Crucible Steel	18⅞	18½	18⅞
156	Crucible Steel pf.	83⅞	83½	83⅞
150	Fire Proofing	28⅞	28	28
160	Fire Proofing pf.	87	87	87
106	M. L. & H.	122½	122½	122½
51	Monongahela Water	38	38	38
150	People's Pipeage	32	32	32
976	Pittsburg Coal	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
89	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89	89	89
100	Pittsburg Plate Glass	139	139	139
50	River Coal pf.	39⅞	39¼	39⅞
119	Union Switch	88	88	88
145	United States Steel	36⅛	36	36⅛
100	*United States Steel pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
65	West. Air Brake	164	164	164
430	West. Electric seconds	101⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Window Glass pf.	88	88	88
762	American Trust	350	325	325
275	Colonial Trust	665	650	650
35	C. R. E. & T.	255	253	255
3	Cosmopolitan N. B.	101	101	101
10	Diamond N. B.	475	475	475
10	D. S. F. & T.	283	283	283
163	Federal N. B.	172½	169⅞	172
10	G. A. S. & T.	176	176	176
10	Keystone Bank	380	380	380
25	Merchants' S. & T.	71	71	71
16	Mort. Banking	185	185	185
165	North Am. Savings	163	160	163
17	†People's Savings Bank	585	585	585
16	Real Estate Trust	317	316	317
170	Safe Deposit & Trust	175	174	174
$7,000	Con. Gas 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞

*Ex dividend, 1½ per cent. †New high mark.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Practically the only events of any interest in the outside market yesterday were the weakness of International Mercantile Marine and the decided strength shown by the Seaboard Air Line issues. Apart from these changes the market moved within narrow limits and developed very little activity. It was natural in view of the very small amount of business transacted on the Stock Exchange that dullness should prevail among outside stocks, and the day's total was the smallest in a number of days. In Northern Securities, to which recent events have drawn so much attention, the day's transactions amounted to less than 1,500 shares and its fluctuations to less than 1 point. This in itself is sufficient to indicate the lack of general interest in the market which characterized yesterday's trading.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE preferred sold down to 30⅝, the lowest price on record. This represented a net loss of 2⅝ points, as compared with Thursday's final sale, a change that was brought about by the sale of only 300 shares of stock. It was evident that no support was being given, and those with orders to sell had to execute them at a sacrifice. Yesterday's low price was about 7 points below the figure at which the stock sold less than a week ago, and this heavy loss has been accompanied by sales of only a little more than one thousand shares. The stock sold yesterday was for European account. It is asserted that the selling, which during the course of several months since the stock was first traded in has forced the preferred stock down about 20 points and the common about 9 points, has been largely for the account of persons closely connected with some of the subsidiary companies. It is known that certificates in the name of one of the most prominent of the owners of one of the companies absorbed by the International Mercantile Marine Company have been delivered in the Street. The only sale of the common yesterday was made at 11.

SEABOARD AIR LINE was the strongest stock in the list, and both issues closed with substantial net gains. Trading in the preferred was somewhat heavier than in the common, but in neither case were the transactions very large. The movement of the stock within the past two or three days seems to indicate that at the present prices relatively little stock is offered for sale.

ERIE CONVERTIBLE 4s were active for the first time in several weeks. All the sales were made at 88.

The principal transactions in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Barrel & Package	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1,000	Am. Can	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2,900	Am. Can pf.	47⅝	47	47⅝
145	Am. DeForest Wireless	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
58	Am. Light & Traction	65	64⅞	65
800	Am. Writing Paper	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23	23	23
500	Bay State Gas	5-16	5-16	5-16
100	British Columbia Cop.	5	5	5
1,400	Central Foundry	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Central Foundry pf.	17	16⅞	16⅞
100	California Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Con. Refrigerating	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Compressed Air	3⅞	3½	3⅞
320	Electric Vehicle	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Electric Vehicle pf.	16	16	16
800	Fuel Oil Power	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
500	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅜	⅜
1,000	Greene Con. Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
500	Hackensack Meadows	11½	10	10
100	Havana Tobacco	46	46	46
10	Int. R. T. full paid	107	107	107
100	Int. Mer. Marine	11	11	11
320	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	31	30⅝	30⅝
500	Kitchener Mining	1⅛	1	1
100	Light, Fuel & Power	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
50	Lanston Monotype	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
4,800	Manhattan Transit	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
7,800	Mont. & Boston Cop.	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
1,900	North. Secur. ex div.	98⅞	98	98⅞
10	Otis Elevator	43	43	43
5	Otis Elevator pf.	96	96	96
100	Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	5	5	5
400	Rap. Vehicle rights	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	103	103	103
600	Seaboard Air Line	25⅞	25	25⅞
1,000	Seaboard Air Line pf.	42	41½	41⅞
9	Standard Oil	667½	663	665
1,000	Tennessee Copper	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
25	Union Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
425	U. S. Light & Heat	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	6	6	6
500	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	10½	10	10½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	*Central Foundry 6s	68	67	68
76,000	Erie conv. 4s, w. i.	88	88	88
8,000	Lack. Steel 5s, 25% pd.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5,000	Lack. Steel 5s, full pd.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4,000	*Standard Milling 5s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
5,000	Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
140,000	U. S. S. new 5s, w. i.	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞

*Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	April 24. Bid.	Asked.	April 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56½	57½	56½	57½
American Chicle	117	121	116	121
American Chicle pf.	88½	92	88½	92
American Diesel Engine	16	16⅞	16	16⅞
Amer. Elevated	½	⅞	½	⅞
Amer. Malting 6s	100⅞	101	99½	100⅛
American Typefounders	36½	40	36½	40
Amer. Typefounders pf.	94	96	94	96
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	74⅞	76	74	75½
Bamberger De Lamar	10	10⅞	10	11
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	118½	116	118½
Bord. Con. Milk pf.	107	110	107	110
Camden Land	⅛	...	⅛	...
Casein Co. of America	...	14	13½	14
Casein Co. of Amer. pf.	50	55	50	55
Central Fireworks	20½	25	20½	25
Central Fireworks pf.	62	67	62	67
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1½	⅛	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	7½	5	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8	10	8	10
Detroit & Mack	32	35	32	35
Detroit & Mack pf.	79	84	79	84
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	135	150	135	150
Electric Boat	22	29	20	28
Electric Boat pf.	39	43	38	42
Elec. Lead Reduction	1	1½	1⅛	2
Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	2⅝	3½	2⅝	3½
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Empire Steel	13	16	14½	16
Empire Steel pf.	50	54	50	54
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	110	112	110	112
Guggenheim Exploration	115	125	115	125
Hall Signal	100	105	100	110
Havana Tobacco pf.	53	60	55	60
Houston Oil	...	7	4½	7½
Houston Oil pf.	...	50	...	60
Inter. R. Tr. 80% paid	105	106	104	106
Inter. R. Tr. full paid	105	106	104	106
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	85	80	85
International Salt	10½	13	9½	12½
International Salt 5s	44	48	44	48
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100	101	100	101
Inter. Silver deb. 6s	...	92½	...	92½
Inter. Silver ctfs.	35	...	35	...
Inter. Silver	...	8⅞	...	8⅞
Inter. Silver pf.	...	51	...	51
Lackaw. Steel 60% paid	...	99	...	99
Lackaw. Steel full paid	...	97	...	99¼
Maine Steamship	15	22	15	22
Maine Steamship 5s	75	78	75	78
Marconi Wireless of Ca.	6⅞	7½	6⅞	7½
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. ctf.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
New Eng. Trans.	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	46	42	46
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	72	77	70	75
N. Y. Trans.	8½	9⅞	8½	9⅞
North Amer. L. & P.	9¼	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
Otis Elevator	42	45	42	45
Otis Elevator pf.	95	96	95	96
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	1¼	1	2
Peacock Mining	¼	½	¼	½
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Safety Car Heating	170	175	170	175
Seminole Mining	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Simpson-Crawford 6s	73	85	78	85
Standard Coupler	27½	32½	28½	34
Standard Coupler pf.	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling	7	8	7	8
Standard Milling pf.	27⅝	30	27	30
Storage Power	⅛	1	⅛	1
Tintic Mining	5	6	5	6
Tonopah Mining	8	9	7⅞	8
Trenton Potteries	20	25	20	25
Trenton Potteries pf.	90	95	90	95
Trenton Potteries deb.	72	78	73	78
Union Copper	2¼	3⅛	2⅛	2¾
Union Typewriter	115	118½	115	118½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	122	119	122
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118⅝	122	118½	122
United Box Board	3⅞	4½	3	4
United Box Board pf.	20	25	22	25
United Copper	20	25	20	25
U. S. Cotton Duck	8	9	8	9
Universal Tobacco	...	1½	...	1½
Universal Tobacco pf.	...	...	3½	10
Virginia & Southwestern	20	35	20	30
White Knob Copper	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13¼
White Knob Copper 6s	104	108	104	108

Street Railways.

	April 24. Bid.	Asked.	April 23. Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	245	247	245	247
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	105	107	105	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	114	110	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	101	100	101
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	104	100	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn R. Tr. new 4s	83	83⅜	82⅝	83⅜
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Con. Traction of N. J.	65½	66½	64½	65½
Con. Traction 5s	107¼	108	106½	107½
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	107½	110½	107½	110½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	101	90	101
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	56	60	56	60
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	97½	95	97½
Jersey City H. & P.	17½	18	17	17½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	75	76½	75	76½
Nassau Electric 4s	83	84	83	84
New Orleans Rys.	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛
New Orleans Rys. pf.	40	...	40	...
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	79	...	78	...
Ninth Avenue R. R.	180	210	180	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	20½	22	20	21½
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	81	81½	81	81½
St. Louis Transit	27½	27⅝	27½	27½
St. Louis Tran. 5% notes	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	117	115	117
Sixth Avenue R. R.	180	185	180	185
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	31	25	31
Syracuse Rap. Tr. pf.	73	79	73	79
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	*110	*115	*110	*115
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79	81	79⅝	81⅛
United Traction, Prov.	...	102	...	103
United Traction bonds	112	113	112⅝	113⅛
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	40½	42	40	41
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	77½	78	77½	78¼

Gas Companies.

	April 24. Bid.	Asked.	April 23. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.	67½	68½	63	65
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	90	97	96	97
Buffalo Gas	5½	8½	6	8½
Cent. Union Gas gtd 5s	109	111	109	111
Columbus Gas 5s	105	107½	105	107½
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	85½	88½	85¼	88½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	25	28	25	28
Denver Gas 5s	71½	75	71½	75
Indianapolis Gas	80	85	80	85
Indianapolis Gas 6s	105	107	105	107
Mutual Gas	300	318	300	318
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	107½	108½	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	112	114	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. Con. 5s	108	111	108	111
Northern Union 5s	104½	106½	104½	106½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	97½	95	97½
St. Paul Gas 5s	88	92	88	92
Standard Gas, N. Y.	131	...	131	...
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	152½	...	152½	...
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	117	115	117

Ferry Companies.

	April 24. Bid.	Asked.	April 23. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	5	11	5	11
East River Ferry	80	85	80	85
East River Ferry 5s	80	85	80	85
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	106	109	106	109
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Union Ferry	38	*39½	37	39
Union Ferry 5s	93½	94	93½	94

*Five bond market.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 24.—The money market is easy. Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 10@25 cents discount and par. Clearings, $21,563,612; balances, $1,854,404. The foreign exchange market is steady; rates are unchanged.

The feature of the stock market was the break in Dominion Coal, caused by the news of an explosion in the mine. The stock declined to 103 for small lots, but afterward rallied almost to the opening price. Iron and Steel was weak in sympathy with Coal. Copper Range and Amalgamated were active, but most of the other coppers were very dull. American Telephone grew strong.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
360	Atchison	83⅞	82⅞	83⅛
24	Atchison pf.	98	97⅞	97⅞
2	Boston Elevated	146	146	146
6	Boston & Albany	256½	256	256
105	Boston & Maine	177½	177	177
27	Chi. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	120	120	120
4	Con. Passumpsic	168	168	168
325	Massachusetts Electric	35	32½	32½
21	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
53	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	205	204⅞	205
1	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
565	Pere Marquette	85⅞	84⅞	85½
25	Providence & Worcester	296	296	296
505	Union Pacific	92	91⅞	91⅞
558	*West End	92½	92½	92½
4,519	West End rights	6⅛c	5½c	6c

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
545	American	162½	161½	162½
25	†New England	136	136	136
50	Western	20½	20½	20½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Agri. Chemical	21	21	21
225	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	78½	78	78½
5	Am. Pneum. Service pf.	20	20	20
604	American Sugar	126⅞	125⅞	126
20	American Sugar pf.	120⅞	120	120
200	American Woolen	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
30	American Woolen pf.	77	77	77
4,910	Dominion Iron & Steel	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛
5	General Electric	192½	192½	192½
585	Massachusetts Gas	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞
37	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85	83⅞	83⅞
5	Minneapolis Gen. El. pf.	112	112	112
270	Planters' Compress	10	9	10
33	Pullman	220	220	220
43	Seattle Electric pf.	100	100	100
100	United Fruit	106	104½	104½
12	United Shoe Machine pf.	29½	29	29
510	United States Steel	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞
5	*United States Steel pf.	87⅞	87	87⅞
670	†United States Steel pf.	85⅞	85	85⅞
421	U. S. Steel pf., rights	6¼c	3½c	3½c

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Adventure	9½	9½	9½
350	Allouez	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6,775	†Amalgamated	65⅞	63⅞	63⅞
70	†Anaconda	27	25	25
255	Arcadian	4	4	4
25	Atlantic	12⅞	12½	12½
262	Bingham	32	31⅞	32
20	Calumet & Hecla	525	525	525
1,040	Continental	26⅞	25	25⅞
2,225	Consolidated Mercur	1⅛	1 15-32	1 15-32
4,950	Copper Range	65⅞	64	65
330	Daly West	44	43½	43⅞
3,400	Dominion Coal	110½	103	108⅞
50	Elm River	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
1,250	Granby	5 1-16	5	5
100	Isle Royale	12	12	12
85	†Mass	10	9⅞	9⅞
175	Mohawk	52⅞	52	52
575	Montreal & Boston	2⅞	2⅞	2 3-16
100	Old Dominion	18	18	18
153	Osceola	67⅞	67	67
10	Parrot	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
100	Phoenix	5	5	5
15	Quincy	117	117	117
120	Rhode Island	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
525	Shannon	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
10	Tamarack	148	148	148
50	Tri-Mountain	90	90	90
200	Trinity	10	9⅞	9⅞
165	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1,125	United States	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
320	Utah	29	28⅞	28⅞
150	Victoria	5	5⅞	5⅞
1,425	‡Winona	11½	10⅞	10⅞
25	Wolverine	72	71	71
150	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Columbia, 4 bid, 5 asked.

*Ex rights. †Ex dividend. ‡Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—New York exchange to-day was at 35 cents premium before and 45 cents premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

On trades aggregating less than 300 shares each before noon, West Chicago and North Chicago found new levels, falling respectively 3½ points, to 62, and 10 points, to 120, and then recovering all the loss. North Chicago on the rally was at 130. On the other hand, Union Traction shares improved a little on first sales, the common creeping above 6 and the preferred rising near 33. Can shares were liquidated again, but met some buying orders on the decline. Box Board preferred showed little signs of improvement.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,530	American Can	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛
1,710	American Can pf.	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛
60	A. Booth & Co.	40	40	40
10	Chicago Edison, ex-div.	150½	150½	150½
50	Chicago Title & Trust	98	98	98
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool Co.	55	55	55
510	Chicago Union Traction	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛
20	Chi. Union Traction pf.	32⅞	31	32⅞
20	Chicago City Railway	207½	202⅞	207½
5	Diamond Match	136	136	136
30	Met. L.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
20	Met. L. pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
430	North Chi. St. R. R. Co.	130	120	130
300	Northwestern L. com.	28	27⅞	27⅞
9	National Biscuit pf.	105½	105½	105½
10	National Carbon pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
100	Quaker Oats pf.	87	87	87
10	South Side L.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
17	Swift & Co.	115⅞	115	115⅞
277	United Boxboard	3⅞	3½	3⅞
377	United Boxboard pf.	24	23⅞	24
524	West Chicago	66⅞	62	66

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$222,466,870
Gold	114,068,043
Silver	19,994,354
United States notes	4,079,257
Treasury notes of 1890	94,790
National banknotes	9,813,471
Total receipts this day	1,500,335
Total receipts this month	35,110,343
Total receipts this year	456,209,744
Total expenditures this day	1,330,000
Total expenditures this month	34,500,000
Total expenditures this year	423,924,177
Deposits in National banks	155,338,735
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	732,806
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	654,412
Customs	800,041
Miscellaneous	39,290

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$409,514,069
Silver dollars	465,186,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,045,779
Silver bullion of 1890	19,933,230
Total	$895,679,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$409,514,069
Silver certificates outstanding	465,186,000
Treasury notes outstanding	20,979,000
Total	$895,679,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$84,571,213
Gold certificates	29,497,430
Silver coin and bullion	14,692,389
Silver certificates	5,302,265
United States notes	4,079,257
Other assets	19,881,299
Total in Treasury	$157,694,915
Deposits in National banks	155,338,735
Total	$313,033,750
Current liabilities	90,395,880
Available cash balance	$222,466,870

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, April 24, 1903.

Am Hide & L 6s — 6,000 ... 91½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s — 2,000 ... 96
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s — 24,000 ... 100¼; 500 ... 100½; 11,000 ... 100⅛
Adjustment 4s — 5,000 ... 90⅞; 1,500 ... 90⅞; 5,000 ... 90¼; 1,000 ... 90⅛
Stamped — 1,000 ... 90⅞; 500 ... 90; 500 ... 90; 500 ... 90⅛; 1,000 ... 90⅞
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s — 10,000 ... 93⅞; 1,000 ... 94
Gold 4s — 1,000 ... 100⅛; 11,000 ... 100
S'w'n div 3½s — 2,000 ... 88⅞; 1,000 ... 89; 3,000 ... 88⅞
Canada South 1st 5s — 3,000 ... 104
Canada South 2d — 2,000 ... 108⅞
Cent of Ga con 5s — 4,000 ... 108
2d inc 5s — 2,000 ... 38; 3,000 ... 38⅛
Cent of N J gen 5s — 1,000 ... 130
Registered — 10,000 ... 129
Cent Pac gtd 4s — 6,000 ... 99
Ches & O con 5s — 5,000 ... 117⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s — 1,000 ... 99
Ches & O gen 4½s — 2,000 ... 104⅛
Chi & Alton 3½s — 4,000 ... 75⅛; 1,000 ... 75⅛; 105,000 ... 75⅛; 5,000 ... 75⅛
Chi, B & Q con 7s — 1,000 ... 102⅞
Chi, B & Q deb 5s — 3,000 ... 107½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds — 15,000 ... 93⅞; 2,000 ... 93⅞; 15,000 ... 93⅞; 1,000 ... 93½; 24,000 ... 93⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s — 62,000 ... 119
Chi, R I & P R R 4s — 5,000 ... 85⅞
Chi Term Tran 4s — 1,000 ... 85⅞
C, C, C & I gen 6s — 1,000 ... 132
Col F & I gen 5s — 5,000 ... 102⅞
Col F & I conv 5s — 10,000 ... 86; 5,000 ... 86⅛; 33,000 ... 86
Col Mid 1st 4s — 4,000 ... 76⅞; 1,000 ... 76⅞
Col & South 1st 4s — 23,000 ... 89; 7,000 ... 89⅛; 1,000 ... 89⅞
Consol Tobacco 4s — 51,000 ... 62⅞; 20,000 ... 62⅞; 3,000 ... 62⅞; 31,000 ... 62⅞
Det City Gas 5s — 5,000 ... 97
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s — 1,000 ... 118⅞
Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st con 5s — 4,000 ... 119
Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st conv 5s — 5,000 ... 104⅛; 5,000 ... 104⅛
Erie 1st gen 4s — 1,000 ... 85⅞
Erie, Penn col tr 4s — 4,000 ... 90⅞
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B — 7,000 ... 19⅞; 3,000 ... 19⅞; 7,000 ... 19⅞
Hous & Tex Cent 1st 5s — 1,000 ... 111
Ill Cent 4s, 1951 — 5,000 ... 115
Kanawha & M 1st — 1,000 ... 90
K C, Ft S & M 4s — 1,000 ... 86; 1,000 ... 85; 1,000 ... 85⅞
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s — 9,000 ... 107½
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s — 2,000 ... 101
Long Island gen 4s — 4,000 ... 102
Louisville & Nashv gen 6s — 6,000 ... 116½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s — 50,000 ... 101; 1,000 ... 101½; 4,000 ... 101½
Lo & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s — 2,000 ... 91
Manhattan con 4s — 17,000 ... 101½
Mex Cent 4½s — 15,000 ... 94; 10,000 ... 94½; 5,000 ... 94⅞; 15,000 ... 94; 11,000 ... 94½
Mex Cent 1st inc — 10,000 ... 26¼; 1,000 ... 26⅞; 5,000 ... 26⅞; 50,000 ... 26⅞; 5,000 ... 26⅞; 85,000 ... 27
Mex Cent 2d inc — 10,000 ... 16⅞; 40,000 ... 17; 5,000 ... 17⅛; 10,000 ... 17⅛
Mil, L S & W 1st — 1,000 ... 131⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s — 3,000 ... 99⅛
Mo, K & T 2d 4s — 10,000 ... 81½
Mo, K & T of T 5s — 1,000 ... 102
Mo, K & T ext 5s — 1,000 ... 102⅞
Mo Pac trust 5s — 2,000 ... 106⅞
Mo Pac 1st col 5s — 2,000 ... 104; 25,000 ... 104⅞
Morris & Essex 1st 7s — 1,000 ... 130
Morris & Essex con gtd 7s — 4,000 ... 128⅞
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s — 10,000 ... 78⅞; 15,000 ... 78
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s — 5,000 ... 106
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s — 10,000 ... 89⅞
N Y, O & W ref 4s — 1,000 ... 100⅞
Norf & W con 4s — 3,000 ... 98⅞; 1,000 ... 98⅞
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s — 4,000 ... 88⅞
North Pac 4s — 25,000 ... 102⅞; 500 ... 103
North Pac gen 3s — 5,000 ... 71⅞; 10,000 ... 71½
Oregon Sh Line 4s & par bonds — 10,000 ... 88
1st con 5s — 2,000 ... 118; 4,000 ... 118⅞
Ore R & N con 4s — 1,000 ... 101
Penn conv 3½s — 2,000 ... 98
Peoria & E inc 4s — 3,000 ... 73⅞
Reading gen 4s — 2,000 ... 97⅞
Rio Gr West 1st — 6,000 ... 97⅛; 5,000 ... 97⅛; 2,000 ... 97⅛; 2,000 ... 97⅞; 2,000 ... 97⅞; 2,000 ... 97⅞; 5,000 ... 98; 2,000 ... 97⅞
St L, I M & South gen 5s — 24,000 ... 112
St L & San F R R refunding 4s — 41,000 ... 88½; 5,000 ... 88⅞; 10,000 ... 88⅞; 35,000 ... 88⅞
St L S'w'n con 4s — 3,000 ... 83
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, red to 4½s — 3,000 ... 110½
Mont ext 4s — 5,000 ... 103½
San A & A P 4s — 1,000 ... 88½
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s — 3,000 ... 103
Gold 4s — 5,000 ... 81¼; 3,000 ... 81⅛
So Car & Ga 1st — 1,000 ... 108
South Pac 4½s — 1,000 ... 98
South Pac 4s — 2,000 ... 90⅞; 8,000 ... 90⅞; 7,000 ... 90⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s — 1,000 ... 115⅞
Southern Ry, M & O col 4s — 16,000 ... 95
Standard R & T inc — 10,000 ... 9⅛
Term Assn of St L 1st con 5s — 1,000 ... 116⅞
Tol, St L & West prior lien 3½s — 3,000 ... 85⅞; 5,000 ... 85⅞
Tol, St L & W 4s — 2,000 ... 75
Ulster & Del 1st — 1,000 ... 109⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s — 2,000 ... 102⅛; 3,000 ... 102⅞; 7,000 ... 102; 18,000 ... 102⅛; 15,000 ... 102; 13,000 ... 102⅛; 92,000 ... 102⅛; 1,000 ... 102⅞; 2,000 ... 102⅞
Union Pac conv 4s — 45,000 ... 102⅛; 10,000 ... 102⅛
United Railroads of San Fr 4s — 1,000 ... 78⅞; 11,000 ... 78⅞
United Railways of St L 1st 4s — 25,000 ... 85⅞; 20,000 ... 85⅞; 30,000 ... 85⅞; 5,000 ... 85⅞; 5,000 ... 85⅞; 5,000 ... 85⅞; 10,000 ... 85⅞; 5,000 ... 85⅞
Wabash 1st 5s — 5,000 ... 117½; 3,000 ... 117⅞; 2,000 ... 117⅞; 1,000 ... 117⅞
Wabash 2d 5s — 3,000 ... 108
Wabash deb A — 3,000 ... 101⅞
Wabash deb B — 20,000 ... 75⅞; 10,000 ... 75⅞; 16,000 ... 75⅞; 2,000 ... 76; 10,000 ... 75⅞; 10,000 ... 75⅞; 2,000 ... 75⅞; 3,000 ... 75⅞; 28,000 ... 75⅞; 20,000 ... 75⅞; 10,000 ... 75⅞; 20,000 ... 75¼; 5,000 ... 75⅞; 50,000 ... 76; 5,000 ... 76⅛; 51,000 ... 76
West Shore 4s — 5,000 ... 109⅞
Registered — 2,000 ... 109⅞
West N Y & Penn gen 4s — 1,000 ... 98½
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s — 1,000 ... 89⅞
Wis Cent gen 4s — 1,000 ... 91

Total sales ... $2,066,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, April 24, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,880	Amal. Copper	65	65	63⅞	63½
10	Am. Car & F.	40	40	40	40
60	Am. Cotton Oil	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
60	Am. Ice	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
20	Am. Ice pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
50	Am. Locomotive	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½
190	Am. Smelting	51	51⅞	51	51⅞
1,540	Am. Sugar	125⅞	126⅞	125⅞	126⅞
9,290	A. T. & S. F.	82⅞	83⅞	82⅞	83⅞
11,400	Balt. & Ohio	93	94¼	92⅞	94
4,370	Brooklyn R. T.	66⅞	66⅞	65⅞	66⅞
1,010	Can. Pacific	131⅞	132¼	131⅞	132⅞
120	Ches. & Ohio	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
90	Chi. & Alton	31½	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
630	Chi. Great West.	23	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞
9,080	C., M. & St. P.	162⅞	163⅞	162⅞	163⅞
110	Col. Fuel & I.	63⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞
10	Col. Southern	24½	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
8,670	Erie	34¼	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
70	Ill. Central	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞
460	Louis. & Nash.	117½	118	117	117⅞
7,410	Manhattan	141⅞	142	141⅞	141⅞
1,890	Met. Street	132⅞	133⅞	131⅞	132
1,510	Mex. Central	27⅞	28⅞	27	28⅞
10	M., K. & T.	28	28	28	28
120	M., K. & T. pf.	55½	56	55⅞	56
7,750	Mo. Pacific	109⅞	110⅞	109⅞	110⅞
160	N. Y. Central	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞
130	N. Y., O. & W.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
320	Norf. & West.	71⅞	71⅞	71	71⅞
2,050	Pennsylvania	136⅞	137⅞	136⅞	137⅞
170	People's Gas	103⅞	104⅞	103⅞	104⅞
9,730	Reading	54⅞	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞
20	Republic Steel	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
8,250	Rock Island	44⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞
10	St. L. S. W. pf.	56	56	56	56
2,350	Southern Pac	58	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞
490	Southern Ry	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
10	Southern Ry. pf.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
730	Tenn. Coal & I.	65⅞	65⅞	64⅞	65
1,070	Texas Pacific	36⅞	37	36	37
6,170	Union Pacific	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92
400	U. S. Leather	14	14	13⅞	14
2,230	U. S. Steel	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞
190	U. S. Steel pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛
160	Wabash	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28
840	Wabash pf.	49	49⅛	48⅞	49
90	West. Union	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
109,920					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Con. Tobacco 4s	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
15,000	Wabash deb. B	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
$25,000					

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in April showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$2,890
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	51,720
Wabash	62,333
Total increase, 3 roads	$116,943
Increase previously reported	1,530
Total increase, 4 roads	$118,473

Suspended by Consolidated Exchange.

C. D. Smith and Joseph C. Harris of C. D. Smith & Co. have been suspended from the Consolidated Exchange for two months. They are charged with having accepted business from certain former members of the Exchange who were recently expelled.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 24, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
64⅛	64¼	25,400	*Amal. Copper Co.	65	65	63¾	64¼	–¾
39¾	40¼	100	Am. Car & F. Co.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	–¼
91	91¾	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	–½
42	43	200	Am. Cotton Oil	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+¾
95	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+⅜
29½	30½	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	30	30	30	30	–½
9¼	9½	1,470	*Am. Ice Co.	9½	9½	9¼	9½	
35½	36⅛	1,470	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36½	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞	–¼
27½	28	350	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	–½
93¼	94	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+¾
3	3½	100	*Am. Malting Co.	3	3	3	3	
51	51¼	4,100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	50⅝	51½	50⅝	51	+¼
95¼	95⅝	665	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95	95½	95	95¼	
16½	16¾	1,500	Am. Steel Found.	16⅛	16½	16	16½	–½
126	126½	1,746	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125⅝	126½	125⅝	126	–½
12⅞	12½	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	12½	12½	12½	12½	–½
105	106	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	106¾	106¾	104	104	–4
83⅞	83⅞	18,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82⅞	83⅞	82⅞	83⅞	+1⅛
97½	97¾	415	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97½	97⅝	97½	97¾	+½
93⅝	93¾	22,875	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅞	94¼	92⅞	93⅜	+1⅛
66⅛	66⅜	15,870	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65⅝	66½	65⅜	66⅛	+⅞
215	225	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	217½	217½	217½	217½	+5½
12½	13	100	Brunswick City	13	13	13	13	
70	72	100	Canada Southern	71½	71½	71½	71½	
132⅛	132¼	4,100	Canadian Pacific	131⅝	132¼	131⅝	132¼	+¾
45	45¼	850	Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	45⅝	45	45¼	+½
31¼	31½	1,500	Chicago & Alton	31⅛	32	31⅛	31½	+½
70	70½	130	Chicago & Alton pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+½
22⅞	22⅞	600	Chicago Great West.	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	+¼
162⅝	162¾	12,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	162⅝	163½	162⅝	163¼	+½
183	185	161	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	184	184	184	184	
182	184	200	Chicago & Northw.	182	182	182	182	–1½
16½	17	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅞
29	29½	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	30	30	+½
5½	5⅞	400	Chicago Union Trac.	5⅜	6	5⅜	6	+½
[illegible]	65	2,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	+¾
24¼	25	100	Colorado Southern	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	–⅛
211½	212½	1,750	Consolidated Gas	211⅜	212	211⅛	211⅞	–⅛
114¼	116	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	–1
32⅞	33	750	Corn Products Co., x d.	32⅜	33⅛	32⅜	32⅞	–½
81	82	25	Corn Products Co. pf.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	
167½	168¼	100	Delaware & Hudson	168	168	168	168	
37⅞	37¾	400	Denver & R. G.	37	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	–½
86½	87½	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	–½
31½	31½	1,000	Detroit Southern pf.	31½	31½	31	31½	
28¾	29½	400	*Distillers Securities	29	29	29	29	
22	23	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	23	23	23	23	
34⅜	34½	5,650	Erie	34¼	34⅝	34	34⅜	
66½	66⅝	2,710	Erie 1st pf.	66⅝	66½	66	66½	+¼
53⅜	53¾	1,100	Erie 2d pf.	53½	53½	52⅞	53⅜	+⅛
192	193	800	General Electric	192½	192⅞	192	192⅞	–½
[illegible]	94¼	100	Hocking Valley pf.	94	94	94	94	+¼
137	137¼	2,050	Illinois Central	136⅝	137¼	136⅝	137¼	+⅞
70½	71	800	Internat. Paper pf.	71	71	70½	70½	–⅞
45½	46	200	*Internat. Power Co.	45½	45½	45½	45½	–1½
35½	36¼	100	Iowa Central	36	36	36	36	
61	62	800	Iowa Central pf.	61	62	61	62	+2
40	42	200	Lake Erie & West.	41	41	41	41	–1
117⅛	118	1,320	Louisville & Nashville	117⅝	118	117⅛	117⅞	+¼
141⅛	141⅜	14,890	Manhattan Elevated	141½	142	141⅛	141⅜	+¾
104¾	105½	1,050	*Met. Securities	104½	105	104	104	–1
132	132½	5,000	*Met. Street Railway	133	133¾	131⅞	132	–½
28	28¼	8,150	Mexican Central	27¾	28¼	27½	28¼	+⅝
68⅝	69	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	69	69⅛	69	69⅛	+⅝
26	26¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26	+⅛
56⅛	56½	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55⅞	56½	55⅞	56½	+½
110⅛	110¼	18,200	Missouri Pacific	110	110⅝	109⅞	110⅛	+¾
107	109	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	109	109	109	109	+1
33⅞	34	100	*Nat. Enameling	34	34	34	34	
87	89	10	Nat. Enameling pf.	90	90	90	90	
22	22½	34,835	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	20⅝	22¾	20⅝	22	+1¼
40½	40⅜	8,900	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38⅞	40½	38⅞	40½	+1⅝
132	132½	1,140	New York Central	132	132¼	132	132¼	
204	206	336	N. Y., N. H. & H.	205	205	205	205	–1½
29⅛	29⅜	900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
71	71⅛	8,740	Norfolk & Western	71	71⅝	71	71⅛	–¼
99½	100	200	North American	100	100	100	100	–½
33	34½	100	Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½	34½	–½
137	137⅛	16,730	Pennsylvania R. R.	136⅝	137⅜	136⅝	137⅛	+⅝
3⅜	3½	2,100	Pennsylvania R. R. rts.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
104⅛	104½	2,500	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅞	104⅝	103⅞	104⅛	+¾
30	32	100	Peoria & Eastern	31	31	31	31	+⅜
84½	86	900	Pere Marquette	84	85½	84	85½	+1¾
90	[illegible]	200	Philadelphia Co.	90¼	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	+⅛
61½	61¾	510	Pressed Steel Car	61½	61¾	61½	61¾	–¼
93	94	83	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	94½	94	94½	+½
218	221	110	Pullman Company	221	221	221	221	+4½
1½	2	100	Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
86	87	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
55⅛	55⅜	20,800	Reading	54⅞	55½	54⅞	55⅛	+½
19⅜	19⅝	350	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅝
78½	79	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝	+⅝
45⅜	45⅝	15,685	Rock Island Co.	44⅞	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+⅞
26⅜	26¾	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+¼
80	82	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	82	82	82	82	+½
22	24	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	22	22½	22	22½	+½
73½	73⅝	200	St. L. & San Fran.	73	73⅝	73	73⅝	+1
69¼	69½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	69	69	69	69	–½
24	25	100	St. Louis Southw.	24	24	24	24	–1½
56⅛	57	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56⅜	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	–½
61	63	815	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	61	61	61	61	–2
58	58⅛	8,755	Southern Pacific	58	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	+¼
31⅛	31¼	2,600	Southern Ry., ext.	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	+¼
65⅜	65¾	2,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	65⅜	65¾	64⅞	65⅝	+½
37	37⅛	6,720	Texas Pacific	36⅞	37⅜	36	37⅛	+¾
25	25½	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	24	25¼	24	25½	+1½
43½	45	700	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	43⅝	44	42½	43½	+½
113⅞	114⅛	525	Twin City R. T.	113⅞	114	113	114	+1½
11	12½	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	12	12	12	12	+½
92	92¼	20,350	Union Pacific	91⅝	92⅜	91⅛	92¼	+½
89⅛	90⅛	500	Union Pacific pf.	90⅛	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛	+⅛
19	20	100	United Railways Invest.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	
57	58¼	1,100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57	57⅝	+⅝
13⅛	13⅜	435	*U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+¼
93⅞	94	212	*U. S. Leather pf.	94	94	93⅞	94	+½
22⅜	22½	7,800	U. S. Realty & Con.	23	23¼	22½	22½	–¾
68	68⅛	2,300	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	67⅞	69	67⅞	68	+¾
35⅛	35⅜	6,257	U. S. Steel	34⅞	36¼	35⅜	35⅛	+⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	U. S. Steel pf.	87	87	87	87	
85½	85⅝	2,795	U. S. Steel pf. ex d.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	
63⅜	63⅝	2,275	Va.-Caro. Chemical	62⅝	63⅝	62⅝	63⅜	+¾
79½	80	400	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+½
27¾	28½	100	Wabash	28	28	28	28	
48⅜	48½	4,445	Wabash pf.	48½	49¼	48⅛	48½	+¼
85⅝	85¾	300	Western Union Tel.	85½	85¾	85½	85⅝	+¼
22½	23	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	23	23	23	23	–½
24¼	25	200	Wisconsin Central	25	25	24¾	24¾	
48⅜	48⅜	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	48	48⅜	48	48⅜	–¼

Sales...... 390,210 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s r., 1930	106	106¾	K. & D. M.	35	37
2s c., 1930	106	106¾	K. & D. M. pf.	55	60
3s r., 1918	107¼	108¼	Lacl. Gas	97	101
3s c., 1918	108	109	Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	[illegible]	L. E. & W. pf.	105	110
4s r., 1907	110¾	111¾	Long Island	72	75
4s c., 1907	110¾	111¾	Man. Beach	10½	13
4s r., 1925	135½	136	Md. C. pf.	100	120
4s c., 1925	136½	137½	Mich. Cent.	130	150
5s r., 1904	102¾	103¾	M. & St. L.	98	90
5s c., 1904	103¾	104¾	M. & St. L. pf.	108	118
D. C. 3-65s	121	..	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	128	135
Adams Exp.	225	235	Nat. Bis.	44½	44¾
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	Nat. Bis. pf.	104	106
Alle. & W.	145	..	Nat. Lead	24½	25
Allis-Chalm.	18	18	Nat. L. pf.	90	92
Allis-C. pf. ex div.	..	89¼	New C. Coal	47	50
Am. Ag. Ch.	25	29	N. Y., A. B.	102	108
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.03
Andes	.17	.17
Belcher	.50	.46
Best & Belcher	1.50	1.55
Bullion	.10	.08
Caledonia	2.10	2.00
Challenge Consolidated	.45	.44
Chollar	.24	.24
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Consolidated Cal & Va.	1.35	1.35
Consolidated Imperial	.03	.02
Crown Point	.25	.23
Gould & Curry	.39	.37
Hale & Norcross	.65	.68
Julia	.03	.02
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.03
Mexican	1.00	.95
Occidental Consolidated	.40	.40
Ophir	1.60	1.65
Overman	.50	.43
Potosi	.21	.21
Savage	.19	.18
Seg Belcher	.15	.13
Sierra Nevada	.72	.71
Syndicate	.10	.08
St. Louis	.21	.21
Union Consolidated	.90	.85
Utah Consolidated	.40	.40
Yellow Jacket	.25	.20
Silver bars	.52⅝	.51½
Mexican dollars	.38⅝@.39½	.38¾@.39
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday Bid.	Friday Asked.	Thursday Bid.	Thursday Asked.
Acacia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Bell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. K. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coriolanus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dante	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doctor Jackpot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Findley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Dollar Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Cycle	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Fleece	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Sovereign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackpot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last Dollar	30	50	30	50
Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Puck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Bessie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mollie Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Cashen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon Anchor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pharmacist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinnacle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	130½	140½	[illegible]	140½
Rose Maud	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Nicol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunset Eclipse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vindicator	88	95	90	100
Work	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d week April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	[illegible]	1,534,576	1,417,297
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
3d week April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WABASH—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d week April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DETROIT & MACKINAC for March—			
Gross earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross, 9 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net, 9 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTS., CIN., CHIC. & ST. LOUIS for March—			
Gross earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratio op. exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross, 3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net, 3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for March—			
Gross earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross, 9 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net, 9 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,[illegible], as against $2,997,188 for the previous week and $2,146,427 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $[illegible], as against $[illegible] for the previous week and $2,014,[illegible] for the corresponding week last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 24¼d per ounce and in New York at 52⅝c. Mexican dollars at 41@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of C., K. & N. sold at .20, 200 Cholar at .25, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 200 Daly at 1.75, 1,000 Elkton at .50, 530 Isabella at .16@.17, 500 Moon Anchor at .08, 400 Occidental at .40, 100 Portland at 1.45, 2,500 Potosi at .25@.24@.18½, 100 Silver Hill at .29, and 100 Union Consolidated at .90.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

J. E. Davis Rubber Works Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. E. Davis, William F. Stearns, and Ashley Wildox, Buffalo.

Lipton Red Lion Inn Company, New York, (hotels and restaurants;) capital, $750,000. Directors—William H. Fristing, Henry Manns, James Lavezzo, and John Livingston, New York.

C. G. Gunther's Sons, Fort Ewen, (importing furs;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Thomas Kearney, Moses Ely, and R. R. Logan, New York. This is a successor to the New Jersey corporation of the same name.

Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield; capital, $300,000. Directors—Charles E. Welch, Edgar T. Welch, and Julia F. Welch, Westfield.

Permanent Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—John J. Cox, Thomas F. Adams, and Frederick Eder, New York.

Collier & Co., New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—W. J. McGuire, T. E. Valentine, and J. Watson, New York.

Reinforced Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. P. Molloy, R. E. Doherty, and A. J. Ronaghan, New York.

Inter-State Machine Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Gabriel Hyman, Gertrude Hyman, and E. H. White, New York.

Stabler & Smith Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $3,000. Directors—Walter Stabler, Laurie M. Smith, and H. S. Mack, New York.

Union Medical Society of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—George D. Grundy, W. Eisenmann, and J. L. Nascher, New York.

Ontario Button Company, Utica; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles A. Byington and George A. Frisbie, Utica, and E. G. Denniston, Amsterdam.

New York School of Technology, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Beaton and Charles Macy, New York; C. H. Ingalls, New Brighton.

Lewis Smith Leather Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Lewis Smith, Theresa Smith, and W. A. Smith, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Feed Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—John H. Helleker, Edgar H. Hubbs, and George Werner, New York.

Ellicottville, Mansfield and East Otto Railroad Company, Ellicottville; capital, $300,000. Directors—Charles G. Locke, Randolph; Owen S. Lang, and T. H. Holmes, East Otto.

Paris Laundry Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. W. Sedgreaves, D. A. Killean, and N. C. Lemhan, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Union Land and Improvement Company, Cranford; capital, $125,000.

Hygienic Soap Granulater Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000.

Frankford Big Muddy Coal and Coke Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000.

New Brunswick Warehouse Company, New Brunswick; capital, $10,000.

Commercial Motor Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000.

The Camden Gas Fixtures Works Company; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Theodore Leasc, Samuel W. Sparks, James J. Flynn, and August Reinninghouse.

The Wizard Novelty Company, Camden; capital, $50,000.

The Financial Protective Company, Camden; capital, $200,000.

The Cuban Land Development Company; capital, $25,000.

The New Jersey Patent Company, Newark; capital, $10,000.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY'S MOVE.

Announces Withdrawal from the Clearing House Association.

The Continental Trust Company gave notice to its depositors yesterday that on and after April 30 it would sever its connection with the Clearing House Association. This action was expected, as President Otto T. Bannard stated at the beginning of this week that the majority of the Directors were in favor of withdrawing.

This is the second trust company to announce its withdrawal, the Union Trust Company having withdrawn April 16. No reason was assigned for the withdrawal, but it is understood that it is due to the action of the Clearing House Association in demanding that all trust companies carry a reserve after June 1.

The Continental Trust Company will soon move to the northwest corner of Wall Street and Exchange Place, opposite its present location. Its capital is $1,000,000, its surplus $2,750,000, and its deposits are over $15,000,000.

Chinese Minister at Stock Exchange.

The Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang-Chang, visited the new Stock Exchange yesterday morning. He was escorted by President Rudolph Keppler, who took the distinguished Oriental all over the building. Sir Chentung expressed himself as much interested in the building, but the doings of the bulls and bears on the floor seem to have had the greatest attraction for him.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, prints and dress goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; Miss L. J. Matthews, ladies' and infants' wear; J. C. Wass, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery and ribbons; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Steffins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; R. W. Lawson, notions and furnishing goods; 256 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Silber & Gross, Cleveland, Ohio; L. N. Gross, cloaks and waists; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. E. Seegall, cloaks, suits, and waists; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. M. Carothers, silks and dress goods; C. R. O'Brien, cloaks and suits; 49 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods, gloves, and hosiery; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Ordway, Jr., dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 48 Leonard Street.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, dress goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—J. M. Buckley, Rochester; ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Port Henry.

HOLLAND.—Francis H. Loder, London; A. R. Duls, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL.—Sydney F. Marshall, Washington; Col. A. C. Parks, San Juan, P. R.

MANHATTAN.—Alexander Baring, London; Bishop George Worthington, Omaha.

SAVOY.—Frank H. Chisholm, Savannah.

NETHERLAND.—Julius Garfinkle, Washington; R. H. Van Zandt, Detroit.

ALBEMARLE.—Marquis of Hertford and Marchioness of Hertford, and Lady Jane Seymour and Lord Edward Seymour, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Horace Burroughs, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN.—J. W. Grant, Sonora, Mexico; Alexander D. Fraser, Montreal; M. Ritchie, Edinburgh; T. A. Curtis, Havana.

ASTOR.—J. T. Lester, Atlanta.

MAJESTIC.—Marcus B. Kenny, Boston; James W. Adams, Chicago; A. W. Edgecomb, Detroit; N. Hallowell, Kansas City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.36
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.50
Cotton, middling	10.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 5-16
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.25
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.09¼
Lard, prime	10.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, April 24.—No. 2 spring wheat, 75½c; No. 3, 73@76½c; No. 2 red, 76½@77½c; No. 2 corn, 44¾c; No. 2 yellow, 44¾c; No. 2 oats, [illegible]; No. 2 white, 37@37½c; No. 3 white, 35@37c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; good feeding barley, 45@50c; fair to choice malting, 48@54c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.11; prime timothy seed, $3.60; mess pork, per bbl., $17.62½@17.75; lard, per 100 lb., $9.67½@9.72½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $9.70@9.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.87½@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.12½@10.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.50@12.

COTTON.—Toward the close cotton was very active and prices were rapidly advanced under renewed covering by shorts and some support by the bull pool. The market opened quiet at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points. Immediately following the call some of the months eased off a point or two, but the list as a whole showed decided strength. Speculation was very quiet during the largest part of the session, however, and prices for a time showed only moderate gains. Toward the last hour prices reached a level 21@25 points over the closing of the day previous, with May selling at 10.40c. From this there was a slight reaction but the market was finally steady and net 8@13 points higher. Total sales of futures were estimated at 250,000 bales. Port receipts for the day, 8,118 bales, against 7,547 bales last year, and exports 5,240 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston, very firm, unchanged at 10c; sales, 125 bales. New Orleans, firm, 1-16c higher, at 10 1-16c; sales, 2,200 bales. Mobile, nominal, unchanged at 9⅞c; sales, nil. Savannah, quiet, unchanged at 9⅞c; sales, 62 bales. Charleston, firm, unchanged at 9⅞c; sales, nil. Wilmington, quiet, unchanged at 9⅞c; sales, nil. Norfolk, quiet, ⅛c lower at 10⅛c; sales, 60 bales. Baltimore, nominal, unchanged at 10⅛c; sales, nil. Augusta, firm, unchanged at 10⅛c; sales, 1,310 bales. Memphis, irregular, unchanged at 9⅞c; sales, 1,100 bales. St. Louis, steady, unchanged at 10c; sales, 20 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	....	....	....	10.31@10.33
May	10.23	10.40	10.22	10.35@10.36
June	....	....	....	9.93@ 9.94
July	9.84	9.99	9.82	9.94@ 9.95
August	9.49	9.62	9.48	9.57@ 9.58
September	8.88	8.99	8.84	8.96@ 8.97
October	8.57	8.72	8.57	8.66@ 8.67
November	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.56@ 8.58
December	8.49	8.60	8.49	8.56@ 8.57

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	84,604	60,846
Overland to mills and Canada	14,678	10,547
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	40,000	35,245
Loss of stock at interior towns	22,940	23,012
Brought into sight for week	116,042	82,226

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	7,298,205	7,149,704
Overland to mills and Canada	997,956	987,658
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,675,000	1,482,850
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	106,303	168,850
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,077,463	9,780,367

The total crop movement is for 236 days this year against 237 days in 1901-2.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Spot—Moderate business done; prices steady; American middling, 5.44. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 7,800 American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 1,700 American. Futures opened quiet and closed firm; American middling, good ordinary clause, April, 5.26@5.27; April and May, 5.26; May and June, 5.27; June and July, 5.27; July and August, 5.26@5.27; August and September, 5.16@5.17; September and October, 4.91; October and November, 4.66; November and December, 4.59@4.60.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was weak and lower, closing ⅛@¼c down, with May the heaviest option on the list. An export business of 48 loads through the outports, partly late Thursday, failed to have any stimulating effect, prices closing at about their lowest point. Interior receipts were 237,000 bushels, compared with 154,000 bushels last year. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87⅛c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 86⅛c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 85⅛c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 86⅛c, all to arrive, and No. 2 red, New York, 83½c, nominal.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 72⅛c; May, 71½c; July, 67⅝c; No. 2 hard, 71@73½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40¼c, nominal; May, 40c; July, 40½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34c; May, 33c; July, 30⅛c; No. 2 white, 37½@38c.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 80½c; No. 2 Northern, 78@79c; July, 72½c. Rye, No. 1, 51c. Barley, No. 2, 58@60c; sample, 45@55c. Oats, standard, 35¼@36c. Corn, July, 44½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 24.—Wheat, cash, 77⅛c; May, 75½c; July, 75@75⅛c; on track; No. 1 hard, 78⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 77⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 76⅛c; No. 3 Northern, 74½@75c.

DULUTH, Minn., April 24.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 78⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 76⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 75⅛c; May, No. 1 hard, 78⅛c; July, 76⅛c. Oats, May, 33c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $20.60@$21, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $3@$3.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.05@$1.08; coarse, $1.02@$1.06. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb., $19@$19.25; Spring bran, middling, $16.25@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17@$17.50; linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $19, to arrive; oil meal, $28.50@$29.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	81⅛	81 11-16	81⅛	81⅛
July	77 7-16	77 9-16	76 15-16	77 1-16
September	74⅝	75 1-16	74⅝	74⅝
Corn—				
May	53 11-16	54 3-16	53⅝	54
July	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜
September	..	..	..	50⅜
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	40

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	73⅛	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛
July	72	72	72⅛	72⅛
September	69⅝	70	69⅛	69⅝
Corn—				
May	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅛
July	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
September	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛
Oats—				
May	34⅛	34⅞	33⅛	34⅛
July	31⅛	32	31⅛	31⅛
September	28⅛	29	28⅛	28⅛
Lard—				
May	$9.70	$9.75	$9.70	$9.70
July	9.65	9.70	9.65	9.65
Ribs—				
May	9.82½	9.82½	9.80	9.80
July	9.67½	9.72½	9.67½	9.67½
Pork—				
May	18.07½	18.20	18.05	18.15
July	17.42½	17.52½	17.42½	17.47½

COFFEE.—Liquidation was continued. The opening was steady at a partial advance of 5 points, and following the call the market ruled very active. Later, not only was the initial gain lost, but another partial decline of 5 points was established, with another new low record of coffee values established when May sold at 3.65. The market closed steady and unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were reported of 86,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.65@3.70
July	3.95	3.95	3.90	3.90@3.95
August	4.00	4.05	4.00	3.95@4.00
September	4.15	4.15	4.10	4.10@4.15
October	4.25	4.25	4.20	4.20@4.25
November	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30@4.35
December	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.55@4.60

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $19.50; short clear, $18.75@$20.25. BEEF—Mess, $9@$10; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $19@$21. BEEF HAMS, $20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 180 lb., 9⅝c; 160 lb., 9⅝c; 140 lb., 9⅝@9⅞c; pigs, 10¼@10⅝c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 10⅝c; 10 lb., 10c; 12 lb., 9⅞c; 14 lb., 11½c; pickled shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 11½@[illegible]. TALLOW—City, 5⅝c asked; country, 5⅝@5¾c. LARD, $10.30; city lard, 9⅝@9¾c; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.30; Brazil kegs, $12.25; compound, 7⅞@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 9¼c; city lard stearine, 11c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil machine bbls, 58½@59c. TAR—Pine bbls, $2.25@$2.30, oil bbls, $4. RESIN—Common to good strained, $2.25@$2.30; D and E, $2.30; F, $2.35; G, $2.40; H, $2.60; I, $2.90; K, $3.30; M, $3.70; N, $3.75; W G, $4.10, and W W, $4.35@$4.40.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 24.—Turpentine, 47c; receipts, 4,346 casks; sales, 615 casks; exports, 1,135 casks. Resin—Receipts, 1,353 barrels; exports, 570 barrels; A, B, C, D, and E, $1.90; F, $1.95; G, $2.00; H, $2.35; I, $2.85; K, $3; M, $3.15; N, $3.15; W G, $3.60; W W, $3.80.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24.—Spirits turpentine, Receipts, 31 casks. Resin, $1.60; receipts, 78 barrels. Crude turpentine, Receipts, 49 casks. Tar, $1.65; receipts, 73 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 24.—Turpentine, 46c. Resin—A, B, C, D, and E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.15; I, $2.75; K, $2.90; M, $3.05; N, $3.15; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.30.

LIVE STOCK.—Heavy fat cattle slow and weak; good medium and light steers shade higher; bulls and cows steady; all sold. Steers, $4.10@$5.52½; bulls, $3.30@$4.20; cows, $2@$4.50. Dressed beef in good demand; native sides, 7@9½c per lb. Calves quite demoralized; prices 75c and $1 lower; 250 unsold. Veals, $3@$6.50; top price, $7. City dressed veals, 7½@10c per lb; country dressed, 6@9½c. Wooled sheep neglected; clipped sheep steady; good to choice lambs steady to firm; others slow. Spring lambs firm. Unshorn sheep, $5@$6.50; clipped do, $4.25@$5; unshorn lambs, $6.87½@$7.85; clipped do, $4.75@$7.12½; Maryland Spring lambs, $[illegible] each. Dressed mutton, 7@10c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@13c; dressed Spring lamb, 14@16c; country dressed do, $2@$5.50 per carcass. Hogs steady at $7.50@$7.60; common mixed Western, $6.70. Country dressed hogs quiet at 8@10c per lb.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, Mass., located at Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 24th day of February, 1903. All note holders and other creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
WM. S. NICHOLS, Cashier.
Dated February 24th, 1903.

Write to MALLETT & WYCKOFF, Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall St., N. Y., for a free copy of "Practical Wall Street." Contains valuable information of a practical nature for investors.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies

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49 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

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BANKERS
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Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Receive deposits subject to draft. Collect interest and dividends and do a general commission business.

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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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Issue international cheques, commercial and travellers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

Results Worth Waiting For

Professor Treadwell remembers only too well the period in the development of the United Verde enterprise when the stockholders were tired of waiting and began to sell out. Thousands of shares of the stock were sold by tired stockholders and bought by Senator Clark, who never tires, below par. Those who waited longer and bought more instead of selling what they had found themselves with fortunes in their grasp.

Things move more rapidly now, and our enterprise has the advantage over the United Verde of twenty years—a twenty years unparalleled in the world's history—so that we do not have to wait as long as the United Verde stockholders did. Still, we have had to wait some, for great enterprises cannot be developed in a day. The result of the waiting by the United Verde stockholders was a profit ranging from three hundred to three thousand per cent. on their investment. There is no reason to expect a lesser result in our case. Our property lies in the same rich mineral zone as that of the United Verde, only we have several times as much of it, and our development work has disclosed values considerably greater than were disclosed by the development work on the United Verde at the same stage of development. The same man who advised his friends to invest in the United Verde when they could buy the stock at about par advises them now to invest in the company which bears his name when they can buy the stock at about par. If he was a good man to follow then he is a good man to follow now.

The stockholders of the Calumet & Hecla had the same experience as the stockholders of the United Verde. Calumet & Hecla shares went at one time begging on the Street at $10 a share, and later sold at $800. The people who tired and sold out early were the ones who lost. The people who remained in and bought more were those whose fortunes enabled them to build that splendid succession of palaces that lines Beacon Street, Boston.

The time for the wise man to invest is when foolish men are tired.

The stock of the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY is actively dealt in by the following houses:

HOPKINS BROTHERS,
25 Broad Street, New York.
CHARLES HEAD & COMPANY,
17 Broad Street, New York.
CATLIN & POWELL,
35 Wall Street, New York.
PAINE, WEBBER & COMPANY,
27 State Street, Boston, Mass.
KEVENEY & NEILON,
53 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Prices of what is left of the Treasury stock will be quoted on application.

GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING CO.
27 William Street, New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 26, 41, 50, 60, 76, 121, 122, 144, 163, 176, 224, 253, 265, 344, 351, 388, 409, 420, 464, 479, 512, 703, 723, 770, 784, 795, 822, 842, 921, 1005, 1009, 1044, 1129, 1222, 1267, 1458, 1522, 1546, 1558, 1677, 1684, 1749, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 24, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the 1st day of July, 1903, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated New York, April 16, 1903.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of N. Y.,
Successor to ATLANTIC TRUST CO., Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.

NOTICE TO NOTEHOLDERS AND OTHER CREDITORS.

The Seventh National Bank of New York, located at the City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs, the Shareholders having voted to place the said Bank in voluntary liquidation, under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221, United States Revised Statutes, to take effect at the close of business on April 6, 1903. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
Dated April 6, 1903.

CUBAN BONDS, ALL ISSUES, DEALT IN. Send for information; wanted, railroad securities which have been wiped out by reorganization or foreclosure, no matter how old. R. H. Smythe, Room 462, Produce Exchange, New York.

WIRELESS NEWS.

Tells all about Wireless Telegraphy. Three months subscription FREE. Write "Wireless News," 60 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

GENERAL MORTGAGE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Three hundred and twenty-seven (327) General Mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows, viz.:

10	10169	11723	13352	15062	16659	17804
40	10187	11752	13430	15094	16699	17865
80	10193	11771	13442	15199	16692	17879
251	10194	11806	13447	15226	16782	17973
7011	10241	11844	13479	15229	16798	18009
7869	10247	11886	13538	15291	16819	18056
7961	10335	11908	13561	15339	16830	18071
7962	10389	11961	13604	15355	16835	18187
8022	10464	11964	13613	15384	16867	18189
8054	10490	11996	13619	15425	17007	18218
8075	10496	12031	13671	15426	17008	18406
8089	10497	12018	13690	15451	17047	18417
8121	10583	12023	13727	15483	17057	18488
8135	10590	12028	13835	15498	17072	18504
8347	10606	12061	13838	15503	17081	18512
8397	10619	12062	13900	15540	17149	18500
8488	10668	12073	13911	15541	17172	18656
8500	10731	12089	13924	15594	17193	18697
8533	10787	12097	13929	15624	17252	18814
8607	10802	12159	13934	15629	17395	18908
8932	10806	12194	13989	15747	17415	18983
8933	10848	12268	13996	15763	17421	19039
8970	10853	12369	14001	15800	17472	18950
9003	10856	12373	14005	15801	17478	18972
9056	10912	12380	14085	15821	17489	19065
9057	10947	12508	14116	15846	17516	19043
9082	10948	12571	14125	15908	17559	19129
9331	10981	12695	14168	15939	17574	19219
9403	11066	12736	14224	15944	17598	[illegible]
9423	11069	12752	14310	15977	17594	19270
9520	11078	12757	14379	16001	17596	19288
9540	11080	12758	14389	16097	17651	19289
9544	11120	12910	14469	16103	17702	19296
9647	11149	12974	14503	16124	17709	19483
9775	11209	13019	14574	16232	17716	[illegible]
9799	11213	13050	14588	16252	17718	19675
9833	11251	12114	14696	16295	17734	19694
9847	11312	13125	14731	16299	17747	19641
9905	11428	13216	14745	16306	17826	19717
9983	11429	13223	14773	16380	17839	19754
9986	11459	13220	14792	16371	17876	19817
10016	11463	13273	14794	16402	17884	19849
10098	11496	13282	14796	16516	17890	19857
10095	11532	13305	14865	16531	17904	19859
10100	11557	13307	14911	16570	17940	19945
10123	11571	13349	14924	16600	17957	19949
10141	11712	13351	15049	16615		

have this day, Monday, March 23d, 1903, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1903, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1st, 1903.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By A. W. MORRISS, Second Vice President.

I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 23d day of March, 1903. W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$3,000 City of New York 3 p. c. Corporate Stock Regstd., due Jany, 1907.
14 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
16 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
30 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
30 shs. W. A. Underhill Brick Co., Croton Point, N. Y.
145 shs. Consolidated Rolling Stock Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
30 shs. American Fruits Product Co. Prfd.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western Debenture A Bds.
10 shs. New York Natl. Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Clarksburg Fuel Co.
$2,500 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bds., due 1949, Dec., 1902, Coups.
$1,400 Realty Finance Co. common.
1 share Tribune Association.
6 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 1st Pfd.
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
36 shs. Morton Trust Co.
200 shs. Washington Rway & Electric Co. Pfd.
200 shs. Washington Rway & Electric Co. com.
$25,000 Washington Rway & Electric Co. Cons. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1951.
150 shs. Title Insurance Co. of N. Y.
30 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 1st Pfd.
6 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago, Ill., Pfd.
10 shs. International Bank & Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
100 shs. City National Bank.
72 shs. American Universal Mill Co. common.
18 shs. American Universal Mill Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$15,000 Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. 6 p. c. P. M. Bds., 1997.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
52 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Stuyvesant Heights Bank.
34 shs. Northern National Bank.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely Invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,600,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
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Peter Doelger, Eugene Kelly,
William Halls, Jr., Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng, Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace, Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly, Frank B. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles T. Barney,
Jas. Ross Curran.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

NOTICE!
For the convenience of our uptown patrons we have opened a branch office in the
HOTEL ENDICOTT,
81ST ST. & COLUMBUS AVE.
W. E. WOODEND & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
Broad Exchange Bldg.,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
CITY BRANCHES:
28 West 33d St., Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.
Temple Bar Bldg., 44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

S. B. FITZ-GERALD & CO.,
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Why You Should
Buy Stocks Now
is answered in our letter of April 21st.
TELEPHONE 5454 BROAD.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,235 B'WAY, COR. 30TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 31 East 34th St., near Madison Ave.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Dividends.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
April 22d, 1903.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 17.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company May 19th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 28th, 1903. Cheques will be mailed from the Office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. April 28th, 1903, and reopen at ten A. M. May 19th, 1903.
F. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 16.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) will be paid on the common stock of this Company May 27th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 6th, 1903. Cheques will be mailed from the Office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. May 6th, 1903, and reopen at ten A. M. May 27th, 1903.
F. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 1.
The second quarterly installment of ONE FOURTH OF ONE PER CENT. (¼ of 1%) of extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) will be paid on the common stock of this Company May 27th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 6th, 1903. Cheques will be mailed from the Office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. May 6th, 1903, and reopen at ten A. M. May 27th, 1903.
F. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

United Copper Company.
31 Nassau Street, New York, April 23, 1903.
At a meeting of the Directors of the United Copper Company, the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable May 1, 1903, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, April 22, 1903. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, April 22, 1903, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday, May 2, 1903.
STANLEY GIFFORD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, April 23, 1903.
Notice is hereby given to holders of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company's Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1902, that the semi-annual interest due May 1, 1903, on all series of the above-described bonds, and the principal of Series "A" Bonds of this issue, will be paid by the First National Bank, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, on and after May 1, 1903.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, April 23, 1903.
The semi-annual interest due May 1, 1903, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company's Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 2002, will be paid by the First National Bank, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, on and after May 1, 1903.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, April 22d, 1903.
At a meeting held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the Assenting Stock of the Company be declared, payable May 15th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1903, and that the transfer books for the Assenting Stock be closed on April 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and opened on May 16th, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY.
New York, April 16th, 1903.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable May 1st, 1903, to stockholders of record on April 28th, 1903. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, April 25th, 1903, and will be reopened on Saturday, May 2d, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. J. CHALMERS, Treasurer.

SHELBY IRON CO.
30 Broadway, N. Y.
A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 15, 1903, to stockholders of record May 5, 1903. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books close May 5 and reopen May 15, 1903.
New York, April 20, 1903.
B. Y. FROST, Treasurer.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.
New York, 22d April, 1903.
There has been declared a dividend of 1⅛ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable May 4th, 1903, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company on that date. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., April 25, 1903, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., May 5, 1903.
E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
128 Broadway, New York, April 21st, 1903.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st proximo, to stockholders of record at close of business April 21st, 1903.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

COPLAY CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
New York, April 4, 1903.
The Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after May 1st, 1903, to all preferred stockholders of record at close of business April 8, 1903.
JOS. L. SEBRG, Treasurer.

THE HORMIGUERO CENTRAL CO. OF CUBA.
New York Office, No. 60 Wall Street.—The coupon, No. 25, due May 1, on the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office.
LORENZO M. GILLET, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, April 22d, 1903.
The seventy-third Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE Insurance Company, 47 Liberty Street.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held Monday, May 4th, 1903, at 2 P. M., in the Board Room of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 37 & 39 Liberty Street, New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and three inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual election, and for transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
CECIL C. EVERS, Secretary.
New York, April 18th, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of Stockholders of the FIFTH AVENUE ESTATES will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Broad Street, New York City, on the 11th day of May, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors for the ensuing year and Two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, April 25th, 1903.
RUDOLF METZ, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company in Grand Central Depot, in the City of New York, on the THIRD TUESDAY of MAY next, (being the 19th day of that month.) The polls will be opened at 12 M., and continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 24th, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 6th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, May 4th, and reopen on Monday, June 8th, 1903.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 17, 1903.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 6th, 1903, at the company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 17th, 1903.—For the purposes of the Annual Meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago on Thursday, June 4th, 1903, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 2d, at noon and reopened on Friday, June 5th, 1903.
E. E. OSBORN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE REAL ESTATE CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Real Estate Company will be held at the office of the company, 115 and 117 Worth Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, May 12th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.
STEWART W. SMITH, Secretary.

Proposals.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY Building, New York, April 22, 1903.—Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in Harlem River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., May 22, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information on application.
AMOS STICKNEY, Col., Engrs.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 8 East Thirty-seventh Street Sold—Fifth Avenue Leases—Many Minor Transactions.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Moller estate to M. T. Crook the four-story dwelling 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9. The property is separated by a single house, formerly the residence of the late Peter Marié, from the plot recently acquired by Tiffany & Co. at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for George T. Wilson to George W. Naumburg the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with dining-room extension, 138 West Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Edmund Coffin the lot on the north side of Seventy-first Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100, to James O'Brien, who will erect a dwelling thereon.

Mrs. H. D. Hull is reported to have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 52 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100, Columbia College leasehold.

George D. Ebermayer and Bryan L. Kennelly have sold a plot of twelve lots on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, extending from the Grand Boulevard and Concourse to Ryer Avenue, for Jacob A. Zimmermann, to George B. McEntyre, who will erect brick and stone private dwellings on the property.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., to a client of Thompson & Maloney, the lot on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West.

John H. Deane, representing the Barney-Hoyt syndicate, has sold, through E. Fellman, to Francis Carlson, the lot, 25 by 100, at the southwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street. Mr. Carlson already owned adjoining property, and now controls a plot of six lots, upon which he will build a residence.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for the estate of Walden Pell to Silas H. Furman the four-story dwelling 43 West Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Albert B. Ashforth has made the following leases for the Knickerbocker Trust Company in its new building, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street: To the Blakeslee Art Galleries, the entire second floor; to A. Miller, picture dealer, the westerly store on Thirty-fourth Street; to George H. Richmond, dealer in antique books, the two basement stores on Thirty-fourth Street, and to the New York Co-operative Society, the easterly basement store on Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Ashforth reports that all of these leases are for long terms, and that the rentals in each instance establish new records for that vicinity, the figure to be paid for the second floor of the building being one of the highest per square foot secured anywhere outside of the financial district.

Walter J. Salomon has leased the corner store, 30 by 29, in the Bristol Building, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, to M. M. Merchant, a corporation, for five years at an annual rental of $12,500.

Nevins & Perleman have bought 1,717 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 75.

John Miller has sold for the Germania Bank to B. P. Pizer the three five-story flats 1,724 to 1,728 Madison Avenue, on plot 50.6 by 100.

W. J. Roome has sold for Albert Roberts to Mrs. Rose Hyman the four-story dwelling 137 East Thirty-first Street, 18.6 by 80.

Warner Van Norden transferred yesterday to the Harmonie Club, for a consideration of $330,000, the site for its new clubhouse, a plot 75 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixtieth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

The property 620 and 622 Sixth Avenue, east side, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, was conveyed yesterday by Emilie De L. Havemeyer and others, executors, to Henry A. McAleenan. Mr. McAleenan said last evening that he had no immediate plans for the future of the property, which still has a three years' lease on it, and also took occasion to state that he had not sold the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Post & Reese negotiated the recent sale of 863 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, for Jacob Emsheimer. The buyer will alter the house for his own occupancy.

Duff & Brown have sold for Christian F. Tietjen to Franz T. Michel the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a five-story apartment house, with stores, 30 by 100.

H. Weisstock has sold for J. W. Doolittle to a client, for $28,500, 420 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 87 by 100.11; also for Joseph Frank 284 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, 15.6 by 100.

Greenwald Brothers have sold to a client of Millard Veit the five-story tenement 211 East One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 100.11.

Jacob Weinstein has bought for improvement 148 Bleecker Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 125.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for a Mr. Katzen and another to a Mrs. Brown 322 and 324 East Eighth Street, a six-story tenement, erected under the new law, on lot 50.6 by 97 and irregular.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church property, at the northeast corner of Bleecker and Tenth Streets, 87 by 100, to Hamburger & Kleinfeld, who will erect two six-story flats on the plot.

William and Julius Bachrach have sold to Dr. Joseph Bruder the three-story brick dwelling 276 Stanton Street, 20 by 75, and have bought from Adolphus Ottenberg the two similar adjoining houses, 278 and 280.

Rosansky & Rapaport have sold 175 Monroe Street, a seven-story tenement, 24 by 100; also the six-story tenement 261 Monroe Street, 25 by 97; also 60 and 62 Rutgers Street, 46 by 85.

Weil & Mayer have bought 5 Monroe Street, 27.6 by 101.5, and have sold 1,973 and 1,975 Second Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100; also 2,087 Second Avenue, a five-story flat, 26.11 by 100; also 333 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has sold to an investor the two five-story double flats 278 and 280 St. Ann's Avenue, each 27.6 by 100.

John J. Hoeckh has sold for Kasper Bott to W. J. Diamond, for $12,500, the four-story flat 1,498 Brook Avenue, 25 by 70 by 100.

Neubeck & Busher report that they have sold 738 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street to Joseph Stothers.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for S. Epstein and J. Solomon the two five-story double tenements 2,038 and 2,040 First Avenue; also for S. Epstein the similar property 305 West Sixty-ninth Street.

One of the largest of recent building operations in Brooklyn has just been undertaken. Four entire block fronts on Fortieth Street, from Thirteenth to New Utrecht Avenue, will be built up with rows of two-family brick dwellings, a majority of them of the two-story and basement type, with stoops of brownstone. The deal was consummated by the Realty Trust, acting for the owners of the property. The same corporation will act as selling agent for the houses, which will be built by Ernest Raymond.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

227 and 229 Park Row and 66 and 68 New Bowery, being the southwest corner, 50 by 58.7 by 43, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Randolph Guggenheimer....$23,865

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Old Albany Post Road, west side, about 189.5 feet north of East Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, running through to the New York and Northern Railroad, 51.8 by 315.8 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. H. Cammann and others....2,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Randall's Island, opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick gymnasium, 87.8 by 39.8; city, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen of 367 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $15,000.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Seventy-seventh Street, for a one-story frame dining hall, 112.7 by 42.10; city, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen, architects; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 148 to 152 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 87.6 by 87.11; J. Paterno's Sons of 505 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owners; Schwarz & Gross of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $175,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 400 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 62.6 by 85; A. E. Silverman of 400 Manhattan Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $180,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 825 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 87.11; J. F. Lemon of 333 Columbus Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

First Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northwest corner, for two one-story frame sheds, 16 by 60.7; Consolidated Gas Company, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 306 to 310 West Fifty-first Street, for a six-story brick flat, 60 by 87.5; B. House of 11 West Thirtieth Street, owner; Gillespie & Carroll of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 35 Orchard Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 30.7 by 87; Mandel & Marah of 295 Henry Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 504 East Seventy-third Street, for a five-story dwelling, with lofts and stable, 25 by 51.2; G. Knoche of 516 East Seventy-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $12,500.

Nos. 38 and 40 East Twenty-sixth Street, for an eleven-story brick apartment hotel, 50 by 98.9; Wyllys Company of 100 William Street, owner; Howells & Stover of 100 William Street, architects; cost, $260,000.

Madison Avenue, east side, 265 feet south of Third Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 25 by 32; Dr. W. C. Demont, Westchester, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Freeman Street, southwest corner of Chisholm Street, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 21 by 65; Louis La Velle of 1,175 Hoe Avenue, owner; William T. La Velle, 1,175 Hoe Avenue, architect; cost, $8,500.

Freeman Street, south side, 24 feet west of Chisholm Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 39; Louis La Velle of 1,175 Hoe Avenue, owner; William T. La Velle of 1,175 Hoe Avenue, architect; cost, $26,000.

Alterations.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; M. Ulman of 114 Hudson Street, owner; H. Wagner of 420 East Forty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 340 East Eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; M. I. Leikowitz of 806 East Sixth Street, owner; H. Rookmore of 292 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 351 and 353 East Sixty-first Street, to a five-story brick factory; J. Kornitsch of 314 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Schweitzer & Diemar of 45 Leonard Street, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 136 and 138 William Street, to a five-story brick factory and lofts, Berlin & Jones, premises, owner; J. F. Egan of 64 Ann Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 14 Carmine Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; J. Coffee of 12 Carmine Street, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, southeast corner, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; W. Wetgen, Closter, N. J., owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

First Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northwest corner, to a two-story brick stable; Consolidated Gas Company, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 404 and 406 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a one-story frame shed; Sens & Tracy, premises, owners and architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 42 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. L. Rossbach, premises, owner; E. Lowenbein of 383 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling; Charles Neff of 714 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Cunningham & Bullard of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,500.

White Plains Road, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, William's Bridge, to frame buildings, store, hotel, and dwellings; Elizabeth Schleef, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 24.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 160th St, runs n 49.7 x e 80.4 x s 40.9 x w 87.4 to beginning; Charles R. Buckley and others, executors and trustees, to Charlton W. Crane....$30,000

AVENUE C, 127, n w corner of 8th St, 20x75; Samuel G. H. Ward to Mary H. Ely, all liens....1

AVENUE D, 88 and 90, 45.4x75; Meta M. Albers and another to Moses Valenstein, (mtg $10,000)....Nom.

BROADWAY, e s, 41.3 ft s of Astor Place, 51.1x116.1x54.5x96.9; Catharine A. W. Loney to Frederick Potter and another, trustees, other consideration and....100

CENTRE ST, 118, s e s, 24.3x75x25x75; Matilda A. Pape to August F. Viemeister, quitclaim....6,000

CHERRY ST, 106, 108, and 108½, n s, runs n 92.10x w 25.3x n —x w 25.5x s 99.11x e 50 to beginning; John A. Straley, referee, to Annie McGowan....33,500

CRESTON AV, e s, 175 ft n of 183d St, 25x105; Katharine A. Healy and others to Mark F. Healy....Nom.

CRESTON AV, e s, 175 ft n of 183d St, 25x105; Agnes M. Monk to Mark F. Healy, ¼ part....Nom.

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 80 ft n of 184th St, 20x100; Henry U. Singhi to Anna Schlottman, (mtg $5,800)....Nom.

ELIZABETH ST, 49 and 51, w s, 50x94.3; Jessie L. Van Vechten to Margaret Butts, (mtgs $53,000)....Nom.

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, s ½ of Lot 65, map of William O. Giles, 25x—x 27.11x192; George P. Smith to Mary L. Ray, B. & S....1

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, n s, 142.9 ft w of Giles Place, 25.4x55.1x25x52.2; Fort Independence St, n s, 193.1 ft w of Giles Place, 25.5x48.7x25x53.11; Empire City Savings Bank to Charles E. Ahneman and another....1

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, e s, Lot 84, map of Seton homestead; Margaret Gillespie to Mary A. O'Neil, (mtg $6,000)....1,200

JACKSON AV, 1,108, e s, 118.9 ft n of 166th St, 19.6x87.6; Catherine A. La Velle to Mary J. Trainor....100

LEXINGTON AV, 633, e s, 20x80; Sarah R. Maas to German Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's Church, (mtg $10,000)....Nom.

LOT 58, Block B, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Joseph W. Krauer and another, (mtg $2,500)....Nom.

LOTS 536 and 537, map of Van Nest Park; Anton N. Troll and others, heirs, to Cornelia Troll, B. & S....Gift

MADISON AV, n w corner of Waverly St, 100x100; Mary Hechinger to Randal Salisbury, quitclaim....1

MERCER ST, 133, w s, 29.6x71x28x71.3; Willet F. Cook to Henry C. Demorest, (mtgs $71,700)....Nom.

MONROE ST, 8, s s, 24.9x52.10x24.10x55.5; Simon Lefkowitz and another to Barnet Blumenstein and others, (mtg $12,000)....100

MOTT ST, 66, e s, 25.6x94; Ida Machis to Giuseppe Colombo and another, (mtgs $22,500)....Omitted

ROAD leading from Westchester to Throggs Point at road leading to Pelham Bridge, called Willow Lane, 100x109; Schuyler Av, w s, at centre of Eastern Boulevard, runs s w 10.10x s w 744.4x n w 338.6x n w 274.7x s e 258.1x n e 206x n e 145 to avenue x s e 246.6; Thomas F. Flanagan to Egbert W. Brown, 1-3 part, (mtg $2,500)....1

ROAD leading from Westchester to Throggs Point at road leading to Pelham Bridge, called Willow Lane, 100x109; Schuyler Av, w s, at centre of Eastern Boulevard, runs s w 19.10x s w 744.4x n w 338.6x n w 274.7x s e 258.1x n e 206x n e 145 to avenue x s e 246.6; Catherine C. Canfield to Egbert W. Brown, 1-3 part, (mtg $2,500)....1

ROSE ST, 28, w s, 27.7x104.7x25.6x111.1; William H. Gardner to Otto Schullinger, other considerations and....100

ROSE ST, 28, w s, 27.4x104x25.7x110.6; William Stuart to William H. Gardner, re-recorded....Nom.

ROSE ST, 28, w s, 27.4x104x25.7x110.6; Emil Goldmark, referee, to William H. Gardner....15,700

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 175.2 ft s of 169th St, runs e 100.1x n 25x e 100.1x n 50.1x w 200.2x s 75.1 to beginning; Wilfred R. Drummond to Viola H. Russell, all liens....Nom.

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 100.4 ft s of 169th St, 100.1x200.2; Viola H. Russell to Wilfred R. Drummond, all liens....Nom.

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 175 ft s of 169th St, runs e 100.1x n 25x e 100.1x s 50x w 200.2x n 25; Wilfred R. Drummond to Mary M. Morton, all liens....Nom.

SHERIFF ST, w s, 140 ft n of Delancey St, 20x90; Mary E. Murphy to John J. Trainor, quitclaim....Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 30.4 ft s of 186th St, 50.7x100.11x50x113.2; Edward Fridenberg to Albert Blumenthal, ½ part, B. & S....Nom.

SPOFFORD AV, n e corner of Manida St, runs n 18.1x e 47.6 to Hunt's Point Road x s 18.8x w 48.2; Robert Ruddy to John W. Ward....Nom.

STANTON ST, 276 to 280, n s, 59.7x75; Adolphus Ottenberg to William Bachrach and another....Nom.

STANTON ST, 276, n s, 19.10x75; William Bachrach and another to Joseph Bruder....16,000

SULLIVAN ST, 59, e s, 21x80; John M. Myers to Susan A. Hanna, (mtg $3,000)....Gift

VARICK ST, 108, s e corner of Broome St, 21x66; Emma E. Hagaman to Stephen Hickson, (mtg $13,500)....1

WALL ST, 60 and 62, Pine St, 63 to 67, begins at Wall St, n e s, 190.10 ft n w of Pearl St, runs n e 98.8x s e 12.6x n e 93.1x n w 73.7x s w 77.11x 112.1 to Wall St, x s e 61 to beginning; Thomas H. Hubbard to Sixty Wall Street, a corporation, B. & S., (mtg $170,000,) other consideration and....1,000

WATER ST, 372, n s, runs n 60x w 4.6x s 2.5x w 17.8x s 58.8x e 21.8 to beginning; John A. Straley, referee, to Martha A. Peaston....7,500

3D AV, 1,797 and 1,799, e s, 50.7x101.11; Emanuel Stern to David Schwartz, all title, (mtg $25,000)....Nom.

3D ST, s s, 147.8 ft w of Avenue C, 26.8x106.11x irregular; Jacob Israelson to Morris D. Nelson, (mtg $35,000)....200

4TH ST, w s, Lot 116, map of Leandert's Farm, 23x96.2; Sol Kohn, referee, to Elizabeth Seppelius, all liens....4,500

5TH ST, n s, 82.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 25x108, Westchester; Israel M. Lerner to Abraham I. Kaplan, all title, (mtg $25,) other consideration and....100

6TH AV, 620 and 622, e s, 40.8x80; Emilie de L. Havemeyer and others, executors, to Henry A. McAleenan and another, B. & S....Nom.

7TH AV, 455, w s, 18x75; Matilda W. Bruce to Catharine W. Loney....40,000

7TH ST, n s, 206 ft w of Avenue D, 24.9x97.6; John J. Trainor to Mary E. Murphy, quitclaim....Nom.

8TH AV, 442, e s, 19x67.10x18x67.11; Melvin L. Morris and others, executors and trustees, to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company....1

8TH AV, e s, 26 ft s of 116th St, 25.6x100; Anna Back to Lucetta Schlomann, all title, quitclaim....Nom.

10TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.8; Sarah E. Byrne to Emil Adler and another....200

13TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, runs n 57.9x e 15.6x n 12.8x e 4.4x n s 28x w 46.8x w 73.7x s 98.3x e 49.3 to street 2

14TH ST, 344 and 346 West, 50x103.3; Jacob Levin and another to Jacob Binder and Jacob Baum, (mtg $48,000)....100

16TH ST, 617 and 619 East, 50x92; Louis Levin to Morris H. Feder, ½ part, (mtg $54,000)....1

19TH ST, 332 and 334 East, 40x92; Adolf Mandel to Annie Califano, (mtg $24,000)....Nom.

23D ST, 327 and 329 East, 50x98.9; Jacob Binder and another to Jacob Levin and another, (mtg $60,000)....Omit.

24TH ST, 133 West, 25x114.6; Marie L. Stimpson to Albert Von den Driesch....Nom.

24TH ST, 133 West, 25x114.6; William H. Sandford, executor and trustee, to Marie L. Stimpson....Nom.

24TH ST, 17 West, 26x98.9; George B. Bonney and another, executors, to William N. Heard, all liens....48,000

e 25 to beginning; Elias Kempner to Rexton Realty Company, B. & S....Nom.

24TH ST, 17 West, 26x98.9; William N. Heard to the Municipal Realty Corporation, (mtg $45,000)....Nom.

45TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Mary Forrest, (mtg $5,000)....Nom.

51ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to John Donnelly....7,050

56TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Gardner K. Clark, Jr., to Joseph Eyes....Nom.

57TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; Frederick C. Beer to Edith A. Hawk, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and....100

57TH ST, 471, n s, 75 ft s e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.5; Charles L. Jones, executor, to Frederick C. Beer....17,000

60TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, runs e 75x s 100.5x w 50x n 25x w 25x n 75.5; Warner Van Norden to the Harmonie Club....330,000

62D ST, n s, 20 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x75.3; Samuel G. H. Ward to Mary H. Ely, all liens....1

70TH ST, 120 East, 20x100.5; Arthur C. Train to Rebecca R. Crane....Nom.

79TH ST, s s, 168.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Henrietta Marks to Abram Avrutine, other consideration and....100

81ST ST, s s, 60 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Elias Kempner to Rexton Realty Company, B. & S....Nom.

101ST ST, n s, 305 ft e of 1st Av, runs e to Harlem River x— to s s of 102d St x w —x s 201 to beginning; Richard N. Denman to Arthur R. Denman, B. & S....Nom.

104TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; John Schreiber to Mary Schreiber, (mtg $11,000)....Nom.

104TH ST, s s, 183.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs s 100.11 x e 74.9 x s 9.5 x n e 22.9 x n 91.5 x w 87.6 to beginning; Edward J. Moloughney to Joseph Paterno and others, (mtg $42,000)....1,000

107TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors, to Isaac M. Berinstein, other consideration and....100

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, runs e 50x s 100.11x w —x n e —x n 84.7 to beginning; John D. Crimmins to Samuel Jackson, other consideration and....100

120TH ST, 341 East, 37.6x100.11; Isaac Haft and another to Jacob Gold and another, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and....100

126TH ST, 208, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 30x99.11; Charles Goldstein to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $14,500)....Nom.

126TH ST, 208 East, 30x99.11; Martin L. Ungrich to Henry Ungrich, Jr....Nom.

126TH ST, 208 East, 30x99.11; Henry Ungrich, Jr., to Charles Goldstein, (mtg $10,000)....Nom.

126TH ST, s s, 89.6 ft e of Madison Av, 20.6x99.11; John J. Trainor to Mary E. Murphy, quitclaim....Nom.

134TH ST, 261 West, 16x99.11; Theodore K. Wilmerding to George W. McAdam, Jr....Nom.

135TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; William A. Ferguson, referee, to Daniel J. Griffith....22,800

146TH ST, Lot 201 and w ½ of Lot 200, map of Mott Haven, 75x110; 148th St, s s, 451.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 100x100; Mary E. Murphy to John J. Trainor, quitclaim, all title....Nom.

162D ST, n s, 198.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 22x95; Hannah R. Myers and another to Charles Jansen, (mtg $5,400)....Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 169; Henrietta Vogel to Siegfried F. Fautel, 2 years....$840

BLEECKER ST, n e corner of Thompson St; Israel Lippmann to Frank Pinto, 5 years....600

DEY ST, 38; Webster Manufacturing Company to Gustav L. R. Dahlberg, 4 11-12 years....675

LUDLOW ST, 87; Max Kaplan to Charles Schwartz and another, 2 years....552

STANTON ST, 62 East; E. Wittich to William Abrahams, 5 years....432

1ST AV, 1,718; Henry Heins to Matthias J. Albrecht, 2 years....1,200

1ST AV, 1,380; John W. Love to Adolph Pechner, 5 years....1,440

2D AV, 2,390; Augustus Noll to Ernest Altmann, 3 years....540

6TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Catharine Lautenschlaeger, 5 years....650

8TH AV, 2,366; Selena L. Bloch and another to Thomas E. Flannery, 5 years....$2,850, 3,000

8TH AV, 2,092; Herman Bullwinckel to Henry Truehold, 3 years....$720, 780

10TH ST, 121 and 123 West; H. B. Cushman & Co. to M. Berkowitz, 3 years....600

17TH ST, 618 East; Sarah H. Powell to John Peters and another, 3 years....1,500

18TH ST, 6 East; Joseph O. Clement, trustee, to Nicholas H. Enkelke, 9 9-12 years....$3,500, 4,000

28TH ST, 41 West; Susan L. Vivian and another, trustees, to Al Trahern, 1 year....360

63D ST, 106 West; Harris N. Goldberg and another to Frederick Gummerman, 3 years....420

63D ST, 106 West; Harris N. Goldberg and another to Henry Jungemann, 3 years....420

102D ST, 424 East; Anne Shay to Louis Hatten, 5 years....600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Emil, and another to Thomas J. Fyrne; 10th St, n e s, 142 ft s e of Avenue B, 5 years, 4½ per cent....$15,000

AHNEMAN, Charles E., and another to Empire City Savings Bank; Fort Independence St, n s, 142.9 ft s w of Giles Pl; Fort Independence St, n s, 193.1 ft s w of Giles Pl, 1 year....1,500

AVRUTINE, Abraham, to Martin Marks; 79th St, s s, 168.9 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent....12,000

BACHRACH, William, and another to Citizens' Savings Bank; Stanton St, 278 and 280, 1 year, 4½ per cent....19,000

BEER, Frederick C., to the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; 57th St, 471 West, 6 years, 4 per cent....12,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to American Mortgage Company; 107th St, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year....33,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to American Mortgage Company; 107th St, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $33,000, 1 year, 6 per cent....5,000

BLUMENSTEIN, Barnet, and others to Simon Lefkowitz and another; Monroe St, 8, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent....2,650

BORGER, Carsten D., to Albert G. C. Hahn; William St, 110 and 110½, n e corner of John St, 1 year, 6 per cent....8,000

BRAVERMAN, Solomon, and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 7th St, 41 and 43, 1 year, 6 per cent....47,000

BRUDER, Joseph, to Bernard F. Amend; Stanton St, n s, 84.10 ft w of Cannon St, 5 years....10,500

BRUDER, Joseph, to Katharina Denner; Stanton St, n s, 84.10 ft w of Cannon St; also Stanton St, n s, 104.8 ft w of Cannon St, prior mtg $10,500, installments, 6 per cent....4,150

BUTTS, Margaret A., to Catskill Savings Bank; 169 Canal St, due Nov. 17, 1907, 5½ per cent....5,000

CALIFANO, Annie, to Adolf Mandel; 19th St, 332 and 334 East, 1 year, 6 per cent....10,000

COLOMBO, Giuseppe, and another to Ida Machis; Mott St, 66, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent....500

CRANE, Rebecca R., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 70th St, 120 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent....20,000

CRANE, Charlton W., to Margaret D. Stuart; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 160th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent....25,000

DODD, Anna B., and another, trustees, to Lizzie B. Barry; 31 West 26th St, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold....35,000

DONNELLY, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 547 West 51st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent....3,000

DORF, Max, to John Stemme; East Broadway, 72, due March 15, 1906, 6 per cent....6,000

DUFFY, Catharine C., to Patrick Brady and another; 54th St, 355 West; also 33d St, 346 West, due March 25, 1908, 6 per cent....1,275

EMBREE, Elizabeth M., to William H. Payne; Fairmount Place, s s, 347.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years, 6 per cent....3,000

EMMERMAN, Benjamin, to Isabella McCadden; Jefferson St, 56, 3 years....5,000

EYES, Joseph, to Gardner K. Clark, Jr.; 56th St, s s, 305 ft e of 5th Av, due May 1, 1905....60,000

FINELITE, Jacob, to Louise Behlen; 238 West 121st St, 3 years, gold....10,000

FORREST, Mary, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 45th St, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years....2,500

FREUDENVOLL, Francis, to Charles H. Salzer; 113th St, 242 East, 3 years, 6 per cent....1,300

GOLD, Jacob, and another to Isaac Haft and another; 120th St, 341 East, prior mortgage $35,000, 3 years, 6 per cent....3,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to John J. Jones and another, trustees; Roosevelt St, 91 to 97, (two mortgages,) 5 years, each....20,000

GOLDSTEIN, Charles, to Henry Ungrich, Jr.; 126th St, 208 East, 4 years....4,500

GRAVES, Elizabeth, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boston Road, 1,418, 3 years....2,500

HARMONIE CLUB CITY OF NEW YORK to Warner Van Norden; 60th St, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, due April 1, 1910, 4 per cent....280,000

HEARD, William N., to Bernard J. Maas; 24th St, 17 West, prior mortgage $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent....20,000

JACKSON, Samuel, to John D. Crimmins; 116th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, due April 15, 1905....24,000

LANDT, Victoria, and another to Elise Hilke; 1724 St, n s, 125 ft w of private street, (9th Av,) 3 years....2,000

LEVY, Morris, to the State Bank; Allen St, 173, 3 months, 6 per cent....2,500

MAKRANSKY, Samuel, and another to the State Bank; 2d St, n s, 263.3 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent....12,000

MAYER, John G., to Thomas O'Connor; 160th St, n s, 26.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 5 years....3,500

McADAMS, George W., Jr., to Clifford Putnam; 261 West 134th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent....5,400

McGOWAN, Annie, to Alexander Finelite; 108 Cherry St, demand, 6 per cent....500

McGOWAN, Annie, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 108 and 108½ Cherry St, due Sept. 15, 1906....11,000

McGOWAN, Annie, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 106 Cherry St, due Sept. 15, 1906....11,000

McGOWAN, Annie, to Alexander Finelite; 108 and 108½ Cherry St, demand, 6 per cent....500

NELSON, Morris D., to Jacob Israelson; 3d St, s s, 147.8 ft w of Avenue C, installments, 6 per cent....12,000

PATERNO, Joseph, and others to Edward J. Moloughney; 104th St, w s, 183.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent....12,000

PEASTON, Martha, and another to the Central Trust Company; Water St, 372, 3 years, 4½ per cent....5,000

PFLUEGER, Frederick, to James McGarity; Railroad Av, s e s, 100 ft s w from the n e s of Lot 61, Section 11, Block 2,901, due May 5, 1908, 6 per cent....2,900

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and others to the State Bank; Charles St, n s, 125.8 ft w of Waverley Place, 6 months, 6 per cent, notes....35,000

POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees, to Catharine W. Loney; 740 and 742 Broadway, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold....150,000

RUSH, Michael J., to Sarah A. Harton; Webster Av, s e corner of 203d St, prior mtg $2,500, due June 2, 1908....600

SCHLOTTMAN, Anna, to Henry U. Singhi; Davidson Av, w s, 80 ft n of 184th St, installments....1,200

SHAPIRO, Isaac L., to Harris Friedman and another; Forsyth St, 172, prior mtg $30,000, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent....15,000

SHROPSHIRE, Sophie P. B., to Beatrice Shropshire; 4th St, 22 West, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent....1,000

SIXTY WALL STREET to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Pine St, 63 to 67; also Wall St, 60 and 62, 1 year....700,000

SINGHI, Henry U., to Maria L. Ausbuettel; Davidson Av, w s, 80 ft n of 184th St, rerecorded, 3 years, gold....5,800

STANFIELD, Eugenie M., (Flint,) to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 78th St, 149 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent....10,000

STIMPSON, Marie L., to William H. Sandford, executor and trustee; 24th St, 133 West, prior mtgs $34,500, due June 1, 1904, 6 per cent....15,500

STIMPSON, Marie L., to Adams Realty Company; 24th St, 133 West, prior mtgs $38,500, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent....11,000

VALENSTEIN, Moses, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Avenue D, s e corner of 7th St, 1 year....28,000

VALENSTEIN, Moses, to American Mortgage Company; Avenue D, s e corner of 7th St, prior mtg $28,000, 1 year, 6 per cent....4,000

VAN VECHTEN, Jessie L., to Real Estate Security Company; Elizabeth St, 49 and 51, (prior mtg $55,000,) demand, 6 per cent....8,000

VIEMEISTER, August F., to German Savings Bank; 118 Centre St, 1 year, 4 per cent....5,000

VON DEN DRIESCH, Albert, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; 24th St, 133 West, prior mtg $3,000, building loan, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent....20,500

VON DEN DRIESCH, Albert, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; 24th St, 133 West, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent....3,000

WACHSMAN, Max, and another to the State Bank; Avenue C, w s, 21.2 ft s of 7th St, 1 year, 6 per cent....25,000

WACHSMAN, Max, to the State Bank; Ridge St, w s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 6 per cent. collateral....25,000

WIMPIE, Maria, to Jacob Kottek; Avenue A, s w corner of 8th St, demand, 6 per cent....14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Fannie M. R. Whitlock....$4,526

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society....28,000

BARLACH, Mary, to Rachel Strasbourger....2,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to Louis Stern....1

BERNSTEIN, Rachel, and another to Louis Gordon and others....2,500

GAGAN, James D., to Bertha Beringer....6,000

GERMANSKY, Abraham, to Nathan Cohen....1

GREEN, John H., and another to Louise N. Bristow....1,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to August Albert and another....1,425

LIVINGSTON, Louis D., and another to Louis Gordon and others....4,000

MAAS, Bernard J., to the State Bank....1

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK to the Mercantile National Bank, two assignments....1

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 341; Cooke Heating and Power Company against Charles A. Darde, owner and contractor; Guaranty Construction Company, contractor....$740

74TH ST, 164 and 166 West; Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company against Helen Le M. G. Lorber, owner and contractor....85

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 63.6 ft n of 152d St, 76.6x—; Habeck & Fajans against J. Eisenberg, owner; Abraham Jungerman, owner and contractor....325

137TH ST, 622 East; Asmus Evertsen against William D. Clarke and another, owners; Walter Whewell, contractor....40

7TH AV, 1,858 and 1,860; Emanuel Doctor against Eva Jacobson, owner and contractor....162

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 73, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

KELLY ST, w s, 114.5 ft n of 167th St, 25.8x74.7x irregular; Rollin H. Lynde, with James C. Gaffney....3,500

FORSYTH ST, Lot 172, 17th Ward, 29.2x100; Harris Friedman & Barnet Feinberg, with Isaac L. Shapiro....15,000

24TH ST, 133 West; Milton E. Oppenheimer, with Albert von der Driesch....20,000

FAIRMOUNT PL, s s, 347.10 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x69.2x irregular; William H. Payne, with Elizabeth M. Embree....3,000

183D ST, n s, whole front between Creston Av and Concourse on Ryer Av, 178x198x93x irregular; Jacob A. Zimmerman and George B. McIntyre, with the Lochinvar Realty Company....45,000

7TH ST, 41 and 43 East; Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, with Solomon Braverman, Joseph Silverson, and Bernard London....47,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Bertha Mandel and another, Nov. 8, 1902....$846

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Catello Cavaliere against Bertha Mandel and another, Jan. 13, 1903....214

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; W. J. Gregory against Bertha Mandel and another, Dec. 9, 1902....50

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; I. Fajans Electrical Construction Company against Bertha Mandel and another, Nov. 3, 1902....320

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Antonio Loscalzo against Bertha Mandel and another, Jan. 7, 1903....110

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Antonio Loscalzo against Bertha Mandel and another, Jan. 19, 1903....110

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Artificial Marble Company against Bertha Mandel and another, Nov. 17, 1902....85

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Charles Dietrichs against Bertha Mandel and another, Jan. 20, 1903....244

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Frank Woytisck against Bertha Mandel and another, Dec. 1, 1902....1,800

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; New York State Works against J. C. Murray and another, Oct. 21, 1902....135

Lis Pendens.

TINTON AV, e s, 242.6 ft s of 166th St, 16.8x100; Fredericke Koppelmann against Josephine Donehue and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. M. S. Schulz.

10TH ST, 38 West; John B. Ract against James C. Duff, (notice of judgment and levy, &c.;) attorney, H. A. Vieu.

22D ST, 214 to 222 East; City of New York against Agnes H. Nolin and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

ATTORNEY ST, 175; City of New York against Regina Kaner, (violation of tenement house act;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

ATTORNEY ST, 116 to 120, and Rivington St, 180; City of New York against Pauline Jacobs, (violation of tenement house act;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

3D AV, 1,124; City of New York against Eliza O. Siebert, (violation of tenement house act;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

SUFFOLK ST, 57; City of New York against Philip Fabel and another, (violation of tenement house act;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

MARION ST, 25; City of New York against Garsia Aliano, (violation of tenement house act;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

89TH ST, n s, 178.11 ft e of 5th Av, 51.1x100.8; William Shalack and another against Charles Glenn, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

LOT 69, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Walter W. Taylor against Thomas Gilleran, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

15TH ST, n e s, 94 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Marie Dischinger against Ida L. Deskau and another, (partition;) attorney, H. Kroff.

PARCEL of land bounded as follows: E by salt meadow of William Watson, n by salt meadow of William Watson, w by salt meadow of John Valentine, deceased, and another; s by the creek, containing 4 acres, Bronx; Richard Ficken against Henrietta Ficken and another, (partition;) attorney, J. W. Gott.

18TH ST and 5th Av, n w corner, 135x78.10x irregular; Hecla Iron Works against Henry Corn, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. N. Dykman.

BROADWAY, 476, 38 Crosby St, and 84 to 90 5th Av, two actions; Hecla Iron Works against Henry Corn and another, (action to enforce mechanics' liens;) attorney, W. N. Dykman.

118TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows With Small Children against Emma G. Evans and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

120TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, 75x100.10; Pearl St, 474, and other property in Kings, Westchester, Orange, and Sullivan Counties; Peter J. Zeglio and another against David Zeglio and another, (partition;) attorneys, Fletcher, McCutcheon & Brown.

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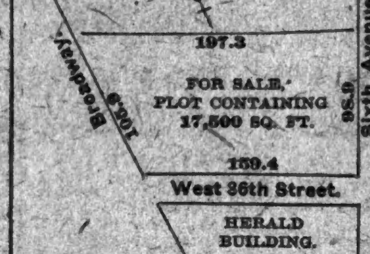

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Great Bargain.—Fine 7-room detached house, all improvements, perfect condition, good neighborhood, 5c. fare, worth $2,500; must be sold; price, $1,900; small cash payment. Thomas F. Hayes, 320 Broadway, Room 703.

Foreclosure Bargain.—Eight-room detached house; lot 50x100; all improvements, good neighborhood; 5c. fare to Park Row; worth $3,500; price $2,800; small cash payment. Jas. Graham, 320 Broadway, New York.

Bargain!—5-story avenue business property; 25x80x100; all improvements; on leading avenue; always rented; price, $20,500; mortgage $13,000 at 4½ per cent.; rent, $2,200. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av.

Amsterdam Av. in the eighties; 3-family flat; large store; lease expires next September; will be sold reasonable. Particulars of John Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

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159 East 46th St. 4-story, high-stoop dwelling, stone front, 12 rooms; price, $17,500; terms to suit. W. J. Roome, 11 West 34th Street.

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Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Two-family brick and stone house, 5 years old, in first-class neighborhood; house 20x56; lot 25x100; price $8,750. Apply on premises, 1,104 Dawson St., Bronx, N. Y. City.

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$18,000 buys handsome 5-story double flat 25x75x100; all improvements; near Willis Av. and 138th St.; terms to suit; rent, $2,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av.

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A highly improved farm of 86 acres, 2½ miles from depot; best of road; ¼-mile of road front; fruit of all sorts; abundant supply of never-failing spring water; house of 17 rooms, high ceiling, all in perfect repair; surrounded by fine shade of maple and spruce; large barns and stables for horses and cattle; up-to-date hennery and other buildings; price, $8,600; half down, remainder on terms to suit. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Sta., N. Y.

Fifteen minutes from station; frontage 3,000 feet on fine macadamized road; 100 acres, suitable for high class country residence or institution; fine view Long Island Sound; high-class surroundings; 40 minutes from New York; 96 trains a day. Ernest E. Carpenter, 2 Grand St., White Plains.

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Gas, water, electric light. Warranty Co., 115 B'way

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FACTORY at Mamaroneck, N. Y., for sale or rent; two stories; 50 ft. wide and 250 ft. long; railroad and water transportation; near station; terms very reasonable. CHAS. BROOKES, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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Sacrifice.—Gentleman's country residence; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill; house, 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine stable; lot 137x115 feet. Owner, Box 12 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon.—Two lots, 50x120 each; Chester Hill; five minutes from depot; shade trees; easy terms. Myrick, 100 Lexington Av., N. Y.

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For Sale—At White Plains, near station, 12 acres. If interested, see Conlon, agent; no letters.

Two-family dwelling; 8 minutes from station; $5,500. Box 471 White Plains, N. Y.

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To rent, fine 12-room modern residence; rent moderate. William Gaul, 858 South Broadway, Parkhill, Yonkers.

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Handsome large house, with two baths; exposed plumbing; hardwood floors; best location; with automobile barn; furnished, $1,500; unfurnished, $1,200.

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Most accessible place on South Shore; 37 miles out; 50 trains daily; express station. Furnished cottages to rent. Desirable property for sale. Illustrated list. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

3 acres fruit; 12 rooms; nice barn; long front; $2,000; snap; 263 acres; fine views Sound; railroad front; much road front; $40 acre. Codling, Northport, L. I.

$1,800 for 3 acres, with house, barn, &c.; fine location, near bay and river; other cottages, farms, &c. Valentine & Reeve, Brook Haven, L. I.

Cottages, furnished, $175 to $800 season; barns, splendid grounds, water fronts. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

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To Rent.—Partly furnished, for the season, (6 months,) $120, part of two-family house, 7 rooms, Summer kitchen, plenty of ground and shade; near Tappan Depot, Erie R. R.; commutation, $7.50; small family only. Address B., Box 73, 1,364 Broadway.

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To Let, Furnished—10-room cottages at both New Rochelle, N. Y., and West Arverne, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Owner, E. B. FEGAN, 26 White St., New York City.

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Country villa in Connecticut, overlooking Long Island Sound; 17 acres, running to water's edge; stable fitted with latest conveniences, apartments and bath for stableman; all of the finest; for sale at a great bargain. Apply to Bradley & Currier Co., 119 West Twenty-third St., New York City.

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An ideal all-year gentleman's house; 3½ acres; new 12-room residence; every improvement; stable attached; most select section; property cost at least $150,000; will sell ridiculously low; best of reasons for selling. Lovejoy & Noyes, 62 Cedar St.

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For sale or to let for the season, at Norfolk, Conn., Dunedin, situated on Maple Av.; well furnished and in perfect order. Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 238 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

Farm Bargains.—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 600 acres; from $400 to $10,000. Write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

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For Sale.—At Whitestone, L. I., fine residence; carriage house and about 6 acres of ground; house contains 11 rooms and bath and all modern improvements, including gas; carriage house has accommodations for six horses, with living apartments for coachman; property borders on Long Island Sound, and has a shore frontage of 350 feet; ½ mile from depot; splendid, well lighted, macadamized roads. Address John D. Peace, agent, 20 Main St., Flushing, N. Y.

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$425 cash, $32.50 monthly pays all; price, $4,250; beautiful new modern house, nine rooms and bath, large attic; all improvements; hardwood finish; plot, 50x100; five minutes from depot, 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; neighborhood restricted. John Dayton & Co., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station.

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Opposite Grant's Tomb.

THIS two-story and attic house, large reception hall, parlor, dining room, centre ceiling, and centre pieces; kitchen on first floor; kitchen supplied with range, hot and cold water, porcelain sink, &c.

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This house has large attic, fine porch; complete, with all modern conveniences; situated on a plot 50 by 100 feet; with sewer, water, electric light, stone-flag walks and curbing, assessments for which are fully paid.

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AN ARTIST with great taste designed this House. It is equipped with many New Features that will please every one, and is arranged for great Comfort and Convenience. WIDE HALL in the Centre. Most Beautiful Large Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Parlor. ALL PARQUET FLOORS and Open Fire Places. Large Kitchen. Back Stairs. 7 Handsome, Large Sleeping Rooms. Tiled Bath. Expensively Decorated. CALL AND SEE. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW IT. CALL SUNDAY OR ANY DAY.
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$2,850 buys 320 Bergen St., near Grand Av.; 4-story, 2-family dwelling; all improvements except bath; full lot; possession given; desirable surroundings; house open.

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Extending through the block to Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Exchange Place.
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MUST SUBLET AT ONCE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT.
Family obliged to leave city will sacrifice new eight outside rooms; elevator, electric lights; handsomely decorated; furnished; asking $75. Apply 244 West 104th St.

A completely furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath, 2,537 Broadway, near 95th St.; rent $40. Anthony.

Surrogate Notices.

FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix; DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PEET, Attorney for Executors, 44 Cedar Street, New York City.

MARSTON, ROSETTA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSETTA B. MARSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at her residence, Center Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1902.
ANNIE ANDERSON HORTON, formerly ANNIE ANDERSON, Executrix.
DAVID CAHILL, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE MARJORIE and TERESA

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSES.
JUST COMPLETED.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
241 TO 247 WEST 112TH ST.,
near 7th Av. Drive.

Apartments of 7 and 8 Rooms and Two Baths. Rentals $950 to $1,200. These apartments are most desirably located in a private house section and in close proximity to several street car and elevated lines and the new subway station. These houses contain many new innovations not found in any other Harlem apartment. The appointments are most modern and up to date in every detail.
All night elevator service; uniformed attendance. Call or send for descriptive booklet.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION. OWNER ON PREMISES.
'Phone 3503—Morningside.

ELSINORE,

504 WEST 151ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator and hall service. RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

FERNLEIGH HALL

51 to 55 East 129th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS.
Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.
The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents moderate. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

THE ANTOINETTES,

48 TO 53 EAST 58TH ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSES.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Suites, 6 to 8 rooms; 2 baths.
Modern and up to date in all their appointments.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,800.
Owner on premises.
HERTER REALTY CO.

A SIX ROOM FLAT, $22.00.

Six rooms and bath; handsomely decorated throughout; halls newly carpeted; very handsome entrance; hot-water supply; rent free to May 15th. 105 West 98th.

Apartment, unfurnished, to let, No. 180 East 82d St.; 9 large, light, airy rooms and bath, with detached dining room and kitchen; private entrance to this apartment, with all the latest improvements and decorations; rent, $900.00 per year. Inquire of Simons & Moersfelder, owners, No. 145 Avenue D.

Jefferson, (324 to 328 West 51st St.,) ready for occupancy; handsome new apartments, suites 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms; elevator service; uniformed attendants; $43 to $85. Superintendent on premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel., 2918—38th.

Union and University Club Members.—Why pay high rents when high-class, attractive apartments at low rates are so near your club headquarters? Call and examine 101-107 West 54th St.; two rooms and bath; electric light; all improvements. Wm. Henry Folsom, 34 East 23d St.

A 5-ROOM FLAT, $18.

Handsome entrance, newly decorated; hot water supply; rent free to May 15th. Agent, 108 West 98th.

NEAR HERALD SQ., 154-156 WEST 35TH ST. Desirable four and five room steam-heated apartments; hot water; light rooms; newly decorated; Summer rates; $25, $30. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Apartments.—Four and five rooms and bath; all light; $18, $24. 32 Greenwich Av.; convenient locality.

Second flat, single, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; every improvement; $55. 138 West 84th St.

91st St., 150 West.—6 outside rooms, bath, steam, hot water; elegant street; $28; adults only.

Brooklyn.

New corner apartments, handsomely decorated; 6 all light rooms and tiled bath; steam heat; hot water supply; $30 to $35. Howard Av. and Decatur St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE F. SHRADY, Jr., and HARRIET M. WOOD, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Wood & Co., bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated April 21st, 1903, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on May 11th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 24th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD A. SPOONER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Edward A. Spooner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1903, the said Edward A. Spooner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 24th, 1903.

NO. 5,301.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL WILDE'S SONS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Samuel Wilde's Sons of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1903, the said Samuel Wilde's Sons were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 36 Broad St., Room 1,344, in New York City, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 22, 1903.

Horses and Carriages.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

CITY AND COUNTRY CARRIAGES.

UP TO DATE IN STYLE.
HANDSOMELY TRIMMED & FINISHED.
QUALITY GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
WM. R. BISHOP,
30 WARREN ST. Just west of Broadway.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.
Panel Boot Victoria, city built, perfect order.
Tandem High Cart and Spider Phaeton.
Several shop-worn Traps and Runabouts.
EDWARD CALLANAN'S SONS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
104 West 46th St., just east of Broadway.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—THE EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against EMMA A. McDERMOTT, Charles J. Field and Rosie Field, his wife, George L. Field and Barbara Field, his wife, Frank D. Field and Martha Field, his wife, Maria Field, Henrietta H. Steiger, Kate C. Garrabrant, Ida Miller, Sophia Baxter, George Powell and Alice Powell, his wife, Stephen Merritt, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Helena C. Wessells, late of the City of New York, deceased; William O'Gorman, the unknown creditors of the estate of Helena C. Wessells, the People of the State of New York, the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Charles Field, Mrs. Annie Kugler, Annie Kugler, Amanda Kugler, Hulda Kugler, Mrs. Sophia Lohman, Fannie McManus, John Garrabrant, Harvey Le Witt Baker, Charles Field and Jennie Field, infant children of Charles J. Field; Emma Field, Stephen Merritt as executor of the last will and testament of Emma A. McDermott, deceased; the unknown creditors of the estate of Emma A. McDermott, deceased, defendants.—Supplemental summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, March 9th, 1903.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Charles Field, Esq., 1,100 25th St., Kansas City, Missouri, and the unknown creditors of the estate of Emma A. McDermott, deceased:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated 20th day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of March, 1903.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address Times Building, 41 Park Row, New York City.
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Storage Notice.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Madison Ave. and 47th Street.
New York, April 18th, 1903.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that the property, as per list below, now remaining unclaimed or otherwise in the office of the American Express Company, Lafayette Place and Fourth Street, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by J. B. Curry, auctioneer, 384 3d Ave., on May 13th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., unless same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.
G. W. SLINGERLAND, Gen'l Supt.
J. L. WEBB, On Hand Clerk.

A.

(18) American Pub'g & Eng. Co., (31) American Medicine Co., A. Andonian, Auerbach & Son, B. Applebaum & Co., American Surety Co. of N. Y., A. Abrams, Florence Ames, N. Abrams, W. H. Allen, (4) Artistic Adv'g Co., Miss May Arnold, (3) Abbott Chemical Co., (5) American Jewelry Co., Angle Lamp Co., Albert G.; Ashinal, Dr. Albert S.; Rev. Geo. S. Avery, American Auto Co., American Geol. Society, Alfred Aukers, American Portrait, Marx Ash, E. Albrecht, American Art Study Co., American Book Co., Mrs. Anthony, American Bicycle Co., Mrs. Alm, Frank Ahern, Rocco Arcangelo, A. L. Ahlbrecht, (2) American Oddity Co., (3) American Nat'l Red Cross, (3) Art League, American Journal of Health, J. W. Allen, Geo. Ade, Abnett Fashion Co.

B.

Henry Borsch & Co., Jos. W. Burns, Jos. Berman, (2) Ballow, Dickson & Co., Ernst Bobsin, A. J. Beggs, B. C. Beach & Co., J. W. Benham, A. M. Ballard, J. V. Bartlay, Mathew Barber, Mr. Binner, Bricklayer & Mason, G. C. Blenday, A. P. Boller, Jos. Barrmiste, Bouclier Laurence & Co., Bristol Mercantile Agt., Bottlers Spec. Mfg. Co., A. L. Braceford, Miss Helen Bangs, Mrs. Wm. Bock, J. B. Bennet, Joel G. Barr, (2) W. Birdsall & Co., C. B. Beach, (3) Bischoff Bros., Miss Grace Berter, Mrs. J. R. Baetzer, Bristol Mercantile Ag'cy, G. F. Blouvelt, C. B. Beach & Co., E. Bartis, Herbert W. Bowen, Chas. T. Barney, Lawrence Boudoir & Co., Brenner & Compton, F. B. Bennet, Col. John F. Bragg, Charles A. Bates, W. Brumer Co., C. J. Brodie & Co., H. C. Bradford, M. Belfield & Co., Mary Brown, Jos. Bourke, Miss A. Benson & Co., Geo. F. Bassett, F. W. Brown, Batavia Rubber Co., Jno. Booth, J. E. Bassett, Jr.; Jas. H. Butler, Bramhall, Deane & Co., O. R. Bailey, Thos. Boyd & Co., G. F. Bassett & Co., (2) Bastine & Co., Jas. E. Britton, A. L. Brigham, C. R. Bailey, Thomas Blake, J. Boyarsky, Mrs. Bowtree, G. S. Brantingham, J. W. Buel, E. M. Bowlby, L. Birschkowitz, Barek Smith Co., Bernstein Co., (3) Baker Voorhees, C. B. Baker, Chas. Beck.

C.

L. Cohen, Chopin, Church Kaloorndor Co., J. Cuff, Mrs. Jno. Cassidy, Champion Mfg. Co., J. W. Cunner, (2.) F. R. Comstock, Jno. J. Curtis, Nathan Cohen, Cosmopolitan Fash. Co., Curtis, W. H. Crossman & Bros., (2) Col. Coffee & Spice Mills, Miss May Conoy, (2) Cossandia Co., Colwell & Co., (2) Com. Pub. Ass'n, Centaur Co., (2) Chas. Cluthe, Miss M. F. Call, Francis Clery, Catholic B. Legion, Church Calander, Arthur Craig, J. Coleman, Wm. Campbell, Caesar Mfg. Co., J. H. Cobb, Cochman & Goldman Co., Mrs. Sarah Cox, J. H. Cohen, I. Cohen, (3) Com. Adv. Co., Columbia Pub. Co., Jno. Cramer, Mrs. Carrigan, Mrs. Bella Church, E. B. Carrick, Jno. Carl, (2) F. F. Collier, (2) Co-Operative Mfg., Crescent Silk Co., Miss Marie Cullin, Cornelius Crowley, D. K. Clark, E. B. Cornish Co., Jno. H. Clapp, Andrew Collier & Co., J. S. Carter & Co., (2.) Chas. Cluthe, H. B. Claflin, Mrs. M. Carey, (2.) Copeland Med. Inst., Wm. A. Camp Co., C. F. Cheney, Mrs. M. Cushing, Jno. D. Cameron, A. Castor & Bros., Cogeshall Mfg. Co., Jno. Connoly, T. Cleveland, (2) Claous & Boddington, Central Printing Co., J. C. Curtin, W. L. Cobb, J. C. Carries, C. S. Clausen, J. Churchill.

D.

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E.

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G.

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I.

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N.

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O.

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Q.

F. H. W. Quinn.

R.

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E. Stevens Co., Chas. Scribner & Son, Max Severin, Struck Co., Scanlon, Miss Scudder, H. Slatkin, Abegail Simonson, E. Stadecker, Silverman & Lederer, Ida Smith, A. Simon, Mr. Sin, Wm. T. Spencer, M. Scholder, (4) Standard Art Mfg. Co., Sheffield Laboratory, Scoville Adams Co., B. Sanbear & Son, W. R. Spear, May Shaughnessey, Star Elect. Gas Lighter, Mess Schorsch Co., R. A. Sypor, Salvation Army, Mrs. Spoler, Herman Stasug, Mrs. Edw. Stinson, E. M. Speuling & Son, Prof. E. D. Shiner, Annie Stockton, G. B. Stnsons, E. M. Sprowling, (6) Snow Church Surety, Wm. H. Sheldon & Co., Chas. Strauss Co., M. S. Samter, L. F. Stone, A. B. Sabin, M. A. Silverman, Edward Schreuren, H. Stern, H. Spencer, Mrs. C. Stetheim, Joe Sucsselkowski, A. Simonson, Standard Fashion Co., Bertha Sattler, Dr. T. A. Slocum, Merle Schuffler, Stroane Mfg. Co., (3) Sacho & Stern, Dr. Scarlott, M. H. Stevens, Farchild Stephen, J. F. Sullivan, C. M. Sundin, L. F. Stone Co., A. S. Schener, Kendle Smith, Col. R. Savage, I. Sher, Hy. Schloegis, W. H. Santord, W. L. Sanford, A. Straus & Co., G. Schirmer, R. Silva, Geo. Seymoure, Hemingaway Smith, Mary Sexton, Syndicate Co., H. J. Sella, Six Little Tailors, (2) Safe Deposit Watch Co., C. M. Sprague, W. H. Smedley, (2) Safe Watch Co., Sampson & Mayer, J. L. Snedeker, J. T. Scott & Co.

T.

Mrs. Tounshed, G. B. Thorn, Mrs. W. W. Train, Geo. W. Tobias, M. D., L. Townsend, Booth Tucker, H. H. Taylor, Mrs. Thompson, R. E. Thibaut, N. Todrose, Mrs. Tomati, J. Tschemopf, A. Trenkman, Turkish Med. Co., J. H. Tenant, Technique Pub. Co., Traders' Fire Mae., Robt. Thomas, B. Therman, H. Treskow, John Thomas, J. S. Thorp, E. J. Tompkins, Mrs. H. Thompson, Mrs. Wm. H. Tschappat.

U.

Unique Hat Co., Tervessa Ufemia, Diodde Urra, U. S. Fin. & Mer. Examiner.

V.

M. Vollman, Wm. Vogel, Vonkeller Co., F. F. Vander Vier, J. Vaughn Bros., Volkszeitung, M. Vandermark, Miss Claire Van Camp.

W.

Miss Whiteworth, G. Winkler, (3) Ward Drug Co., Webb & Clark, Dr. M. K. Wallin, Jno. Wanamaker, Jno. G. Walsh, W. L. Watson, J. Watts & Son, L. Wiel & Son, F. W. Woodworth Co., E. Weingrean, J. Weiner, J. E. W. Wages, John Walker, Wm. Warren, Jas. Wilson, Kennel Wyanoke, D. J. Weisberger, J. A. Whaley, Jas. H. Worman, Jno. Ward, James Whitbeck, Jno. Wickor, Johann Weiha, Miss A. M. Wilker, Jas. Walsinger, Libby Wortmen, Chas. Weriand, Joe Werblowsky, (3) M. Williams, M. Waldman, Bertha S. Willoughby, Mrs. M. S. Wood.

Y.

Joe M. Young, E. Yandell.

Also the property, as per list below, addressed New York City, north of 110th Street.

(61) American Jewelry Co., F. Aylott, E. Bush, R. Barrett, (4) S. J. Black, C. C. Blood, M. E. Bain, G. F. Berry, L. Blumenstein, J. Brescosky, K. Bamnackle, A. Claudine, Country Fair, (8) M. M. Carney, F. Cole, L. Cummings, J. Caravan, Carbono Spec. Co., D. F. Claudine, S. Cohen, P. Doughan, J. E. Donley, A. A. Diserling, H. Delterling, M. E. Doyle, F. Dowslang, R. Dinbar, S. J. Davis, T. Mills, Enterprise Watch Co., P. J. Egan, B. Ehrlich, M. W. Egan, F. Fields, F. Frick, A. Farrell, J. W. Grant, B. Grossbeck, Grace Chemical Co., H. B. Gatsee, C. Geferri, Gerome & Co., D. J. Greenberg, A. J. Heine, F. H. Harwood, H. Hansen, A. Hobbs, K. Hardman, L. Hodes, B. Hoff & Co., J. Hawkens, C. Hyatt, E. Jacobs, (2) A. F. Kilpatrick, R. Kelly, (3) T. F. Kolb, R. J. Kennedy, B. A. Kells, A. Kahn, Levine Bros., C. Logue, G. Leppincott, Lowenthal, N. Lyons, M. Lesley, C. G. McCormack, J. W. Millard, Medical Int. Co., E. F. McGee, M. Morse, B. Mitchell, W. J. Neills, C. E. Oliver, H. Pillsbauer, M. D. Pangborn, W. H. Pendleton, G. W. Ribero, M. Rothschild, M. S. Raffolie, Standard P. E. Co., J. B. Slattery, J. E. Spaulding, H. Shay, M. Stewart, J. A. Sturgis, H. Slater, C. Sanders, J. Sharkey, J. Sullivan, E. Smith, M. E. Sneidiker, Dr. Taft Med. Co., H. W. Tilly, F. W. Taylor, G. Thomas, Chas. Tuppan, (7) U. S. Portrait Co., U. S. Portrait House, M. J. Warner, L. Wehrman, Wise & Bringer, F. Wehre & Co., S. Whitman, H. Weil, O. F. Wright Co., D. O. Wenhrman, G. P. Wallace, White & Rice, Wonder Watch Co., C. Wemmig, F. Edum.

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The instruments used by the artists of the MAURICE GRAU OPERA COMPANY during the past season (AMONG THE FINEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE WEBER FACTORY AND IN ALL RESPECTS PRACTICALLY EQUAL TO NEW) will be sold this week at

VERY LARGE REDUCTIONS

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An UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for judges of musical quality to secure the BEST at much less than real value. Terms liberal. ONE PRICE ONLY. Other instruments taken in exchange.

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To our complete and magnificent stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on installments; only
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Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
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Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

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128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
The ideal piano for the vocalist. Big values offered in our SPRING SALE of used pianos. Prices ¼ to ½ off. Write for sale list and special payment plan. Renting. Exchanging.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

23 EAST 14TH STREET.

New upright, 10 years warranty	$150
Decker Bros.' Grand, perfect order	200
Chickering Upright, $125; Steinway	225
High-grade Uprights, (used,) $75; Squares	25

New Small Pianos for rent; easy terms.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
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EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1042—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

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UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 106 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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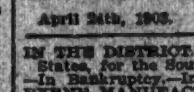

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLARA ARNEMANN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Clara Arnemann of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1903, the said Clara Arnemann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 24th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOLEN & BYRNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. 5,323.
To the creditors of Bolen & Byrne Manufacturing Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1903, the said Bolen & Byrne Manufacturing Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 20th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. MITCHELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of William F. Mitchell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1903, the said William F. Mitchell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 24, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK S. PUSEY, bankrupt. No. 5,294.
To the creditors of Frank S. Pusey of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1903, the said Frank S. Pusey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, April 22, 1903.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE to DINE

Apply at 3 Park Pl.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40th St. Tdh. $1.50. Specialities a/c. Suppers. Private Dining Rooms. Three Orchestras.

Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Parisian Dinner $1.25. With Imported Wine $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 9 P. M.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Ala. Hungarian Orchestra.

Rector's, 44th St. and Broadway. Service a la carte.

ANSONIA, B'way, 73d & 74th Sts. Guernsey E. Webb, Mgr. Table d'hote Dinner 6 to 9 P. M., $1.25. Luncheon 12 to 2 P. M., 75c. A la carte all day. Music.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant. 46th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish.

Healy's B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night a good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Harlem Casino, 124 St. & 7 Av. Alc. Tdh. 75c. Sat. & Sun., $1. Vienna Music.

RATHSKELLER MARLBOROUGH 36th & B'way. Music evenings. Table d'hote, $1.

Sonnenfeld 8th Avenue & 12th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 2 P. M.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 P. M.

Hotel Martha Washington. 29 East 29th St., near Mad. Av. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tdh. Lunch, 35c. Dinner, 75c. Music 6 to 9.

Pabst's Grand Circle. 58th St. & 8th Av. opp. Central Park. Ale. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-8. Music by D. Bimberg.

Atlantic City Cafe & Grill. Standard of excellence. **Rudolf**

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1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

21st St., 17-19-23 West, between 5th and 6th Avs. —Desirable large suite of rooms; also double room for gentleman or married couple; service and table first-class; references; telephone.

22d St., 30 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

66th St., 55 West.—Large alcove and other rooms with board; southern exposure; near Central Park.

104th St., 61 West.—Desirable vacancies; comfortable homelike surroundings; parlor dining room; references exchanged; table boarders.

120th St., 132 West.—Comfortable large, small room; closets, running water; with board; excellent table, location.

130th St., 161 West.—Nicely furnished front room for two gentlemen; also hall room; with board; references.

125th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to let with board.

An unusually fine second floor, handsomely furnished, with board, on 44th St., between 5th and Madison Avs. G. L., Box 73 Times Office.

Lady employed can find excellent home, private family, detached house, piano, piazza, cool, convenient; terms moderate. Burnett, 5,911 15th Av., Brooklyn.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th St.—Handsome, large room; private tiled bathroom attached; excellent table; American; telephone.

Furnished Rooms.

82d St., 209 West.—Neatly furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; pleasant corner apartment. Whitty.

46th St., 44 East.—Commodious front room; cleanly kept and well furnished; references essential; breakfast optional.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Haake, 1,133 Broadway.

Gramercy Place, 59.—One double room overlooking park; also one single room; with board; prices reasonable.

Madison Av., 342, Near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; sunny rooms; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone; references.

43d St., 161 West.—Light housekeeping rooms; bath; all conveniences; reasonable. Spring.

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Highland-on-Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie.—A quiet home for elderly people, invalids, and convalescents; house has modern improvements; extensive grounds. For references and terms address Box 257, Highland, N. Y.

East Orange.—With refined private family; house all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 23 Brighton Av.

At New Rochelle.—Fortman House, Pelham Road, near Centre Av.—Fine rooms; beautiful outlook; large grounds; directly on the water; boating, bathing, and fishing.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—Board, by gentleman, in country place, about 20 miles from New York, with humble but refined small family; state terms, what members of family, and what kind of place. Address L. Box 146 Times Office.

Wanted—Country board for two adults and child on well-kept farm, within 75 miles New York City; private family preferred; state particulars. J. W. C., Box 133 Times.

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advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
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Contracts, &c.
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TELEPHONE 4121B SPRING.
Just received a new consignment of Japanese spaniels, males and females, the finest lot ever come to New York, 3 to 6 lbs. heavy; price, $75 to $200 each; corded poodles and white toy curly poodles, $15 each; also on hand talking parrots, canarys, all kinds of monkeys, snakes, rabbits, cavies, pigeons, and squirrels; the largest Zoo Store in New York. Write for price list. R. M. Schilling, 28 Cooper Square, opposite 5th St.

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Contents of houses, flats, and hotels; full value paid. Warwick, 408 6th Av. Telephone 2567—38th St.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 6th Av.

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Pumps.—Rider and Ericsson, for sale second hand, equal to new; cheap. George Crompton, 1,497 3d Av.

Electric motors—Bought, sold, and exchanged; repairing. Bell Electric Motor Co., 194 Wooster St., N. Y. City.

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Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 400-402 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, in yard up. Telephone 197—Melrose.

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Advice free; patents promptly procured; inventors' guide free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

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and scare my competitors! They cannot buy goods at half the prices I retail them at. How can I do it? Simply this: I have agents all over the country attending Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales, and snapping up Bargains at Auction, and buying up entire stocks from hard-up Manufacturers and Jobbers. Money talks every time.

600 BICYCLES TO BE SLAUGHTERED.

2 car loads just in from Syracuse, N. Y., now ready for the great slaughter sale! Columbias, Clevelands, Spaldings, Crescents, Olives, Barnes, Stearns, Andreas, Favorites, Clippers, &c.

$2, $3, $5, $7, $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $20, $25.

New, shopsoiled, and some little used; inspection invited.

Lamps	Bars	Pedals	Horns
Regular $1.50 kind at 59c.	All kinds, from 39c up.	$2.00 Kind at 49c.	$2.00 Horns at 69c.

Bells, 50c kind at 9c.

TIRES $10,000 worth of Hartfords, Palmer, Chase Puncture-proof, &c., from 59c.; all ½ price.

MOTORCYCLES Orients, Merkels, Hoely, Clements, Marsh, &c., $75 up; big variety.

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VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS,
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TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. ALL MAKES, AT 243 B'way, N. Y., 1 flight up; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn.

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All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 311 B'way. Tel. 5240 Frank.

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Typewriter Headquarters, 335 Broadway.—Call up 2253 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

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THE HEBREW TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 267 Henry Street
Non-sectarian Institute, will reopen September next. Instruction Free.
Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Dressmaking, Millinery, Sewing, Embroidery, Drawing, and other Branches taught. Apply in person or by mail, AT ONCE, stating plainly full name and address. Hebrew Technical School for Girls, 267 Henry St., New York City.

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The Davidson Military Summer School
Coolbaugh, Pa., on the spur of the Blue Mts. Health, recreation, pleasure, study, boating, bathing, fishing, &c. Highest references. Write for catalogue.
Dr. D. DAVIDSON, 134 East 37th St., New York.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
543 5TH AV., COR. 45TH ST. (Marcus Bldg.)
Beginners; students of all systems prepared for higher positions. Moderate Terms. Circular.

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BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

PAMLICO School for Girls, Pompton, N. J. 11th year. Exceptional advantages in education and instruction. Large grounds. All outdoor sports. Illustrated catalogue. Mrs. H. C. DeMille, Principal.

SWIMMING For Women and Children, 105 West 23d St.

Dancing.

Adults guaranteed perfect glide waltz in six private lessons for $5, at Howe's Private School, Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st-42d Sts.

Business Opportunities.

$10,000.—Partner wanted, lady or gentleman, for 5th Av. retail branch of established manufacturer of high-class novelties, games, cabinets, &c.; references and investigation courted. Address Opportunity, Box 271 Times.

For sale, to close partnership, a grain elevator in Chicago; one million bushels capacity; water and rail facilities; value, $300,000; $200,000 will buy it; easy terms. Geo. D. Gregory, 91 West Madison St., Chicago.

INVENTORS MAY HAVE THEIR PLANS PERFECTED free of charge. PLAIN TALK FREE. CHAS. H. DAVIDS, M. E., Pat. Att'y, 261 B'way. Formerly Chief Mechanician for MR. EDISON.

$200 to $500 invested in company now forming will realize enormous returns; your interest demands strict investigation; world-wide monopoly. John Joyce, Box 118 Times, New York City.

Collections.—An energetic young attorney solicits claims for collection; no charge unless successful. Address Lawyer, Box 209 Times Office.

New trust company desires Treasurer, investing or influencing moderate amount; advantageous; permanent connection. W., Box 136 Times.

Printing, cheap, good, quick, handy; 1,000 billheads $1.50, with artistic engraving. Fulton Press, 28 Duane St.

For Sale.—Three-chair barber shop. Stacey, 370 N. Clinton Av., Trenton, N. J.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Launches, 30 feet, 3 h. p. engine, $350; open Sundays. Brooklyn Launch Works, Neptune Av. and West 12th St., Coney Island, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Females.

German-speaking girl wanted to take care of and amuse 3 small children. 136 2d Av.

Nursery Governess Wanted—North German only. Send particulars, with references, to P. D., Box 1,106, Philadelphia.

Help Wanted—Males.

Wanted.—Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to Geo. H. Thomas, 21 Coenties Slip, one flight up.

Wanted—Engineer to attend regular meeting, M. E. B. A. No. 33, Webster Hall, 11th St., near 3d Av., Tuesday evening, April 28th, election.

Wanted—Engineers, licensed tugboat, to take places New York Harbor May 1. J. L. J., Box 105 P. O., New York City.

Wanted—Men to England, $7; Germany, $10; also free transportation, return passage. Main office, 115 1st St.

Wanted—Intelligent office boy. Box K 141 Times Office.

Young men to prepare for Government positions; good salaries. Box 876, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

Secretary, &c.—Position to go abroad as Secretary and companion by well-educated young woman with best city references as to experience, character, and standing. T. E. F., Teachers College.

TEACHER.—AS VISITING TEACHER; EXPERIENCE; BEST REFERENCES. MISS KEEFER, 77 WILLOW ST., BROOKLYN.

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Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to finest work, wishes some at home; willing to take orders and fit at customers' residences; references. Ernestine, 257 West 39th St.

Dressmaker.—By experienced dressmaker; engagement in fine families at $2 per day; best reference. Mrs. Keefer, 77 Willow St., Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situation as laundress; one $30 and the other $25; would like to go together; best city references. 362 West 40th St., Tower's bell.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—By thoroughly good seamstress; takes work home or by day; curtains, all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, alterations. Hood, 159 West 101st St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Bookkeepers.

Accountant will straighten out, audit, open, close, or post books, prepare statements; terms moderate. Expert, Box 146 Times Office.

Butlers.

Butler.—By Swiss; single; Protestant; written and personal city references; wages, $35 up. Herman, care of Dr. Lang, 224 East 14th St.

Miscellaneous.

American manager open for engagement; large experience financial and commercial trades; New York references. Reliable, Box W 197 Times.

Attendant or Nurse.—To invalid; highest references of employers and prominent physicians. Frank Reichhardt, 246 West 38th St.

Farmhand.—Single, reliable; dairy man; first-class milker and driver; wants steady position. W., Box 306 Times.

PRESIDENT BAER ANSWERS HIS ACCUSERS

Urges Them to Proceed Under the Anti-Trust Law.

Tells Before Inter-State Commerce Board About the Rise of the Coal Combination, and Efforts to Prevent Competition.

The "inside story" of the development of the Pennsylvania coal and iron mines and the fight for control of the business of transporting the product to the Atlantic seaboard was told by George F. Baer to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at yesterday's hearing in the Federal Building on the matter of the complaint of William R. Hearst of The New York Journal against the coal-carrying roads. It is the charge that these roads have combined to restrict the output of coal in the anthracite regions and to divide the transportation trade in the interest of the mines controlled by the railroads and against the independent operators.

Mr. Baer, in the hour and three-quarters he was on the witness stand, explained how the Temple Iron Company grew in four years from a one-stack furnace to its present large proportions; how was squelched the once well-advanced project for the building of a new railroad for the purpose of carrying coal from the mines to New York and the establishment here of a large depot through which independent and co-operating operators might dispose of their product, and how the Philadelphia and Reading Railway and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company figure it out that a certain prohibitory clause of the Pennsylvania State Constitution does not apply in their cases.

Questioned by Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the complainant, Mr. Baer could not recall the names of all of the companies of which he was President. He gave some description of the anthracite region and of the railroads that carried the product of the mines.

Admitting that the majority of the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company was held by the holders of the majority of the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Mr. Baer said that the organizations were separate and distinct, and that the jurisdiction of the officers of one, as such, did not extend over the business of the other concern.

Mr. Shearn sought to prove that the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company was engaged in the mining of coal, and that it therefore violated Section 5, Article 17, of the Pennsylvania Constitution, which says that no railway company shall engage in coal mining or other enterprises by which commodities are produced, and that no coal mining corporation shall operate a railroad line more than fifty miles in length.

"You are familiar with that section of the Constitution?" Mr. Shearn asked.

"I am," responded Mr. Baer.

"And you are of the opinion that although all of the stock of the coal and iron company is held by the Reading Company, and that the coal and iron company is debtor to the railroad company to the extent of some $7,000,000, the railroad company is not engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the mining of anthracite coal?"

"I am of the opinion, as a Pennsylvania lawyer, that that section of the Constitution of 1874 has no application whatever to the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company or to the Reading Company."

"Then, by virtue of whatever rights you have under this legal theory of yours, you are now accomplishing indirectly what the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania directly prohibits?"

"I decline to answer that question in that way," said Mr. Baer, with emphasis. "I have stated to you the facts, and although I am a lawyer, it is not necessary on my examination that you and I should become a debating society and discuss legal questions."

CENTRAL ROAD'S ACQUISITION.

Mr. Shearn next turned his questioning to the Central Railroad of New Jersey and elicited from Mr. Baer interesting information concerning the acquisition of the control of that road and the reasons that prompted the move on the part of the Reading people.

Q.—Do you know that the Central Railroad of New Jersey was leased to the Port Reading, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, in 1892? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—And that the Lehigh Valley was also leased to that same company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that the lease of the Central of New Jersey to that company was thereafter set aside in the courts of New Jersey? A.—I know that as a lawyer, yes, Sir.

Q.—You now, however, have the same control over the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company by virtue of the ownership of the stock that you had under the lease that was set aside, have you not? A.—No. The control by lease and the control by stock in law are two different things, but I suggest to you that that is a question which probably only interests the State of New Jersey and the Reading Railway Company.

Q.—What was the object and purpose of the purchase in January, 1901, or December, 1900, of the control of the stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey by the Reading Company? A.—The object was to get a majority of the stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. That was the object.

Q.—Why did you want that majority of the stock of that railroad company? A.—Because it was a connecting railroad, and we thought it a valuable thing to control and operate.

Q.—Was there not a more important moving reason than that, that the purchase vested in your control 68 per cent. of all the unmined coal in the State of Pennsylvania? A.—It was not the controlling factor. It was a factor. We would be glad to buy more coal lands at a fair price. The laws of the State of Pennsylvania permit us to do it. If you have any collieries to sell and can sell them at a fair price, and we can finance it, we will buy them.

Q.—Or any more railroads? A.—Any more railroads we can buy at a fair price that we think would be useful to us, we will buy.

Q.—Anything that enables you more completely to dominate the anthracite coal situation? A.—My dear sir, that is not the purpose. It is for the purpose of making the Reading System a paying system, to earn fair money for its stockholders and its security holders. We do not aim to dominate the anthracite situation, nor any other trade.

Q.—The more thoroughly you dominate the anthracite coal situation, the more money you make for your stockholders? A.—Naturally. The more things you can sell, if they can be sold at a profit, the greater profit I suppose you make. Is not that simple and axiomatic?

Q.—It is, absolutely. And the more coal supply you control, it makes it the more easy to control the price at which coal shall be transported and the price for which it shall be marketed? A.—Do not those things follow naturally?

"I should say so," Mr. Shearn replied.

"Well, what is the dispute about it, then?" continued Mr. Baer.

Mr. Shearn then continued his examination:

Q.—Prior to 1890, was not the greater part of the coal of independent operators carried on a percentage basis which was either 55 or 60 per cent. of the price realized on prepared sizes at tidewater? A.—Yes, a large portion of the coal.

Q.—Did it come to your knowledge in 1890 that there was a general dissatisfaction with that among the independent operators? A.—No. In our companies we had no dispute with any of our operators.

Q. (by Commissioner Prouty.)—Mr. Baer, I am not certain I understand you. Did you say that the coal of independent operators was transported to market for a percentage? A.—Oh, no, I did not say that.

Q. (by Mr. Shearn.)—Well, it was purchased for transportation? A.—Oh, no. The different coal companies purchased from individual operators at the rate of 60 per cent., and in some cases 65 per cent. The Reading Coal and Iron Company would buy the output of a man on the basis of 60 per cent., or it might be—depending on the quality of the coal—65 per cent.

PROPOSED INDEPENDENT ROAD.

Mr. Shearn then directed the testimony so as to bring out the history of the project of the independent coal operators for a railroad to New York. Mr. Baer, replying to questions, said that it was about 1890 when he first learned that these operators had organized a railroad corporation and had pledged the future output of their mines to that railroad for transportation, if it should be built. This road was incorporated as the New York, Wyoming and Western Railroad.

Q.—Did you know that Simpson & Watkins were actively interested in that railroad venture? A.—I knew they were connected with it, yes. How active they were in it I do not know.

Q.—Do you recollect that their output exceeded a million tons a year? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—Do you recollect what the total tonnage was pledged to this New York, Wyoming and Western Railroad? A.—I never knew anything about that except the general talk, and I never believed that anybody seriously contemplated building a railroad.

Q.—You knew a railroad was incorporated? A.—Oh, that is all right. That is one stage in a game that is easily played in this country.

Q.—You knew also that the stock was largely subscribed for, did you not? A.—I have no doubt that is true, but I do not know it.

Q.—And that written contracts pledging the entire output of these mines to the railroad had been entered into by these various independent operators? A.—I suppose so, but I knew that while that was going on many of these operators were coming to us and sending gentlemen in this city begging us to buy their mines, and I generally put two and two together.

Q.—I suppose among those gentlemen were Simpson & Watkins? A.—Among those gentlemen were Simpson & Watkins and a number of other gentlemen whose names I can give if it is the business of the commission to inquire into collateral things of that kind.

Mr. Shearn said that attention would be confined to Simpson & Watkins. He asked Mr. Baer about his association with the Temple Iron Company. Mr. Baer replied that the company was a specially incorporated company, chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the charter antedating the former Constitution. Its capital stock originally was $240,000. Mr. Baer had been President of it from about 1889 to 1890. Its business was the manufacture of pig iron.

Q.—Where did it carry on that business? A.—At the village of Temple, in the County of Burks, Penn.

Q.—How large a plant did it have at the end of 1898, and the beginning of 1899? A.—A single-stack anthracite furnace.

Q.—When did it first occur to you to buy up the stock of the Temple Iron Company? A.—When I wanted to use the charter for the purpose of holding the stock of the collieries that Simpson & Watkins sold us.

Q.—When did it first occur to you that it was desirable that you should buy the collieries of Simpson & Watkins? A.—The purchase of the Simpson & Watkins collieries arose in this way: Simpson & Watkins had associated with them certain gentlemen of this city who were interested in the general business of the country, and those gentlemen who had large interests in Simpson & Watkins's properties suggested that it would be a good thing for the different coal companies to purchase the Simpson & Watkins collieries.

Q.—Did they say why it would be a good thing? A.—I will tell you. Mr. Watkins had a theory that it was possible to get up a great company located here in the City of New York which would buy and sell coal, and that by consolidating the different coal sales agencies and having one purchasing company, the scheme could be carried out. The gentlemen associated with Simpson & Watkins, members of their company, were very much opposed to Simpson & Watkins going into the construction of that rival railroad, and did not believe there was any serious purpose, except to induce the companies to buy out the collieries. When the whole subject was brought forward a syndicate was formed for the purpose of buying these collieries. Mr. Watkins outlined his plan of how this purchasing company might act, what it might do. The various railroad companies were seen and they agreed to help finance the concern by a purchase of the stock in the future. The companies bought the stock—first the Temple Iron Company increased this little furnace increased its capital stock, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania and issued bonds for the purpose of paying for these collieries, the collieries being represented by small corporations, and we purchased the stock. In one case, an interest in a limited partnership, we did not get the whole of the concern. Now, after we made that purchase and the railroad companies agreed to guarantee the stock and bonds, because they had agreed to purchase it when called upon by the Trustee, if that call is made in 1904, optional; and absolute, I think, in 1907. The object at the time of that purchase was undoubtedly as affecting the consideration to relieve Simpson & Watkins's partners, and to get Messrs. Simpson & Watkins out of that anthracite situation.

Q.—Do you mean out of that railroad situation? A.—Whatever you may call it.

Q.—That was it, was it not? A.—We did not want, as railroad companies, to encourage the building of another railroad into that country for the purpose of affecting and taking from us our business, and under the laws of the United States and of Pennsylvania any railroad corporation has a right to take legal means to secure and hold its traffic, and, acting under that power and with a view to carrying out Mr. Watkins's scheme of making a great purchasing and selling company here in the City of New York which would save many thousands of dollars, the properties were acquired. That is the whole story about it. Subsequently we discovered, or I did, that Mr. Watkins's scheme was absolutely undesirable; that it would not work at all. I opposed it and refused to make the Temple Iron Company the selling agent of the Reading Company, and the other Presidents did the same thing, and then Mr. Watkins resigned and I took the Presidency, and we have operated it since. We have operated these collieries, sold to the coal company, the Presidents of these companies guaranteeing the debt were made the Directors, because they are the people most directly interested, and, in addition to these Directors, two or three of the old Directors of the Temple Iron Company are in the board—Mr. Schenck, Mr. Kundrup, and Mr. Brogan, who are my personal friends and were the old stockholders in the Temple board, and they remain there—but the majority is controlled by the Presidents of the companies who guaranteed the payment of the bonds. Now, is that explicit enough?

Q.—I think it is very explicit. As you very frankly say, the object of increasing the capital stock of the Temple Iron Company, increasing its bonds and putting out this stock and bonds was to eliminate Simpson & Watkins from the anthracite situation there?

Mr. Baer leaped to his feet and, in loud tones, declared: "I did not say that—not at all!"

"Well," said Mr. Shearn, "to relieve Simpson & Watkins from the situation?"

OBJECT OF THE INCREASE.

Resuming his seat, Mr. Baer went on: "It was with a view of carrying out a scheme to get up this purchasing company, which was a favorite hobby of a good many gentlemen here in New York. They thought a good deal of money would be saved by doing so. Mr. Watkins was enthusiastically in favor of it. I was willing to advise the purchase of these collieries because I found they were worth the money and would be a desirable purchase, and because I was anxious—I do not deny it—to get Simpson & Watkins tied up to us with their coal interests and not be Ishmaelites in the field.

Q.—And not be tied up with the projected railroad? A.—I did not care about that. I knew that if Simpson & Watkins were out of the way Mr. Sturgis and some of the others who wanted to sell their collieries if they could find a buyer—

Q.—You did not want another railroad constructed to tidewater, did you? A.—Of course not. It is an economic waste to build a railroad when the present railroads have not traffic enough to pay. That is the dream of people who are idealists, and not business men, to build more railroads than there is necessity for.

Q.—If this railroad had been constructed, it would have resulted in competition, would it not? A.—It would have resulted in having to buy out that railroad and increasing the cost of everything to the public. That is what always results from a party of people trying to build a railroad for the purpose of affecting an established business. They have to be bought out in the end or go into bankruptcy, and the general story is always the same. You cannot build railroads when there is no demand for them and make them profitable, any more than you can build houses and make them profitable when there are no people to occupy them.

Q.—If this road had been built and you had not succeeded in buying it out, it would have resulted in competition in the business of transporting coal. That coal would have been for sale here in competition with your coal, would it not? A.—I think not. I think the cost of getting it here would have been so great that it could not compete with our coal. If they could have carried that coal to New York for half what it cost us, they could sell it for less than we could sell.

Q.—You wanted to prevent such a result and took these steps by purchasing the collieries of Simpson & Watkins? A.—I did not want to do anything of the kind. I advised these railroad companies to secure the traffic they had, and if a rival company were to come to-day and undertake to build a siding into a colliery that is shipping over any road with which I am connected, and it was necessary to buy that colliery to save the traffic of my road, I would do it; would not you.

Mr. Shearn—Not if it is against the law.

At this Mr. Baer again leaped to his feet, and, stepping toward Mr. Shearn, he said, in sharp tones and gesticulating with his hands:

"If it is against the law, point to the law and I will not do it. I believe in the majesty of the law."

"The Sherman anti-trust law?" asked Mr. Shearn.

Mr. Baer had turned to resume his seat, but at this question he whirled around quick as a flash and, shaking his finger toward counsel for the complainant, shouted:

"I welcome you to proceed under the Sherman anti-trust law, and if anything we have done is contrary to the law of the land we will abide by the decision of the proper tribunal. There are no people more interested in maintaining law and order than we are. I have seen enough of doubtful administration of the law, and if we are sinners against any law that you or your friends can enforce, go into the proper forum and try your hand. We will be there, and if we are guilty we will abide by the judgment. I am getting tired of some of your friends assuming a virtue superior to the rest of us and trying to make out that the business men of this country are a gang of conspirators, trying to evade the laws of this country. We have as much respect for the law as your client or the people condemning us."

"I suppose you include in this class of dreamers the President of the United States," said Mr. Shearn.

There was a hush in the courtroom. Everybody listened. Some, in their excitement, arose from their chairs.

"I, Sir," said Mr. Baer, quickly, "have no criticism to make of the President of the United States."

"Please do not answer that question," said Chairman Knapp of the commission, as Mr. Baer was speaking. "It is not a proper one to ask."

"Well, I do not think it is an improper one," said Mr. Shearn. "It was not meant in an improper spirit."

"I understand that," said the Chairman. "I should not answer a question of that kind. Should you, Mr. Shearn?" asked Mr. Baer.

"You are denouncing me and my client as dreamers and idealists," said the lawyer.

"Have I done anything of that kind? I have not denounced anybody. I am willing to have the law tested."

"If it can be enforced," said Mr. Shearn.

"A law is not worth anything unless it is capable of being enforced," remarked the witness.

Mr. Baer's examination was not completed, and he was instructed to be on hand next Wednesday afternoon.

EFFORTS TO PRODUCE CONTRACTS.

Counsel for the complainant tried vainly to secure the introduction in evidence of the contracts of the railroads and the coal companies. At the afternoon session E. P. Sturgis, a large independent coal operator, was on the stand. He had with him contracts which he had been subpoenaed to bring to court. When asked by Mr. Shearn to offer them in evidence, he started to do so, drawing them from his pocket, when an attorney for one of the railroad companies objected. Mr. Shearn hotly opposed the move, pronouncing it dictation on the part of the railroad. Mr. Shearn was upheld and the commission directed that Mr. Sturgis produce the contracts. Then Mr. Sturgis refused to do so.

"It is a striking instance," said Mr. Shearn to the commission, "how these contracts sap the independence of the supposedly independent people."

In the course of his testimony Mr. Sturgis, who was the prime mover in the independent railway project, told that the work had progressed so far that the line was surveyed, a greater portion of the right of way secured, 7,000 tons of rails and some other equipment bought, when it was abandoned.

Other witnesses examined yesterday were Joseph J. Jermyn of Jermyn & Co., independent mine operators of Scranton; Secretary Chambers and Auditor Post of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and Dr. Herbert M. Howe of Philadelphia. The commission adjourned until next Wednesday morning at 10:30.

After the hearing Lawyer Shearn expressed himself as much gratified at the result of the examination of President Baer. "He has admitted our case," he said, "and has given us much valuable ammunition."

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Will Be Taken Over by the American Express Company.

Announcement was made yesterday that the much-talked-of purchase of the Westcott Express Company by the American Express Company had finally been arranged. The Westcott Express Company does a baggage business on several railroads, notably the New York Central, and it also carries on a city express business. It owns real estate in New York City, Brooklyn, Utica, and Rochester. In these cities as well as in Troy, Syracuse, Jersey City, and Hoboken it carries on a city express business.

Its capital consists of $150,000 7 per cent. preferred and $500,000 common stock. The purchase by the American Express Company will include a majority of the stock, which has been closely held. Officials of the American Express Company yesterday declined to make public the details and the terms on which they took over the property.

LEGAL NOTES.

MARRIAGES UNDER THE AGE OF CONSENT.—A judgment annulling the marriage between Virginia C. Conte and José Conte, on the ground that the plaintiff was under the age of consent at the time of the ceremony, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The plaintiff, when she married Mr. Conte, lacked a year of the age of consent as fixed by the domestic relations law—eighteen years. She sought relief under Section 1,743 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which gives a right to annullment where either or both of the parties have not attained the age of legal consent. Mr. Conte claimed that this section of the code applied only to an action brought by the husband, or by the parent, guardian, or next friend of either party. To be tenable, Mr. Conte's construction of the law would be, said Justice Laughlin, for the court, to give a husband greater powers with reference to annulling a marriage for want of legal consent than the wife. If Mrs. Conte was to be limited to an action under Section 1,742, as contended for by Mr. Conte, she could not have the marriage annulled if it took place with the consent of her father, mother, guardian, or other person having her in legal charge. Section 1,742 prescribes the age of the female who may maintain the action at sixteen years. Even if the age as given by the domestic relations law is read into this section there would still be, continued Justice Laughlin, the unjust discrimination in regard to consent of parents, &c.

***

ICE FORMED BY DRIPPINGS FROM ELEVATED TRAINS.—It was contended by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, on its appeal to the Appellate Division from a judgment against it in an action brought by John White to recover damages for injuries which he received by falling on ice formed on a crosswalk under an elevated railway station by drippings from the "exhaust" on steam hose on the defendant's trains, that the accident was of an unusual and extraordinary character, which could not have been reasonably anticipated, and that, therefore, it could not be held liable. It was further contended that the railway company was bound to use only ordinary care to guard against such an accident, and that its appliances to prevent leakage were of the best and most modern kind. The Appellate Tribunal decides, in affirming the judgment, that in no event could the rule as to an accident of unusual character be invoked by the defendant, because it was affirmatively shown that the company had reason to know that the drippings from its trains standing at the station would cause the formation of ice in the street below. Justice Patterson, who gives the court's opinion, finds that the elevated railway company employed persons for the express purpose of looking after ice forming in the streets and at stations. One of the defendant's own witnesses testified that he saw the drip at that very station. As to the second proposition invoked by the defendant, Justice Patterson said that while it was correct in a general way, the fact remained that the evidence plainly showed that if there had been a drip pan upon the structure at the point where White fell no accident would have occurred. "The defendant," continued Justice Patterson, "gives no evidence whatever concerning drip pans, or the points on the road at which it was usual to place drip pans, and in no way met the proof made by the plaintiff that such pans were used at various points on the road, and it gave no explanation for not having a drip pan at that point on the railway structure from which the leakage dripped into the street and formed the ice upon which the plaintiff fell and was injured."

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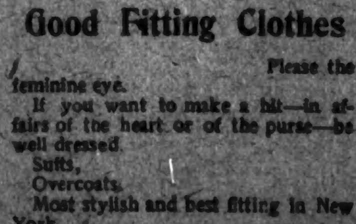

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Boys' and Youths' Coats and Reefers

Reduced as follows:—

BOYS' TOP COATS—value 6.50....Now 3.98
YOUTHS' TOP COATS—value 8.00, 11.00, 15.00, Now 5.98..6.98..9.98
RUSSIAN COATS—value 5.00..8.00....Now 2.98..4.98
BOYS' REEFERS—value 7.00....Now 3.98

Also, as usual, Saturday, great assortments of

Boys' Knee Pants 4 to 16 yrs....50

Made of fine Mill Remnants, nothing like them for the amount in New York.

Misses' Tailor-Made Suits

About 60 in all, and all kinds—being a clearance of all small lots of $10 and $12 suits—plain colors and mixtures—all new this Spring—14 to 18 years—
To-day's Clearance Price....[illegible]
Finer Suits that were $12.98....[illegible]
Others—were $19.98 to $35..15.98 and 19.98

Girls' Black Taffeta Silk Coats

Three-quarter Box—full cut—full sleeves, round collar with ruffle and lace medallions—coats lined throughout—6 to 14 years—
To-day's Special....3.98
Finer Silk Cloaks and Blouses—Black, Colored and Natural Pongee in great variety....5.98 to 19.98

Misses' White Dresses

Dainty styles in Organdy and fine Lawn single and double skirts with ruffles or tucks—round or square yokes of lace and emb'd insertings or all-over tucked, with ruffles and insertings of fine embroidery, with and without belt ribbons and ends—6 to 14 years; value, $7.00....4.98

Others, in great variety....1.98 to 39.[illegible]

Lawns, Organdies, Point d'Esprit, Dotted Swisses and fine French and Persian Lawns—trimmed with fine embroideries or fancy Laces and ribbons—plain or flounced skirts; waists in yoke, bolero, guimpe and bertha effects—many with trimmings carried out all over the skirt, front of waist and sleeves—6 to 18 years.

Ladies' Corsets Four Lots Specially Reduced

Coutille and Sateen—Straight fronts, Medium lengths and Girdles; also Habit Hip—best makes represented—
$2.00 Corsets reduced to....1.7[illegible]
$2.25 Corsets reduced to....1.49
$1.69 Corsets reduced to....98
$1.25 Corsets reduced to....79

Ladies' White Skirts from the Manufacturers' Stock

Cambric, Lawn and Muslin, circular full flounce of embroidery and tucks, or elaborately trimmed with Point de Paris, La Tosca, Maltese, Cluny, Torchon, Val. and other fancy laces....We bought far below worth and can therefore offer:—
$3.50 Skirts....at 1.98
$2.50 Skirts....at 1.69
$2.19 Skirts....at 1.49
$2.00 Skirts....at 1.29
$1.00 Skirts....at .98
$1.25 Skirts....at .79

Always Special Millinery Values On Saturday

To-day, SIX LOTS of Great Interest

1,000 LADIES' UNTRIMMED HATS

A manufacturer's samples—rough and Satin braid straws and novelty Braids in natural tints—best shapes—worth 69 to 98 cents....39

LADIES' LACE STRAWS

Natural Color—Gainsborough and other picturesque shapes—most houses ask $2.00....1.49

NEW CHIFFON HATS

Beautifully made—extra fine quality—with combinations of fancy straw and horsehair braids—black and white—value $2.69....1.98
Still finer—value $3.98....2.98

CHILDREN'S FLOWER WREATHS

Poppies, Daisies, June Roses, Field Flowers, Bluets and Forget-Me-Nots in all colors—large and full—worth $1.50....98

MISSES' TRIMMED HATS

Fancy lace braids—beautifully trimmed with large bows and full flowers—such as elsewhere sell at $5.00....3.98

MISSES' CUBAN FLATS

In a variety of fancy braids—natural tint—elsewhere .98....[illegible]
elsewhere 1.24....[illegible]
elsewhere 2.00....1.[illegible]

Ribbons Veilings Neckwear

All Silk Tuxedo Mesh Veilings—Black-and-White Diamond of Chenille and Velvet dot—40 styles....19
Made Chiffon Veils—Black and Colors—plain and dotted—ribbon borders or feather or hemstitched hems—excellent values....49—69—98
Liberty and Satin Taffeta Ribbons—White, Black and Colors—
3⅜ inch—value .21....17
4 inch—value .25....19
4½ inch—value .27....21
Soft finish Liberty Satins—double face—value .65....39
Black Liberty Silk Boas—Deep Cape effects—three accordion pleated ruffles—Liberty ribbon trim—long pleated ends—ruche finish—value $3.98....2.49
Fancy Stocks—Pique, Lawn and Lace—Hemstitching, Embroidery and Lace trim—variety of tab ends—white and colors—value .39....25
Madras Cheviot, Lawn and Lace stocks—white and colors—fancy shapes—with and without tabs—fagoting, French knots and emb'y trim—value .69....49
Venise and Russian Lace Collars—white, cream or Arabe—round or pointed—value $1.49....98

Wrappers Kimonos Dressing Sacques

Wrappers of Fine Fancy Lawns and Percales—light, medium and dark—full skirts—yoke effect, with shoulder ruffles—braid trim—value $1.49....98
Empire Wrappers of white and fancy col'd Lawns—deep circular collar with lace inserting and edge—ribbon run—remarkably pretty....1.98
Kimonos of colored cotton crepe—white bands....98
Wool Challie Kimonos—Satin stripe—fitted back—wide silk bands....3.98
White Lawn Kimonos—pink or blue bands—also Fancy Lawn Sacques....49
White Lawn Sacques and Kimonos, appliqued or silk emb'd bands—or fine tucked Yoke, with lace or ribbon .98

Suit Cases Shopping Bags Small Leather Goods

Leather Suit Cases—steel frame—cloth lined—brass lock and catches—value $3.75....2.98
Heavy Cowhide Suit Cases—Steel frame—linen lining—4 inside straps—solid brass lock and catches—value $5.49....4.98
Light Weight Canvas Suit Cases—Steel frame—canvas lining—strong leather corners—usually $1.98....1.49
Leather shopping bags—hand-sewed handle—inside pocket, strong lock and catches—15, 16, 17 inch....98
Combination Pocketbooks—double and single frames—with and without corners—value .50....39
Wrist Bags—Walrus Leather—tan, black, gray and white—gilt and nickel frames and chains—fitted with cardcase and purse—value 1.50....95

Writing Paper Envelopes Cloth Finish

Pound Package containing 72 to 120 sheets—three sizes—value .29....10
Envelopes to match—package of 25—value 7 cents....3
Quire Box—some hemstitch or emb'd effect—wallet or pointed flap envelopes—gray, cream and blue—worth .40....25

Limit—Two Boxes.

Men's Gloves Ladies' Gloves Misses' Gloves

Misses' White Lace Lisle Gloves—Elbow length, for confirmations, etc. .39
Misses' Suede Lisle—colors and white—one clasp....[illegible]
Ladies' Suede Lisle—colors, black and white—2 clasp....49
Ladies' Kid Gloves—soft and pliable—2 clasp—Tan, Gray, Mode, Black, White, and Pearl—all sizes—narrow emb'y—special value....65
Fingers have extra gussets, which insure excellent fit and wear.
Ladies' Kid Gloves—Glace and Suede—skins specially selected—soft and pliable, fingers gusseted—Fawn, Tan, Gray and Black and White—Latest two-clasp fasteners....98
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Men's Glace and Mocha Kid Gloves—one button—plain and stitched back—value 1.00....79
Men's Fine Kid and Mocha—all shades—one clasp—value 1.50....1.19

Spring Underwear Men's Women's

Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests—high or low neck—value .60....[illegible]
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—silk binding—double seat—value .40....[illegible]
Men's Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers—light weight—dble seams....[illegible]

Razors Shirt Waist Sets Sterling Mounted Articles Fine Steel Razors

Full hollow ground—crocus finish—value $1.25....69
Quality Guaranteed—A new one given for any in which you find a flaw.
Shirt Waist Sets—Genuine Pearl Shell—three pieces—value .39....24
Gold Plated Brooches—Enamel or Rhinestone set—large assortment—value .29....19
Hat Pins—Sterling silver, rolled gold, Jewel Set, or fancy pearls—value .69....[illegible]

Sterling Silver Mounted	Value.	
Cut Glass Puff Jars	3.69..	[illegible]
Talcum Jars	1.69..	1.39
Tooth Powder Jars	1.69..	1.49
Tooth Brush Jars	1.24..	.98
Bonnet Brushes	2.98..	2.69
Military Brushes	2.98..	2.69
Clothes Brushes	3.69..	2.98

Toilet Waters and other Toilet Preparations

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Cherry Tooth Paste....[illegible]
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Hudnut's Violette Sec. Toilet Powder....[illegible]
Popes Bath Powder....[illegible]
4711 Eau de Cologne....[illegible]
10-lb bag Sea Salt....[illegible]
Highly Scented Toilet Soap—3 cakes in box—usually .24....[illegible]

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1903. 20 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

NEWS comes from Rome that the Pope has blessed "Ben-Hur." This blessing, it seems, has not been bestowed ceremonially, but it will be none the less welcome on that account to the venerable author and his publishers. A newspaper correspondent in Rome announces that Cardinal Rampolla has written an official letter to Prof. Henry Salvadori, "one of the Pope's secret honorary chaplains," who has recently translated Gen. Lew Wallace's famous story into Italian. The Papal Secretary of State, in this letter, "conveys the Apostolic blessing" and also expresses his approval of "various modifications of ideas which the translator has taken the liberty to introduce into the work in the interests of piety." So it appears that the blessing falls only on an Italian translation with "various modifications," but it is still an honor to "Ben Hur," and will greatly increase its circulation among Catholics who have hitherto neglected the book, in spite of the late Cardinal Manning's cordial praise of it. It would be interesting to know just how far the circulation of this wonderfully popular story may be increased by this unsought but tremendously valuable advertisement of its merit.

Besides John Boyd Thacher's ambitious and most promising work on the great discoverer, the first volume of which is reviewed this week, it seems that the world is soon to have another important Columbus book. A correspondent of The New Orleans Picayune in Madrid has been interviewing the Duchess of Alba in regard to a work she has nearly ready for the press entitled "Nuevos Autografos de Cristobal Colon," which will not only contain documents connected with the career of Columbus between the years 1492 and [illegible], of which so little is known, but will also include a [illegible] of the discoverer's [illegible], which, the Duchess declares, is very different from the "abridged journal of the first voyage," edited by Las Casas. This authentic document has been discovered among the manuscript collections in the late Duke of Alba's library. His widow proclaims it a treasure long hidden there, the existence of which was forgotten by her husband's ancestors. The publication will be awaited with interest. The Duchess says the journal is incomplete, but she hopes yet to find the missing portions.

One of our readers is greatly exercised in her mind because Molly Elliot Seawell's story, called "Children of Destiny," reviewed by us last week, was originally published ten years ago, and that the new edition is put forward without a word of explanation. But we are bold enough to deny the existence of any "conspiracy on the part of author, publisher, and reviewers," and not at all ashamed to say that "Children of Destiny" was to us a new book. It is certainly a good one, deserving the cordial approval it received from a reviewer whom we do not expect to remember the titles of all novels published ten years ago. It bears no signs of age, and as its author has grown greatly in force and facility of execution since 1893, we make no doubt that she has partly rewritten and improved her story. Anyhow, "Children of Destiny" is worth reading and was quite worthy of the space we devoted to a statement of its merits. Any question of ethics which may be involved in this matter we decline to discuss, as we feel it does not concern us at all. Most of the novels of ten years ago are as dead as door nails. Here is one which seems to have fallen flat on its first appearance and to have entered now on a promising career of vitality. Ten years from now it may be again forgotten.

Arthur W. à Beckett, in the new London weekly which he edits, called John Bull, in view of the growth of "The Dickens Fellowship," which aims to spread "that love of humanity which is the keynote of all his work," suggests the foundation of "A Thackeray Brotherhood" "to consolidate the British Empire composed of the Anglo-Saxon race." He insists that Thackeray was a broad-minded patriot who took the keenest interest in the politics of the hour. But, though it is probably true that Thackeray could "appreciate Americans," the only instance of his interest in the politics of the day which Mr. à Beckett mentions, is the fact that he withdrew from the staff of Punch because he objected to its shabby treatment of Louis Napoleon. Thackeray may have been a noticeably broad-minded "Anglo-Saxon," but he was an enthusiastic admirer of France and the French, too, and he firmly believed in an open alliance between the British Government and the Emperor Napoleon III. Mr. à Beckett's remarks on Thackeray's political ideas and prejudices are all too short. The subject is interesting enough to warrant a long paper, and nobody is better qualified to write it than the son of Thackeray's old comrade at the Bouverie Street "round table."

A writer in the London "class" magazine called The Author is kind enough to say that the book shops in our country are large, but he adds the misstatement that there are few of them. How long must a man have stayed in any American city to reach that conclusion, and in what state of development must his powers of observation be? The United States is notably a land of many, well-ordered, commodious, and intelligently managed book stores. Such stores abound in every American city of considerable size. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, the book shops out of London are comparatively few in number and managed so stupidly that London publishers frequently complain of their lack of intelligent co-operation with the book producers. In London there are Hatchard's, in Piccadilly; Bumpus's, on Oxford Street, and Hachette's, (for foreign books,) in Charing Cross. Are there any other book shops in all that vast metropolis fit to compare even with the book departments of our great general stores?

CHANNING.

The Rev. John White Chadwick's Biograph of the Great New England Preacher.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by
GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

DR. CHANNING was undoubtedly one of the greatest preachers who ever stood in an American pulpit, and no other has had a more commanding influence. He was widely read in his own day and was listened to with eagerness by those who had the opportunity to hear him. After his death his books and his biography had a large circulation, and they did much to influence public opinion. Several causes have conspired to make Channing less widely known in recent years. His name has been associated with that of one of the smaller sects, and the one that has been regarded as most heretical. His style lacks in incisiveness, virility, and force. He wrote for his own day, and its interests have passed away. The scientific spirit has led men in other directions than those he followed.

Whatever Channing's limitations, however, it may be questioned if any theologian of former generations has to-day a wider or a more permanent influence than that which he commands. His name has gone far beyond his own sect and his own country. He is rightly known as one of the most saintly of men, as profoundly and truly a religious soul. Strictly speaking, he was not a controversialist or a theologian. He was of no sect or party in religion, in the deeper essence of his thought. He was of that small company of religious leaders who cannot be classed as of one denomination or another, but who belong to the world, in whom religion has a universal quality. He was inclusive in spirit, sought the fellowship of all men who love their kind, and distrusted the sectarian temper wherever it appeared.

Mr. Chadwick has told the story of Dr. Channing's life in a delightful manner and for the most part with strict regard to proportion and truthfulness. Those who are not drawn to Channing's theological opinions will rightly feel that too much space is given to the analysis of his sermons and his beliefs, which are not to-day of commanding importance. His theology is somewhat antiquated, and the sect that claims him, as Mr. Chadwick conclusively shows, does not accept his teachings. What has been often called "Channing Unitarianism" was in fact miscalled, for it was not the outgrowth of Dr. Channing's attitude and spirit. In reality it was the teaching of his colleague, Dr. Ezra Stiles Gannett, to which this designation was applied. To Channing Unitarianism was "nothing more than the spirit of freedom and individuality." Toward the end of his life he wrote: "I distrust sectarian influence more and more. I am more detached from a denomination and strive to feel more my connection with the Universal Church, with all good and holy men. I am little of a Unitarian and stand aloof from all but those who strive and pray for clearer light, who look for a purer and more effectual manifestation of Christian truth." In these words the true Channing speaks out, not as one who is reactionary in spirit, but as one who foresees the future and accepts it. In such words he was not returning to the churches from which he had come out, but going forward to such movements as that of the Parliament of Religions and to the attempts to bring all Churches into a working fellowship.

If Channing was not a theologian, he was in the deepest sense one of those who teach men to live in the spirit. His was a prophetic soul, one who interprets religion through his life, one with a genius for spiritual ideals. His theology was meagre, with no philosophical consistency or effectiveness and with no greatness of intellectual power, but his moral insight was profound, his spiritual intuition was in the highest degree illuminative, and his religious genius was almost of the first order. He was a man in whom the philanthropic spirit was large and all-inclusive, leading him into a generous sympathy with the reforms and educational movements of his day, so that his influence upon men and women was great along these lines.

Mr. Chadwick has rightly estimated Channing's religious position, stated it justly, and with no sectarian claims for it. He has also shown a judicial spirit in estimating Channing's literary gifts, what he accomplished in this direction, and wherein lay his limitations. In his own day Channing was praised as a literary worker whose originality and charm of style gave him a leading place among the writers of [illegible]

[illegible]

sophy. This estimate is not now acceptable, not only because of his emphasis upon theological topics, but because of his want of vigor and originality. Channing's genius was of another kind, that has given him a commanding place as a moral inspirer and as a philanthropic leader. In a word, he was a reformer and not a theologian or a man of letters. This fact Mr. Chadwick has brought out with great clearness, and for the first time with such emphasis as it deserves.

It is only necessary to consider the men and the movements that found inspiration in the teachings of Dr. Channing in order to realize how large was his influence. The peace movement of Dr. Noah Worcester had its source in the ideas and the personal sympathy of Channing. Horace Mann found the motive to his work for common schools while he sat under Channing's preaching. Elizabeth Peabody was led on to her efforts to establish the kindergarten in this country because of her intimate personal intercourse with Channing in her youth. In Channing's church Dr. Samuel G. Howe found the motives to his large efforts for the blind and other defectives. Dorothea Dix grew up under Channing's influence to undertake her vast task for the insane. But it is not necessary to enumerate others, for the list could be easily extended. Here the real Channing showed himself and what was the deeper meaning of religion for him. It is surprising he did not come into closer fellowship with Garrison, and this failure Mr. Chadwick has frankly acknowledged. But Channing was friendly to all other reformers and to all the reforms, even that of anti-slavery.

It would not be true or just to speak of Channing merely as a reformer. In no sense was he a reformer by profession, not even by avocation. Though he had a broad sympathy with many reformers and encouraged them, his task was not that of mending the world. As a gardener of souls he did not seek so much to mend defective or broken plants as to provide the conditions for a natural and symmetrical growth of all the plants in the garden where he labored. Yet it must be said of him that he was far in advance of his time in his conceptions of individual and social duty. Even our own time has not caught up with him, so vigorous and rational was his thinking on social problems. He was as much opposed to war as Tolstoi, and the leader of a remarkable non-resistance movement in his own day. He foresaw the true direction of educational effort, and even now his words on this subject are worthy of the closest study. He could give lessons to the leaders of to-day on criminology and penology, and condemned the methods by which criminals are made and the lives of men wasted as social forces. His sympathy with the workers of the world was deep and generous, wise and appreciative.

Perhaps the radical quality of Channing's thinking nowhere appears so definitely as in his interpretation of social problems that are now uppermost in the minds of men. The convictions he put forward would now be called Socialistic, but to him they were in no sense revolutionary. They were to him the real meaning of Christianity and afford the true task of the Church. He condemned with no compromises the greed and the selfishness of wealth, and he unequivocally declared that these must be checked. In 1831 he wrote to one of his most intimate friends that "the old principles of property are to undergo a fiery trial, that the monstrous inequalities of condition must be redressed, and that great revolutions are to be anticipated." Eight years later he declared that "no man has a right to seek property in order that he may enjoy, may lead a life of indulgence, may throw all toil on another class of society." In his opinion there was approaching a great modification of society "which will be founded on and will express the essential truth that the chief end of the social state is the elevation of all its members as intelligent and moral beings, and under which every man will be expected to contribute to this object according to his ability." He had little interest in Unitarian propagandism, but he was of the opinion that Unitarianism might have a great social mission. "It seems to me," he wrote in 1841, "that we understand better than most Christians that it is the object of our religion to establish a fraternal union among all classes of society, to break down our present distinctions, and to direct all the energies of the cultivated and virtuous to the work of elevating the depressed classes to an enlightened piety, to intellectual and moral dignity. To us, it seems to me, this great work peculiarly belongs."

It would have been a great gain for Unitarianism if it had taken this true "Channing Unitarianism" to heart and labored for the social amelioration of the country rather than for petty sectarian advancement. The growing alienation of the working classes from the churches of nearly all denominations shows clearly enough that Channing saw what was needed and forecast the true mission of organized religion. Had the leaders been wise enough to follow his teaching in a practical manner, much of social discord would have been averted. The rather portentous social situation at the present time Channing clearly foresaw as the result of the excessive growth of wealth and the antagonism of the social classes. Had his counsels been heeded, much that is now being discoursed against and regarded with fear would have been avoided.

That Channing was a great spiritual and ethical teacher must be regarded as a fact. But the emphasis has been put too much upon his religious influence and he has been too often designated as a theologian. Mr. Chadwick has justly regarded Channing as a reformer or as an interpreter of society. In this direction lies Channing's real greatness. No other theologian or preacher of his day had anything like his insight into the social problems that confronted the country then and that confront it far more largely at the present time. No politician or religious leader since his death has shown anything approaching Channing's clearness of vision as to the true meaning of American social problems. He saw the needed remedy as no one else has seen it and as some are now beginning to comprehend it. The fact that he was a clergyman and that he belonged to a sect of no great numbers has kept the public from realizing how large was the worth of Channing's social teaching. The interest of his own religious body has been thought to consist in exploiting Channing as a Unitarian theologian and not as one of the greatest of social teachers. Doubtless he would have been more largely recognized in the capacity of a social philosopher had he devised a system or written an elaborate treatise. But Channing gave the right attitude of mind and heart in dealing with social questions, and that is of greater importance than any systematic interpretation.

Even now the greatest service would be rendered to the public by making popular Channing's teachings on the social problems of the day. The real worth of Mr. Chadwick's book lies in the fact that he has for the first time made it apparent what Channing taught in this direction and the spirit in which he taught it. Perhaps we are now ready for what could not have been comprehended in Channing's own day, and if this is true Mr. Chadwick has rendered us a notable service in bringing forward at this time this fresh gospel of social hope and obligation.

GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

Engravings of English Masters.

OLD ENGLISH MASTERS. Engraved by Timothy Cole. With historical notes by John C. Van Dyke, and comments by the engraver. 8vo. Pp. 226. New York: The Century Company. $[illegible]

It is still a disputed point among certain art critics as to whether the chief function of the engraver is to produce a copy or an illusion of the subject engraved. At the same time, it requires but a slight appreciation of art and no particular taste for the beautiful to recognize that certain pictures, whether copied or idealized, appear to better advantage when reproduced through steel engravings; others are most effective through mezzotints, others by copper plates, and others through the art of the wood engraver. But in each case the question must also be answered: Is it a copy or an illusion of the original that is desired? A volume, therefore, made up entirely of woodcuts of a certain number of works, each representing different methods of drawing, line, color effects, and brush manipulation, however curious and valuable it may be as illustrating the limitations of the wood engraver's art, is, per se, of varied and uncertain artistic merit. Such a volume is a well-bound, well-printed collection of engravings by Timothy Cole, with critical comments by Mr. Cole and with historical notes by John C. Van Dyke.

But while calling attention to the limitations of wood engraving, it must be acknowledged that Mr. Cole has got more from his blocks of boxwood than any one else. His tonings in flesh tints and draperies are little short of the wonderful, but the effect is partly destroyed when in the marbling, the foliage, and the atmosphere of the same pictures his broad, deep, regular lines make altogether too prominent the method by which the trick is performed. Too often they are like delightful poems, with, alas! rhyming glossaries attached as foot-notes.

The pictures reproduced are the best and most familiar specimens of Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilson, Romney, Beechey, Opie, with, of course, representative items from Turner, Constable, and Landseer. We repeat, wood engraving does not and cannot lend itself to a successful treatment of all. Generally successful in Gainsborough and Reynolds, it makes Hoppner and Romney look like illustrators of children's magazines, and turns the work of Constable and Turner into caricatures.

As to the text which accompanies the pictures—Prof. Van Dyke's notes will be found accurate in matters of data and discriminating in judgment—although one can hardly feel his enthusiasm for the exalted claims he sets forth for the wood engraver's craft. With Mr. Cole it is different. To be sure, he rides his hobby in his "notes" somewhat wildly, but his enthusiasm is always that of an artist who has limitless faith in the possibilities of his art. One does not expect discrimination or qualifications on his part; one does not desire them. But certainly it was incumbent upon Prof. Van Dyke to set before the reader the exact function of wood engraving and clearly to define its limitations.

One word more: Mr. Cole's work is, so far as we know, absolutely unsurpassed as showing what can be performed by the wood engraver. The man is an artist in the highest and best sense, for his own individuality is revealed in every stroke of the knife; he has probably produced the best possible effects by the best possible methods. At the same time, the art he champions with so much knowledge and enthusiasm certainly has a limit to its expression. Even his finest achievements show this. His book is no less valuable for this than it is for its genuine artistic successes. As a proof that the true function of the engraver is to attempt to produce an illusion and not a mere copy of the subject, it is irrefutable.

COLUMBUS.

The First Volume of John Boyd Thacher's New Life of the Discoverer.*

AUTHOR, printer, and publisher are alike to be congratulated upon the production of this handsome volume, in which every reader will recognize the handling of a great subject in a manner worthy of it. Mr. Thacher declares his object to be twofold. In the first place, he wishes to give the reader of to-day such published knowledge of the discoverer and the discovery as was available to a reader at the beginning of the sixteenth century. This has been accomplished with wonderful completeness by the collection of a variety of documents, some of which are here printed for the first time, and still more of which appear now for the first time in an English translation. The study of these documents is made the more interesting by the reproduction of several specimens in exact facsimile. For instance, we have placed before us an exact copy of the two pages of the Polyglot Psalter where begins the famous note to the Nineteenth Psalm, as well as of the title page of that Psalter. Secondly, the author has endeavored to give the reader of to-day such knowledge of the discovery as has come to the world since that time. In this ambition, too, he has been conspicuously successful. One instance will illustrate the painstaking elaboration with which Mr. Thacher has brought together everything that bears even remotely upon his subject. He devotes a hundred pages to a biography of Peter Martyr, one of the first historians of America, and the first man who spoke of it as "the New World." A visit to Egypt was one incident in Peter's career, and a certain sycamore tree which he saw there becomes of such importance in view of this connection that a footnote is added giving the opinion of Dr. Wallis Budge as to the validity of the sacred traditions associating it with the Pharaohs.

The whole of the work is treated with the same minuteness of detail. Its plan is as follows. It is divided into five parts: (1) Peter Martyr and Bartolomé de las Casas; (2) an introduction, dealing generally with the character of Columbus; (3) "The Man," giving his early history; (4) "The Purpose," containing an account of the formation of his project and its reception, and (5) "The Event," narrating the story of the first voyage. In the two remaining volumes we are promised particulars of the reception of the news and the later voyages, with studies of the portraits of Columbus, his remains, his family tree, &c.

The account of Peter Martyr appeals especially to bibliographers and students of history, but is not without wider interest. Two important chapters discuss the charges brought by Hallam against his credibility. There is more fascination in the story of Las Casas—"a Spanish Saul of Tarsus," Mr. Thacher calls him—who, when called upon to preach, fell into meditation and delivered a sermon which converted the preacher himself to an understanding of the wickedness of the treatment of the Indians, so that henceforth he gave himself to the task of pleading for the relief of their sufferings. Mr. Thacher speaks of him with enthusiasm as, next to Columbus, "the grandest figure appearing in the drama of the New World." It is strange to learn that his "Historia de las Indias," so important for the early history of America, did not appear in printed form until 1875, 311 years after his death. Its connection with the famous voyage is as follows: Las Casas, who was one of Columbus's companions on the second voyage, had in his possession the discoverer's original journal of the first voyage. He thought it rather discursive, so he abridged it, sometimes quoting the exact words, but more frequently describing the day's events in the third person. It was this abridgment that was published by Navarrete in 1825. However, in writing his "Historia," Las Casas incorporated some of the matter he had omitted from the original journal. In this volume Mr. Thacher supplies us with a translation of the abridged journal, with foot notes giving the additional information obtained from the "Historia."

When we turn from Peter Martyr and Las Casas to Columbus himself we find every doubtful question of fact discussed by a writer who possesses a thorough mastery of his critical apparatus. Thirty-three pages are taken in settling the birthplace of Columbus and twenty-two in making sure of the date of birth. The confusion about the birthplace arose from the fact that Genoa was the name of a State as well as of a city. This gave an opportunity to at least eighteen different places to claim him as their own son. Mr. Thacher sums up strongly in favor of the City of Genoa, though he does not venture to solve the rivalries as to the exact spot. "Somewhere in Genoa, and probably near the Gate St. Andrea," is his conclusion. He pooh-poohs altogether the claim of Calvi in Corsica, (once a part of the territory of Genoa,) in spite of the seal given to that claim by the French Government in the erection of a statue there in 1882. The years variously alleged as the date of birth range from 1430 to 1456. Mr. Thacher gives good evidence for accepting 1446. This makes Columbus, of course, forty-six at the time of his expedition. "We know of no other instance," comments Mr. Thacher, "where a great purpose was carried about by a man for so many years, lending his life with deferred hopes and only yielding him fruition when he was a little the sunny side of fifty."

One of the most interesting sections is that devoted by Mr. Thacher to "The Story of the Pilot," the tradition, namely, that Columbus entertained in his own house a pilot whose ship had been blown westward on the Atlantic to a land ten days' distant from his European course. Mr. Thacher does not, of course, deny the possibility of a pilot having had such an experience, but he does affirm that if such a journey was accomplished the conditions did not admit of mapping a course or "establishing a westward terminus for other vessels in subsequent times." In this case he shows that the authority supporting the legend is not substantial. And he suggests further difficulties. How was it that no note was taken by immediate contemporaries of the strange adventures of this pilot and his five companions? And would they not have told of the mysterious Sea of Grass which so frightened the sailors of Columbus? Why did not Columbus use this incident as a powerful argument in converting the Spanish sovereigns to his project? And if, as alleged, the pilot presented him with a map of his course, why did he himself take a different route?

A story which has an even firmer hold on the popular imagination is that of the "mutiny" on the voyage of discovery. Mr. Thacher shows that there is no basis for this in Las Casas or Ferdinand Columbus; it rests on the unreliable authority of Oviedo. The "Historia" indicates a condition of murmuring and discontent, but nothing more serious. "The mutiny story requires for its fiction a crew in revolt against its commander, and a commander capitulating with a mutinous crew and agreeing to return if within three days he does not find land." The language of the Journal is inconsistent with any such situation.

The last of the disputed points in connection with the first voyage is the locality of the "landfall." Each of at least five of the smaller Bahama Islands is to-day shown as the site. Mr. Thacher commends as the most valuable contribution toward the solving of this problem the report of Capt. Fox of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in 1880, though he does not accept its conclusions. His own judgment is that the Watling Island of to-day was the Guanahani of Columbus.

On the larger questions connected with the discovery of America Mr. Thacher expresses decided opinions, and supports them by strong evidence. He disagrees with those historians who represent Columbus as dying in the belief that the lands he had found were on the east coast of Asia or in its immediate neighborhood. When he returned to Spain the results of Vasco da Gama's voyages were known, and he must have realized that "there was not a single feature connected with his lands bearing any resemblance" to the countries visited by the other. "When we hear him speak of being in the regions known of old to Solomon we can only think of him as beside himself with physical and mental sufferings or perhaps seeking to arouse the cupidity of his sovereigns at the expense of his geographical reputation." His true view is to be found in the description of the relative positions of Veragua and the province called Ciguare, which shows that he had a knowledge of the Pacific Ocean as bathing the western coast of the continental land, and thus needing to be crossed before one could reach the eastern coast of Asia.

Great stress is laid by Mr. Thacher throughout on the absorbing desire of Columbus to start a new crusade and recover the Holy Sepulchre. All his enterprises were subordinate to this purpose, which he considered a Divine mission laid upon him. His voyages were undertaken with the deliberate intention of amassing wealth to be used for this pious object. Mr. Thacher calls our attention particularly, as we come to them, to the passages in the Journal in which Columbus speaks of the gathering of wealth as a means to "the conquest of Jerusalem." "When, therefore," comments Mr. Thacher, "we behold this great man groveling for gold we must remember the high purpose to which its use was to be dedicated." "To understand Columbus we must perpetually keep in mind this ultimate all-controlling purpose which filled his heart and soul." It explains the union of the dreamy and the practical in his nature. It explains, also, his approval of human slavery. "He saw in his imagination gold, silver, and precious stones heaping up, gathered for armies and ships; he saw the Moslem falling back from the onslaught of the banner of the Cross; he saw the rites of the Church recited in Jerusalem and in Bethany, and then he saw in the same glass the final triumph of Christianity and the coming of the Saviour to rule in peace and glory among all men, Indians as well as Spaniards, and the present burdens of the natives, however grievous to be borne, seemed a very little thing to the joys they were to experience when he accomplished his vast and mighty purpose."

*CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: His Life, His Works, and His Remains, as Revealed by Original, Printed, and Manuscript Records, Together with an Essay on Peter Martyr of Anghera and Bartolomé de las Casas, the First Historians of America. By John Boyd Thacher. Complete in three volumes. Volume I. Folio. Pp. x.-670. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $9 net.

Frederick Upham Adams's New Novel.

A new novel is announced from the pen of the author of "The Kidnapped Millionaires" and creator of "Colonel Monroe's Doctrine," Frederick Upham Adams. It is called "John Burt," and will probably appear next September with the imprint of Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia. This is an American story, the characters in it being New Englanders. The scenes shift from Massachusetts to California and New York City.

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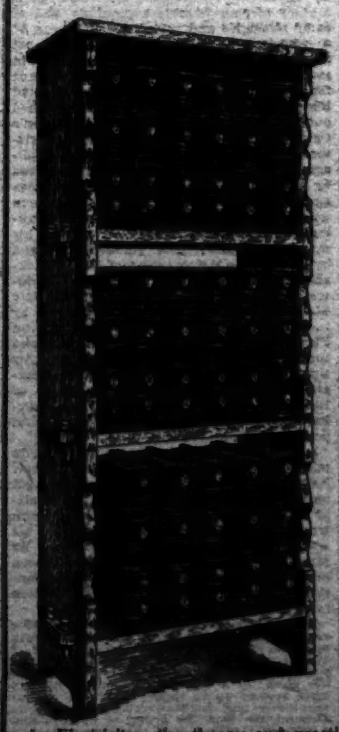

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A GREAT STRATEGIST.

Journals of Field Marshal Count von Blumenthal.*

IRRESPECTIVE of nationality, why should a Field Marshal, even providing he is a Prussian, be sweet-tempered? Bear in mind the responsibilities of a commanding officer, his daily and nightly ten-thousand annoyances, added to the bothering interferences from Secretaries of State or War or of Foreign Affairs. Situations he has mastered, emergencies he has prepared for, are disturbed by certain officials quietly seated before their tables a thousand miles away from the seat of war. Whenever, then, Field Marshal Count von Blumenthal was thwarted, not by the enemy in the field, but sometimes by those at home, he became cross, and in his journal he makes no attempt toward the concealment of his temper. Then there were any number of young Princes, mere tyros in uniform, and but few of them who did not want to show their nascent military ability. In 1866, during the Austrian campaign, von Blumenthal thus expresses himself:

> Headquarters are not to me an impressive experience. A crowd of long-faced loafers is always an odious sight, especially when they greet one in a sort of condescending manner, fancying themselves omniscient, and apportioning blame freely, in some cases not knowing or understanding the circumstances.

The Field Marshal's journal is wonderfully interesting, because it shows the work of these two remarkable men, Bismarck and Moltke, and with both of these the Marshal had his differences. It is von Blumenthal's fine obstinacy which is to be commended. When he thought he was in the right as far as military business was concerned, he was immovable. Certainly he was a strong character, but at the same time a soldier whose nerves were at the fullest tension. Fancy Gen. Grant or Lord Kitchener showing any passing emotion. When at Coulmmiers he writes: "I woke up this morning with a headache, and as the band of the Ninth Regiment began to play a hymn before my window, I burst into tears without knowing why. My nerves must have been unstrung." A cold-blooded man might not understand the feelings of the Marshal under conditions like these. It was before Paris, and a heavy sortie had been expected. The Marshal writes:

> All quiet. To-day is the birthday of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince. At 8 o'clock three massed bands appeared and commenced with the hymn "Nun danken alle Gott." My feelings were quite overcome by the music, and when the Crown Prince entered my room suddenly and, with the kindest and most gracious expressions of gratitude, handed me the Iron Cross of the First Class I quite broke down and could not utter a word.

Grand manoeuvres, strategic combinations in his journal the Marshal almost entirely eschews. You are to read the more prolix history if you are in want of that kind of information. The writer of the journal has no time for it. When after he has ridden all day or been up all night and has the chance he scribbles his notes. He was at Duetz-am Rhein just before the Austrian campaign when he writes:

> The situation looks so warlike that I shall soon have to be packing my war kit. I will now begin my journal, although I have nothing to write. The political situation in Prussia is a very peculiar one. * * * The motive causes and the underlying principles are so deeply rooted in the historical development of Prussia and the evolution of Germany that it seems quite a matter of indifference who or what is driving the coach to destruction, or by whom the smash is to be brought about. Come it must. * * * It is most interesting, however, to see how gradually and unexpectedly everything is happening, so that the most skilled diplomatist cannot foresee by more than eight days at the most what is going to happen.

Visiting Cologne, the Marshal finds that the people are not in the least bellicose. He declares that the inhabitants think about nothing "except beer-swilling, and money-grubbing" and are "a most pusillanimous race." On the 13th day of May he was appointed Chief of Staff to the Crown Prince. There never was a harder worker than this master of strategy, and his anxieties are many. He had hurried on his corps as fast as possible, but Moltke found fault with him for being too slow. It was just before the battle of Königsgratz when there was another difference, which is described.

> During the morning Major Count Graben came in. The dispositions which Moltke communicated were absolutely incomprehensible in several points, and when I heard * * * that Moltke had several times broken out into reproaches about our slow rate of marching I could contain myself no longer. Considering our almost superhuman exertions this was most undeserved.

Now there happened one of those queer things which will sometimes turn up. The Marshal had written a letter to his wife (confidential of course) which had fallen into the hands of the Austrians. The letter had been written in English, and had been translated by the newspapers into German, and was so printed. The Marshal says:

> I should not have been much disturbed about it, only unfortunately Moltke had been somewhat roughly handled by me in it, and he is the last of men I should wish to pain, for I honor him exceedingly. It was very mortifying to me to have made myself a laughing stock through the letter and represented to the world as a conceited ass. I can put up with this, however, as I do not care one jot what people think of me! To do my duty and fear nobody has always been my motto, and always will be to the end.

The second portion of the volume has to do with the war with France. As far back as 1866 Moltke had said to the Marshal: "The quarrel with France must some day be fought out—it is unavoidable; and though I shall not live to see it, you will." "At that time I was convinced that the struggle was not far off." Naturally there had been some little stiffness between the Marshal and Moltke, but now their intercourse was an amicable one. There was plenty to do. "Always the same frightful amount of work to do in the office. My door does not remain closed two minutes consecutively." He has his journal in his mind, and he writes: "In the press of business I shall not have time to concentrate my thoughts sufficiently to write coherently except when absolutely necessary." The Marshal was not present at the Battle of Woerth, but near enough to hear the guns. The Marshal takes the victory of the Germans with exceeding calmness. As the mitrailleuse was a novelty, he notes the capture of six of them. Two days after the battle he hears from Moltke.

> The same old story! Congratulations upon the victory; satisfied with everything; also much good advice to carry out plans which have been carried out long ago. Still a sort of impatient feeling is apparent, as though we ought to be getting along more quickly, whereas we have pressed our men to the utmost—in fact, too much. The supply arrangements are not all that could be desired. Most of the provision columns are still in Berlin, and here in this country very little is to be found. * * * During our ride this morning we had to pass over a portion of the battlefield, which presented a ghastly sight, the field covered with newly dug graves, corpses of men unburied, and horses, arms, accoutrements, breastplates, and all sorts of equipment. * * * The number of dead and wounded is appalling. I dare not allow myself to think about it.

Never in the least emotional when there is fighting to be done, on Aug. 13, he writes:

> I really believe that the French Army is so demoralized by our victories that they will not make another stand, but will only fight when driven back on Paris. That will take another three weeks, and much may happen in that time. I fancy that there may not be another fight. In fourteen days there will be neither an Emperor nor any army.

Of the decisive action at Sedan the Marshal gives some interesting details concerning it. Von Blumenthal was on the heights above Duchery, and there the King joined him. The Prince Frederick William was anxious to take a part in the battle; the Prince could not brook seeing the fighting and he to have no hand in it. The Marshal writes:

> I cannot deny that that was my own feeling, too; but I am now old enough to be able to restrain such youthful ardor, and am quite content to find myself looking on at this kind of thing, in calm serenity, from a safe distance. From the very outset it was unmistakably evident that we were bound to win; still, at every temporary repulse of our people, which was quite easy to follow, owing to the clearly marked lines of smoke, there rose in the hearts of the exalted personages and their entourage cares and anxieties, which were almost laughable to those having a clearer insight into the situation. At 10 o'clock the Crown Prince of Saxony was evidently making his forward move, and was gaining ground; our Eleventh Army Corps, too, was beginning to enter into the fight at St. Menges. At that moment I was able to say to the Crown Prince, "Now the battle is won; the enemy will either be captured or annihilated." A great many agreed with me, but there were still several unbelievers and many anxious faces.

Always in the saddle, the Marshal comes to Rheims, famous as he expressed it, for its cathedral, "and its more famous champagne." The wine made an impression on the old soldier, for he notes this in his journal:

> At dejeuner, there was champagne standing on the table the equal of which I have never tasted in my life. It is made from specially selected grapes, and is reserved exclusively for the use of the family Cliquot.

At Rheims the Marshal had a talk with Bismarck on passing conditions.

> Bismarck seems to me not exactly to view the situation as I do. My opinion is that we ought not to allow ourselves to be influenced by the threats of foreign powers, but should treat the French as a conquered army and demoralize them to the utmost of our ability. We ought so to crush them that they will not be able to breathe for a hundred years. I was, on the other hand, overjoyed to notice that the question of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, (or a great part of it,) was looked upon as a settled matter. Bismarck talked very openly, and is by no means the reserved statesman that some appear to think. It may be that in the course of his weighty conversation he is able to keep such control over his speech as to convey this impression.

The Germans are near Paris, and there are differences among them as to what ought to be the next move. There were other opinions than those advanced by Von Blumenthal. Somewhat in a bad temper he writes: "When all this is over, I shall dream of rest and turn my back upon the butcher's work." Russell of The London Times calls on him, and it may be noted that the Marshal always is friendly toward English and Americans. His dislike for the French is marked. He reads that the French papers are writing up peace and are still arrogant.

At last, in March, 1871, the Marshal comes home, and he writes: "I trust after all my hard work I shall not find too long a rest harmful." Born in 1810, this brave and capital officer died in 1900, and his journal will be one of the records of that war, which established the reputation of Germany as a military nation.

*JOURNALS OF FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT VON BLUMENTHAL, FOR 1866 AND 1870-71. Edited by Count Albrecht Von Blumenthal. Translated by Major A. D. Gillespie-Addison. Cloth. Pp. 347. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. [illegible]

Memorials of Jennie Fuller.

"A Life for God in India," by Helen A. Dyer, is a volume of memorials of Mrs. Jennie Fuller of Akola and Bombay, which will be published shortly by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Mrs. Fuller is probably best known as the author of "Wrongs of Indian Womanhood," which has been called the "Uncle Tom's Cabin of Indian Women."

HAYDN.

Cuthbert Hadden's Study of the Life and Work of a Famous Composer.*

THIS latest addition to the "Master Musicians" series fulfills the useful purpose that the previous volumes have shown to be the design of its projectors, and is no more ambitious than they, though it is a better piece of work than some of them. The author claims for it that it is the fullest life of Haydn that has yet appeared in English. It is a somewhat remarkable fact, but it is a fact. There has never been any thorough critical study presented in English, either as an original piece of work or as a translation, of a musician whose influence in molding the forms and directing the tendency of modern music was highly important, and whose work is still a vital part of the art. It need scarcely be said that this little book is not such a critical study, nor does it pretend to be. It gives, like its forerunners in the series, a succinct account of the life of the subject, a summary view of his music, and the style and manner of his work. It is avowedly founded on C. F. Pohl's biography, begun on the scale and in the spirit of the great works of Jahn, Thayer, and Chrysander, but unfortunately left unfinished at his death. Mr. Hadden claims to have acquainted himself further with all the more important references to Haydn by his contemporaries to complete the picture beyond the point where Pohl left off. He has utilized the interesting personal memoranda and diaries published in Mr. Krehbiel's "Music and Manners," but has apparently not taken account of the important light thrown by Mr. Hadow (after Kuhac) upon the Croatian folksong influences that make themselves felt in Haydn's music.

The work is well done within its limits, and the book is an interesting account of a simple life that, while it had few exciting or striking passages, was steadily influential, enormously productive, and full of charm and ingratiating qualities. It is a story of very humble beginnings and of early struggles and privations. The son of a wheelwright, Haydn was like almost all who have ever reached eminence in music, extremely precocious; he was meant for the Church, but unalterably devoted himself to music. So we find him picked out by the Kapellmeister of St. Stephen's Cathedral and taken to Vienna as a chorister, going through dreary years of pupilage and starvation, ill-used and neglected by his teachers, but never losing the native exuberance and cheerfulness of soul, even when he was thrown adrift at the breaking of his voice, and gradually making his way by industry and perseverance and by the steady development of his remarkable genius. Those were the days of aristocratic patronage of the arts, and Haydn's life was largely assisted and benefited by it. First he was taken up by a Baron von Furnberg as director of his concerts and contributor to their programmes; then by a still more influential patron, Count Morzin, and finally by the great house of Esterhazy, ruling Princes, in whose service Haydn spent the best and most fruitful part of his life.

It was truly in their service that Haydn put himself. He was a member of their household at the great estate of Eisenstadt and later at Esterhaz; not only his musical duties but his conduct and his uniform were prescribed—his white stockings, his white linen, his wig, and his powder. As Mr. Hadden properly says, there has been much foolish comment on these circumstances, which must be judged in relation to the ideas of the age.

> There was no talk in Haydn's native country of the dignity of art, at any rate so far as musicians were concerned. * * * We may be certain that he did not find the yoke unbearably galling. He was of humble birth; of a family which must always have looked up to their "betters" as unspeakably and immeasurably above them. Dependence was the order of nature, and a man of Haydn's good sense was the last in the world to starve and fret because his freedom to practice his art and develop his power was complicated with a sort of feudal service.

There were many advantages, indeed, in his position. He had a very good band always at his disposal, the members of which were devoted to him. If he wrote part of a symphony over night he could try it in the morning, prune, revise, accept, reject. How greatly he appreciated this is shown in his own words later in life. "I not only had the encouragement of constant approval, but as conductor of an orchestra I could make experiments, observe what produced an effect, what weakened it, and was thus in a position to improve, alter, make additions and omissions, and be as bold as I pleased." Nor was his life in the Hungarian country seat a burial of his genius. His fame grew constantly not only in Vienna, but throughout Europe; and when Prince Nicolaus died in 1790, and freed him from his service, he found at once eager offers for his appearance in England on terms which, for the times, were very handsome. The London visits of Haydn are famous episodes in musical history, and as treated by Mr. Hadden at length are full of amusing and characteristic incidents.

The very brief chapter on Haydn the composer and his position in the history of music does little more than hint at the important subject of which it treats. The author has conceived his task in too popular a vein to go into the matter as it deserves. The appendixes give some interesting matter, including a transcript of Haydn's will, a catalogue, or rather a comprehensive summary, of his works, a bibliography, sketches of Haydn's brothers, and a brief selection from characteristic letters of the composer.

*HAYDN. By J. Cuthbert Hadden. (The Master Musicians.) With Illustrations and Portraits. 16mo. Pp. xii-252. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Poems by Paul Dunbar.

LYRICS OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER. By Paul Lawrence Dunbar. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

In this volume of poems about half are in the negro dialect, and show Mr. Dunbar at his best. The delicious languor and warmth and melody of the negro songs, their unexpected turns of humor and homely phrases, their sudden flights of poetic imagination, their kinship with wild nature, are inimitable and irresistible. The genius of the colored race is imprisoned in them for those to read who will. The typical plantation negro has passed, and in the words of Mr. Dunbar's old darky—

> De ol' time's gone, de new time's hyeah
> Wid all hits fuss and feddahs.

We cannot therefore treasure too highly the literature in which he plays a part, and the literature that is a part of himself. The songs in which he depicts himself and his fellows, laughter-loving, tender-hearted, whimsical, lazy, born actors and born musicians, will never be fully appreciated until they are no longer heard at all. Certainly the future of the free negro is a matter of deep concern, and the effort to make him an efficient and intelligent unit of a civilized community is an effort to be furthered and encouraged, but in the meantime, for the sake of literature, it behooves us to gather up the semi-barbarous music of his fathers which so curiously unites untamed and exotic elements with the traditions of civilization, expressing both in a language that is our own, yet not our own, in order that we may not by sheer carelessness lose a possession of unique value.

Mr. Dunbar's negro poetry conveys much of the old plantation spirit and consists mainly of the true lyrics that sing themselves. The fanciful mind that sees the human qualities of trees and flowers, of locusts and 'possums, of hoecakes and dinner horns, and plays as a child would play with these often inanimate companions, is delightfully rendered. The following is an excellent example of the "play-acting" which is the breath of life to the typical negro soul:

MY SWEET BROWN GAL.

> W'en de clouds is hangin' heavy in de sky,
> An' de win's a-taihin' moughty vig'rous by,
> I don' go a-sighin' all erlong de way;
> I des' wo'k a-waitin' fu' de close o' day.
>
> Case I knows w'en evenin' draps huh shadders down,
> I won' care a smidgeon fu' de weathah's frown;
> Let de rain go splashin', let de thundah raih,
> Dey's a happy sheltah, an' I'se goin' daih.
>
> Down in my ol' cabin, wa'm es mammy's toas',
> 'Taters in de flah layin' daih to roas';
> No one daih to cross me, got no talkin' pal,
> But I's got de comp'ny o' my sweet brown gal.
>
> So I spen's my evenin' listenin' to huh sing,
> Lak a blessid angel; how huh voice do ring!
> Sweeter den a bluebird flutterin' erroun',
> W'en he sees de steamin' o' de new-plowed groun'.
>
> Den I hugs huh closah, closah to my breas',
> Needn't sing, my da'lin', tek you hones' res',
> Does I mean Malindy, Mandy, Lize or Sal?
> No, I means my fiddle—dat's my sweet brown gal!

When Mr. Dunbar drops the dialect and writes in our English idiom the result is disappointing. The rich metaphor, the childlike vision, and the emotional appeal are replaced by a diction that in comparison is stiff and commonplace, although certainly not inferior to the average product of the poets of the present day. One cannot help wishing that he would be content to harp on his one melodious string, would confine himself, in literature, to delivering the message of the colored race.

A Tale of Atonement.

THE SUBSTITUTE. By Will N. Harben. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, $1.50.

A good, wholesome story that brings the smile and compels the emotional tear is "The Substitute," by Will N. Harben. Its thread is the repentance of Hiram Hillyer, a grain and cotton merchant of Darley, Northern Georgia, who thirty years before had slain a man in a moment of blind passion. He had been acquitted of the crime through the testimony of a friend that he shot in self-defense, but the knowledge of his guilt was a hell that tortured him without cease. As one means of atonement he had educated, and trained in the way of rectitude, a poor boy, George Buckley, so that the latter might be his moral substitute in the sight of Providence. Other means of contrition took the form of doing good whenever the opportunity presented itself.

George Buckley, a young man of natural sterling merit, had won for himself an honorable place in the community, when of a sudden he is almost hopelessly handicapped in his efforts to rise by the condemnation of his father to penal servitude for theft, at a time, too, when George had fallen in love with Lydia, daughter of Major and Mrs. Cranston, aristocrats from Virginia.

The son was saved from going to the bad by his old benefactor, Hillyer, who encouraged him to face with fortitude the shame reflected upon him by his father's fault. In this young Buckley was aided by many friends, among them certain rugged, big-hearted, and perfectly delightful characters of both sexes, whose shrewd or philosophical reflections certainly do not tend to lessen them in the reader's esteem.

> How Bob Hanks belied his father's bad opinion of him and upset all the old man's ideas of business acumen by adopting up-to-date methods that brought him a fortune instead of speeding him into bankruptcy is one of the amusing features of the story.
>
> Needless to say, George Buckley eventually won Lydia Cranston for his bride, and he did so after triumphing over a despicable rival in the person of one Telfare, Governor of the State.

NONJURORS.

A History of the Little Band of Churchmen Sworn to Support James II.*

IT IS a difficult task to separate, in the case of the Nonjurors, the religious from the political aspect of their professions. There can be no question but that the Nonjuror has been very much maligned. For a century or more the Nonjurors were caricatured, and on the stage Molière's Tartuffe, as adapted by Colley Cibber, was performed, representing the Nonjuror in a despicable light. What Mr. Overton, the author of "The Nonjurors," wants to show is that as men they were conspicuous for their strict morality and their distinguished intellectual powers."

What was a Nonjuror? When after the Revolution of 1688 William and Mary came to the throne of England, there were Churchmen who refused to take the oaths of allegiance. * * * They had sworn to support James. Even the death of the former King in 1701, they insisted, did not release them from their oath, for they felt themselves bound to obedience to his heirs and successors. To them there could be but one "rightful and lawful King." On the accession of George I. (1714) the same Churchmen were still recalcitrant. Again they refused to take the oaths, and were now called the "Non-Abjurors, to distinguish them from those of 1689." The practical outcome of their conduct was that they were deprived of their posts, whether lay or clerical.

Mr. Overton introduces an argument in defense of the Nonjurors which is novel. He writes that though they might have been loyal to a King, they held "that the Church had a distinct existence of its own, and that its connection with the State was, though beneficial, purely accidental," and as a consequence "they insisted on the independency of the Church of any power on earth in the exercise of her purely spiritual power and authority." What is there remarkable, then, when we find to-day many Englishmen who favor the separation of Church and State? There came about then two communions, "each claiming to be the true Church of England." Bishops ejected by an act of Parliament, without any synodical action and the putting of new Bishops into their sees, was certainly a violation of all former principles. The Church had made the men Bishops and only the Church could deprive them of their sees. Hence the schism.

The Nonjurors believed that "they were in exactly the same position in which they had ever been. They had not made the slightest alteration in the doctrine, in discipline, or in worship." This difficulty now comes in. If the Nonjurors were adherents to the Stuart dynasty they were Jacobites. The author introduces here many arguments in order to show that these Nonjurors had nothing to do with the many conspiracies of the time. Anyhow, Dr. Johnson was not fond of them, nor, as for that, was Macaulay. Perhaps the latter is the more aggressive by implication. Deprived of their positions, the Nonjuror Bishops, he thinks, lived on the gifts of others, and were often ungrateful. He declares, too, that Colley Cibber did them no injustice. As the chances of the return of the Stuarts became more and more improbable the cause of the Nonjurors became weaker and weaker and finally faded entirely out of sight.

Mr. Overton writes the biography of the Bishops who were Nonjurors, of the lower clergy, and other men of the time who were their adherents. The most distinguished of them was William Sancroft, who had been Archbishop of Canterbury. He was regarded by the Nonjurors as the bulwark of their cause. Francis Turner, who was the Bishop of Ely, was a friend of James, and had preached the Coronation sermon, but he was not afraid to scold the King because of James's inclination toward Catholicism.

We are all more or less familiar with the name of Jeremy Collier, (1650-1726.) Macaulay, the stanch adherent of William, though rarely having a good word to say concerning the Nonjurors, writes in praise of Collier. "He was in the full force of the words, a good man; he was also a man of eminent abilities, a great master of sarcasm, a great master of rhetoric."

There is some local interest attached to John Talbot, who came to the American Colonies in 1702. Talbot became a missionary, and in 1706 he settled at Burlington, N. J. He was the resident minister. It is said that he went to England asking of Queen Anne the appointment of a Bishop. He was in Burlington in 1708. Because of his Nonjuror proclivities he was removed from his clerical position. It was believed that he was a Jacobite.

As the years passed the Nonjurors became divided into factions, and their influence waned. It is generally unknown, at least so we are inclined to believe, that the Nonjurors made advances to the Eastern Church. Was it possible that some relationship existed between the orthodox Greek Church and the Nonjurors? There was a learned Nonjuror who had been a chaplain at Constantinople, and he had communicated the idea of this union with the Greek Church to Sancroft. There were many documents interchanged between the chiefs of the two religions, but it all came to nothing. Of course that pious Russian Peter the Great would have liked it. He seems to have been cognizant of the matter, but his death closed the most incomprehensible of religious amalgamations.

*THE NONJURORS. Their Lives, Principles, and Writings. By J. H. Overton. Cloth. Pp. 302. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $3.00.

A Crime and Its Expiation.

RICHARD ROSNY. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo. Pp. 397. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

It takes longer to read than to tell the story of the sad career of Richard Rosny, for sad it was in spite of the wealth and honor that came to him. When he was quite a child his mother forsook widowhood to become the wife of Horace Bolton, and from that time on Richard trod the path of thorns. Not that his stepfather abused him. On the contrary, at the outset a truce was established between the two which lasted all through the years until that day when Bolton, having sunk lower and lower upon the social ladder, Richard gave him the final shove which sent him flying over the precipice into the abyss below. Like Maxwell Gray's hero of many years ago, Dean Maitland, Richard keeps silence for many years. His mother did not suspect who it was that made her a widow for a second time; the little brothers and sisters who saw in Richard a second and a dearer father, were ignorant of the heavy trust he had laid upon his own shoulders. Kathleen Musgrave, to whom Richard was engaged, learned the secret from his own lips, and turned against him. No wonder the poor fellow became stern, quiet, morose. He renounced the navy that he loved in order to take his stepfather's place in the banking business and earn a living for the fatherless brood. Altogether, Richard has a hard fight and comes out, in the end, the moral victor.

He meets Evelyn of the flower face, and seeing in her youthfulness the reflection of his lost Kitty, he marries her. One thought at first that the tragedy of the book lay in the blow Richard meted to his stepfather, but not so at all. Evelyn meets Kitty, discovers the hidden secret of her husband's dead love, rakes up the burnt ashes, becomes jealous, unhappy, nervous, and falls a victim forthwith to the flashing eyes of Ronald Musgrave, Kitty's cousin, and her husband's dearest friend. To follow the course of Evelyn's straying footsteps—which, after all, strayed more in thought than action, from the straight and narrow path; her return to her husband's encircling love; the just punishment that comes to Ronald; the exposure of Richard's own sin; his sentence and imprisonment, and the final peace of the ending of their lives—takes time and patience.

The ladies of the story have so many nerves to contend with. Edith and Evelyn, the unfortunate Richard's mother and wife respectively, were, in themselves, sufficient to try the patience of any one less perfect than he. One can sympathize with the remark of the late Horace's uncle, that poor, dear Horace might have married another woman and yet remained a saint. It required the strength of Richard or a young god to stand firm and upright under the weight of that clinging vine. The ladies of the story are well drawn after a certain type, but we prefer seeing our women nowadays, both in fiction and fact, with fine healthy, active minds, and good, sound common sense. Kathleen and Edith and Evelyn and their kin leave us with a feeling much akin to impatience. In Nancy, the author has apparently attempted to paint that other type—the energetic, whole-souled girl—and in Nancy alone can we look for comfort; and yet, even Nancy does not make one feel that she is a "sure enough" person. Like all the rest of them—men and women—Nancy is only a "character" in a book.

Adventures in New France.

A ROSE OF NORMANDY. By William R. A. Wilson. Illustrated by Ch. Grunwald. Pp. 378. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The story of William R. A. Wilson called "A Rose of Normandy" is founded on the adventures of the Sieur de la Salle in his explorations in New France. Its hero is Capt. Henri de Tonti, his lieutenant, and its pages are filled with the names of people and places familiar to one acquainted with the events in America during the reign of Louis the Great. By introducing his characters in Paris the author is enabled to gain an added effect in contrasting pictures of Court life and the wild, free existence which in that day awaited all comers to the New World. In the matter of safety to life and limb there seems to have been not much to choose, as far as results were concerned, whether the offender was in Old or New France, though the manner may have been slightly different. The methods by which the highly civilized Louis XIV. disposed of subjects so unfortunate as to incur his enmity do not make much more pleasing reading in Mr. Wilson's story, than the means by which the cruel Iroquois accomplished the same end.

Perhaps the character of Louis' Minister, Colbert, is painted a little blacker by Mr. Wilson than history warrants, but for the most part he has done justice to the friends and enemies of La Salle, not even allowing his personal prejudices, if he has any, to be betrayed in his accounts of the ecclesiastical scheming and political espionage so prevalent in the government of Canada.

Of course, there is a love story interwoven with the hero's adventures, and of course the "Rose of Normandy" is but a lover's name for the brave and beautiful lady who endures untold hardships before Capt. Tonti finds out what the astute reader has known from the beginning.

In the character of her heroine we meet the most subtle, perplexing, baffling and fascinating woman whom Mrs. Ward has yet depicted.—*The St. Louis Republic.*

Since Becky Sharp there has been no girl in English Literature quite fit to compare with Julie Le Breton.—*E. S. Martin.*

Lady Rose's Daughter

By

Mrs. Humphry Ward

The creator of Lady Rose's Daughter has given her a personality which tempts and tantalizes.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Love is not here the sentimental emotion of the ordinary novel or play, but the power that purges the weaknesses and vivifies the dormant nobilities of men and women.
—*The Academy, London.*

Julie Le Breton has the mysterious gift of the emotions; her stormy, impulsive nature sets the nerves of others vibrating.
—*The Milwaukee Free Press.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

A New Edition of Ruskin's Works—A New Canto of "Don Juan"—Novels of Adventure and Character-Analysis.

LONDON, April 11.—The first volume of the new and complete edition of Ruskin's works has been published, and it cannot fail to be a delight to all who in any way admire Ruskin. As every one knows, the successive editions of Ruskin's writings have been modified to a great extent. As he grew older, and his views changed, he changed what he had written. Thus, the last edition of "Modern Painters" authorized by Ruskin, was scarcely half as large as the first edition, and contradicted flatly things that in the first edition Ruskin had apparently thought to be as true as axioms. This practice of altering and amending was carried by Ruskin to a greater extent than by any other writer, and it made it a disheartening thing to undertake to procure a complete edition of his books. The man who wanted everything that Ruskin had published was compelled to buy two or three editions of nearly all his books, and when he had bought and read them he did not know which he ought to believe.

The new edition will give us everything that Ruskin ever published, and will, so far as it is possible, arrange his writings in their proper sequence. The result will be to give us a complete picture of that wonderful mind. The man who wants to believe in Ruskin as an inspired prophet will find it difficult to do so when he reads some impassioned paragraph written in Ruskin's youthful days, and then finds next to it another paragraph repudiating in the strongest way what had been said in the first. But the time has gone by when Ruskin was looked upon as an infallible guide. Without doubt he wrote much that was valuable concerning painting, and some of the teachings of "The Modern Painters" will survive. But as a whole we have all come to see that he was an impossible guide for a young artist to follow, that his theories on painting were mostly wrong, and that if followed they would have reduced painting to the level of photography. In architecture he was much more deserving of respect, for, in spite of certain faults, arising mainly from his inveterate habit of mixing up religion with Gothic columns and infidelity with Renaissance pediments, he undoubtedly said a great many things concerning architecture that were true, and his influence on English architecture was beneficent and abiding. Of his writings on political economy it can be said that they were filled with a noble spirit and that their teachings were utterly impracticable. But the style in which he wrote will make his books a delight forever. In his old age he despised the style that had made him famous, and tried, but fortunately in vain, to write in a plain and unadorned manner. He could not do it, and the sentences in his later writings have the same charm that was found in his earliest books.

The new edition will contain all the original illustrations and many more. The man who buys it will have the satisfaction of knowing that he need never buy another edition of Ruskin. There can be no more change in what Ruskin wrote, and as the editors of the new edition have access to all Ruskin's papers, and intend to print everything that he ever wrote, the edition will be a final one. We do not need to believe in Ruskin in order to enjoy his books. I for one find the same pleasure in reading "Modern Painters" that I found when I really believed that Ruskin could not be mistaken, and that as a consequence Claude Lorraine could not paint, and Raphael at the height of his power was a curse to humanity. We all know better now, but the earnestness and beauty of the "Modern Painters" will endure, and the man who cannot enjoy Ruskin's books is to be pitied.

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In the last volume of the new edition of Byron's works Mr. Murray has given us sixteen stanzas of a new canto of "Don Juan." They were all that was ever written of the canto, and if the whole of the projected canto had been written and proved to be no better than these sixteen stanzas, it would not have added to Byron's fame. In a word, the sixteen stanzas are quite unworthy of the author of "Don Juan," though it is of course interesting to find them in the new volume. Doubtless when Byron attempted to write a new canto his mind was on other things, for it must have been at the time when he was engaged in that melancholy attempt to aid the Greeks. One wonders what Byron would think of his action to-day, could he come to life again, and see what his Greeks have done with their independence. His life certainly seems to have been a dear price to pay for the beggarly incapable State that is always trying to set Europe by the ears.

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Mr. Henley has written a "Song of Speed" for the last number of The World's Work. Most, if not all, of the papers have hailed it with something like enthusiasm, and I wish I could understand why they have done so. The poem reads to me like prose chopped up into lines. I cannot find poetry either in the ideas of the writer or in his expression of them. Since the days when Mr. Henley edited The National Observer and gathered around him a number of writers with particularly keen pens and an inordinate love of scalps it has become the custom to hail everything that Mr. Henley writes as something worthy of the most fervent admiration. Unfortunately Mr. Henley is a very clever writer, and he has written both in prose and verse the things that are deserving of praise, but that everything that he does is great and wonderful I very much doubt, and I especially doubt the merits of his "Song of Speed." It is chiefly in praise of the automobile, and there is only one man—Rudyard Kipling—who could possibly write true poetry concerning that evil-smelling, noisy, and impertinent invention.

***

Miss Braddon has just finished a new novel which will be published soon. How many years is it since Miss Braddon gave us "Aurora Floyd"—[illegible] the golden-haired young woman who was addicted to poisoning people. How many novels has Miss Braddon written since then? I doubt if she herself knows, but her invention never seems to flag and she writes at least as well to-day as she did thirty years ago. No one can deny that Miss Braddon knows how to construct and develop a plot, and in the opinion of most readers this is the chief part of a novel. When Miss Braddon has left us we shall probably find from the newspapers that she was a novelist of unusual merit, and that her books do not deserve the complete neglect into which they have fallen. Perhaps it would be as well to say this during the novelist's lifetime.

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Mr. Quiller-Couch will have a new historical romance for us in a few days. It was by his first attempt at historical romance that Mr. Quiller-Couch gained the ear of the British public, and he does well to return to that field of fiction. Of course, if he preferred to write books after the manner of "Troy Town"—and every one will concede that they are delightful—we should not find fault. Still, historical fiction is Mr. Quiller-Couch's true province, judging by the excellent results he has hitherto therein obtained. The man who could finish "St. Ives" in such a way that the most ardent Stevensonian could find no room for criticism was born to write historical fiction, and he should not be allowed to forget that fact.

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Every little while there are indications that we are on the verge of returning to the novel of character and psychical analysis. Here is a novel by Miss Emma Brooke called "The Poet's Child," which is an analysis of the soul of a man who had no conception of morality. It is an interesting book for those who like that sort of novel, and it is a powerful book from first to last. Miss Brooke will probably make a reputation by it, and she will deserve to do so, for it is a thoroughly good piece of work. But the prospect that we are to abandon books of adventure and go back to the beggarly elements of the soul is disheartening. Why should we want to read a study of some scoundrel's soul when we might read a breezy story of adventure, mixed, of course, with a satisfactory amount of blood? Yet there is no doubt that there is an ebb and flow in the popular taste. We have had novels of adventure for the last fifteen years, and the public will soon ask for a change. Novels of character as opposed to those of adventure will once more become popular, and the disciples of Henry James will have their innings, while the followers of Kipling will find few admirers. There is nothing new so far as the taste of the novel-reading public is concerned. As it has been in the past, so it will be in the future. The pendulum will swing back and forth, and the novel of character will change places in popular favor with the novel of incident about once in every generation.

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Mr. Rider Haggard was the first of the novelists of the present day who gave us incident instead of analysis, and his "King Solomon's Mines" was the first of the long line of adventure which so many other novelists have since cultivated. He remains, of course, true to his first matter. His last new novel, "The Pearl Maiden," is purely a story of adventure. It is a good story so far as it goes. It deals with the last days of Jerusalem, which is perhaps a mistake on the part of the author, for the story gives no opportunity for the introduction of the wonderful African with his formidable axe, and his delight in shedding blood, who has figured in so many of Mr. Haggard's books and given us so much pleasure. But there is no lack of adventure in the story, and certainly no lack of interest.

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We are shortly to have a new magazine of the same general character as that of the leading popular magazines. It is understood that the projectors of the new venture have an idea of introducing certain features which will differentiate it from The Strand and Pearson's, but it is doubtful if this will be carried out. The public knows what sort of magazine it likes. It wants plenty of pictures, plenty of good stories, and two or three articles which may be supposed to convey useful information, and so delude the magazine reader into the belief that he is reading for the purpose of improving his mind, and not solely for amusement. It is difficult to see in what way a new magazine can depart from this model and still attract readers, and the chances are that any magazine that does make the attempt will soon grow tired of it. In spite of the number of London magazines there is always room for one more, provided it is a good one, and there is little doubt that the new magazine will fulfil this condition.

W. L. ALDEN.

The Fall of Constantinople.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GREEK EMPIRE AND THE STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY THE TURKS. By Edwin Pears. Cloth. Pp. 476. With maps and illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.

Mr. Edwin Pears's task is not to set Gibbon to rights, but to present some new facts relating to that period between 1204 and 1453 when the Byzantine power came to an abrupt conclusion. The author of "The Destruction of the Greek Empire and the Story of the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks" writes that the historian of the "Decline and Fall" had much less material to work with than exists to-day, and that the story of the siege and capture of Constantinople is wanting in particulars. Giving his reasons for the production of his volume, Mr. Pears declares that one of them is to show that Gibbon was not as impartial as he might have been when dealing with the discussions between the Latin and the Greek Churches. He is, too, of the opinion that Gibbon's contempt for both churches "was too great to allow him to do justice to the questions which divided them, questions which nevertheless, as they prevented the united action of Europe to resist Turkish invasion, were among the most important of the time."

The additional lights shown relative to the siege and fall of Constantinople are derived from the story of the siege, written by Nicolo Barbaro, a Venetian, who kept a journal throughout the siege, and from Critobulus, who wrote "The Life of Mahomet," the ruthless Turk who took and sacked Constantinople. The manuscripts of these two works have only been discovered within the last forty years.

"Save us from our friends" might find its place as an introduction to the Fourth Crusade, which instead of filibusters under the cloak of sanity gave away the Roman Empire in the East, and dealt Constantinople a blow from which it has never recovered. What an opportunity it was! For a hundred and fifty years before this crusade all that the empire could do was to resist the attacks of the Saracens. Then there had been countless dynastic troubles. The crusade ought to have gone direct to Palestine, but that Constantinople was so inviting that the soldiers of the Cross and the Venetians turned on Constantinople and plundered it. The loot was magnificent. Then came the appointment of Baldwin, a Belgian, who was elected Emperor. At once began the troubles between the Latin and Greek Churches, which differences have not subsided to-day. The innumerable personages who held the highest power in the unfortunate country Mr. Pears describes at length. One curious fact is the presence of the Spaniards in the empire. Byzantine potentates or their enemies never could get along without mercenaries. There were Venetians and Genoese always ready to serve. Though the Italians were rather more inclined to commerce, they were ready for a consideration to enter into the fights. The Spaniards, principally Catalans, under Roger de Flor, were to be used against the Turks. Roger and his Catalans "were as terrible to the Christians, whom they had been sent to protect, as they were to the Moslems." Sometimes the Mohammedan was used by them for his fighting qualities. It was then probably that the Turk found out how weak was the Byzantine. Mr. Pears is interesting when he contrasts the Turk with the Greek. The same traits seem to exist to-day as in the past.

The terrible story of the fall of Constantinople is given in fullest detail. For three days after the capture it was a continuous slaughter, with all other horrors. It is still a cause of wonder why no aid came from Europe. Just then Spain, France, and England had their own troubles, but the main reason was the religious one, the impossibility of bringing about a union between the old Orthodox and the Roman Church.

At the conclusion Mr. Pears writes:

> The results of the destruction of the empire were of a uniformly disastrous character. Constantinople, which had been the heart of the empire and for centuries the great bulwark of European civilization, became the stronghold of the professors of a hostile creed. After aiding Europe by resisting the long encroachments of the Turks, it had first become an isolated outpost of Christianity surrounded by hostile hordes, and then, after a long struggle, not altogether inglorious, had been overwhelmed by them. By its capture Europe lost all that its citizens might have contributed to civilization. The philosophy, art, theology, and jurisprudence which had emanated from its schools had, happily, leavened Western lands—leavened, because after the conquest the city ceased to exercise any influence on European thought. Under the rule of its new masters, it became the most degraded capital in Europe, and became incapable of contributing anything of value to the progress of the human race.

As to the Christians, after the Moslem conquest:

> Disarmed and oppressed they became demoralized, and their development, material, intellectual and moral, was arrested. They fell back upon deceit and cunning and the other vices which a subjugated people seeks to defend itself against oppressors, and in which are the usual characteristics of a people held in bondage. Dishonesty, unfair dealing, bribery, and untruthfulness came to be regarded among all the Christian races of the Ottoman Empire as venial offenses or as pardonable blunders.

History of Texas.

Prof. George P. Garrison of the University of Texas is completing his history of the Lone Star State, "Texas," which will be added in May to the American Commonwealth's Series by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The author has arranged the book in three parts; in the first section he explains how Texas first emerged into history as a Territory, where Spanish expansion and French overlapped, and how the Spanish prevailed; in the second he shows how it became a part of the United States, and in Part III. he shows how Texas has become what it is to-day.

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THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Essays and Sketches Touching Upon It by a Colored Writer.*

IT is generally conceded that Booker T. Washington represents the best hope of the negro in America, and it is certain that of all the leaders of his people he has done the most for his fellows with the least friction with the whites who are most nearly concerned, those of the South. Here is another negro "educator," to use a current term, not brought up like Washington among the negroes of the South and to the manner of the Southern negro born, but one educated in New England—one who never saw a negro camp-meeting till he was grown to manhood and went among the people of his color as a teacher. Naturally he does not see everything as Booker Washington does; probably he does not understand his own people in their natural state as does the other; certainly he cannot understand the Southern white's point of view as the principal of Tuskegee does. Yet it is equally certain that "The Souls of Black Folk" throws much light upon the complexities of the negro problem, for it shows that the key note of at least some negro aspiration is still the abolition of the social color-line. For it is the Jim Crow car, and the fact that he may not smoke a cigar and drink a cup of tea with the white man in the South, that most galls William E. Burghardt Du Bois of the Atlanta College for Negroes. That this social color line must in time vanish like the mists of the morning is the firm belief of the writer, as the opposite is the equally firm belief of the Southern white man; but in the meantime he admits the "hard fact" that the color line is, and for a long time must be.

The book is of curious warp and woof, and the poetical form of the title is the index to much of its content and phraseology. To a Southerner who knows the negro race as it exists in the South, it is plain that this negro of Northern education is, after all, as he says, "bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh" of the African race. Sentimental, poetical, picturesque, the acquired logic and the evident attempt to be critically fair-minded is strangely tangled with these racial characteristics and the racial rhetoric. After an eloquent appeal for a fair hearing in what he calls his "Forethought," he goes in some detail into the vexed history of the Freedman's Bureau and the work it did for good and ill; for he admits the ill as he insists upon the good. A review of such a work from the negro point of view, even the Northern negro's point of view, must have its value to any unprejudiced student—still more, perhaps, for the prejudiced who is yet willing to be a student. It is impossible here to give even a general idea of the impression that will be gained from reading the text, but the underlying idea seems to be that it was impossible for the negro to get justice in the Southern courts just after the war, and "almost equally" impossible for the white man to get justice in the extra judicial proceeding of the Freedman's Bureau officials which largely superseded the courts for a time. Much is remembered of these proceedings by older Southerners—much picturesque and sentimental fiction, with an ample basis of truth, has been written about them by Mr. Thomas Nelson Page and others. Here we have the other side.

When all is said, the writer of "The Souls of Black Folk" is sure that the only side interference of which the Freedman's Bureau was the chief instrument was necessary for the negro's protection from supposed attempts of his former masters to legislate him back into another form of slavery, yet he admits that "it failed to begin the establishment of good-will between ex-masters and freedmen." It is proper to place beside this, of course, the consensus of fair Southern opinion that the interference in question and the instrumentalities it employed were the cause of the establishment of an ill-will previously nonexistent. Here is a point where Booker T. Washington, as a Southern negro, has the advantage of his present critic in this that he knows by inherited tradition what the actual antebellum feeling between the races was. Du Bois assumes hostility.

While the whole book is interesting, especially to a Southerner, and while the self-restraint and temperateness of the manner of stating even things which the Southerner regards as impossibilities, deserve much praise and disarm harsh criticism, the part of the book which is more immediately concerned with an arraignment of the present plans of Booker T. Washington is for the present the most important.

In this matter the writer, speaking, as he says, for many educated negroes, makes two chief objections—first, that Washington is the leader of his race not by the suffrage of that race, but rather by virtue of the support of the whites, and, second, that, by yielding to the modern commercial spirit and confining the effort for uplifting the individual to practical education and the acquisition of property and decent ways, he is after all cutting off the negro from those higher aspirations which only, Du Bois says, make a people great. For instance, it is said that Booker Washington distinctly asks that black people give up, at least for the present, three things:

First, political power;

Second, insistence on civil rights;

Third, higher education for negro youth, and concentrate all their energies on industrial education, the accumulation of wealth, and the conciliation of the South. This policy has been courageously and insistently advocated for over fifteen years, and has been triumphant for perhaps ten years. As a result of this tender of the palm branch what has been the return? In these years there have occurred:

1. The disfranchisement of the negro.

2. The legal creation of a distinct status of civil inferiority for the negro.

3. The steady withdrawal of aid from institutions for the higher training of the negro.

These movements are not, to be sure, direct results of Washington's teachings, but his propaganda has, without a shadow of doubt, helped their speedier accomplishment.

The writer admits the great value of Booker Washington's work. However, he does not believe so much in the gospel of the lamb, and does think that a bolder attitude, one of standing firmly upon rights guaranteed by the war amendments, and alluded to in complimentary fashion in the Declaration of Independence, is both more becoming to a race such as he conceives the negro race to be, and more likely to advance that race. "We feel in conscience bound," he says, "to ask three things: 1. The right to vote; 2. Civic equality; 3. The education of youth according to ability," and he is especially insistent on the higher education of the negro—going into some statistics to show what the negro can do in that way. The value of these arguments and the force of the statistics can best be judged after the book is read.

Many passages of the book will be very interesting to the student of the negro character who regards the race ethnologically and not politically, not as a dark cloud threatening the future of the United States, but as a peculiar people, and one, after all, but little understood by the best of its friends or the worst of its enemies outside of what the author of "The Souls of Black Folk" is fond of calling the "Awful Veil." Throughout it should be recalled that it is the thought of a negro of Northern education who has lived long among his brethren of the South yet who cannot fully feel the meaning of some things which these brethren know by instinct—and which the Southern-bred white knows by a similar instinct; certain things which are—by both accepted as facts—not theories—fundamental attitudes of race to race which are the product of conditions extending over centuries, as are the somewhat parallel attitudes of the gentry to the peasantry in other countries.

A Story in Letters.

A SUMMER IN NEW YORK. A Love Story Told in Letters. By Edward W. Townsend. Cloth. Pp. 166. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

In "A Summer in New York" the author of "Chimmie Fadden" turns his attention for a time from the servants to the masters and mistresses and tries his skill at hitting off the salient characteristics of the wealthy and fashionable. He does it with more than a modicum of success, though not, perhaps, with originality enough to add materially to his fame. Mr. Townsend resorts to the prevailing mode of letters to disclose how Miss Alice Wonderly left the "tall grass region," otherwise the West, and came to visit her rich New York aunt, see the sights, and, if possible, make a great match on the strength of her father's millions. It must be said to the young woman's credit that her aunt took more interest than she herself did in the last-named item on the programme. The letters are sent home to a demure "sister Fan." They abound in a certain crisp, girlish humor, and reveal in a good-naturedly ironical way the frankness with which the eligible youths of society lay siege to the feminine hand that holds a prospective fortune. To emphasize their thoroughly businesslike methods, Mr. Townsend's heiress does not appear at the Summer haunts of fashionable society, but is detained by her shrewd auntie in deserted New York, whither flock the eligibles and the ineligibles from all directions as soon as her fame has spread abroad. Some came prepared for a long and determined siege, while some just run up from Newport for a day, pay their respects to the sharp-eyed aunt, have their little say in vain, and return whence they came.

Suddenly among the eligibles (accented always by Aunt Sue on the antepenult) appears the distinctly ineligible, but handsome and bearded friend of Alice's childhood, and the reader at once knows what her promising Summer in New York is going to amount to from the matchmaking point of view. In other words, the plot of Mr. Townsend's little novel in letters is neither deep nor complicated. Indeed, it pretends to be neither, but the heroine's story of her experiences is decidedly amusing, and many of her comments on New York and its ways are both clever and sensible. She remarks, early in her correspondence, that "These people in New York use only a few English words. The rest of their speech is a sort of Manhattanese," and it is a fact that Chimmie Fadden himself had a form of dialect hardly more pronounced than do Mr. Townsend's society people. The reader is frequently grateful that Miss Wonderly gives translations in her letters for her sister's benefit.

Kelman's R. L. S. Book.

"The Faith of Robert Louis Stevenson," by John Kelman, Jr., which was described in a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, is published this week by Fleming H. Revell. Mr. Kelman has been named "Drummond's successor" on account of a certain sympathy and magnetism he has.

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[illegible]

DRAMATIC VERSE.

Laurence Housman's Queer Nativity Play—Other Poetry.*

ALTHOUGH Mr. Housman's nativity play is suggestive of its mediaeval prototypes in scheme, arrangement, and metrical effect, what first strikes the reader at all familiar with these prototypes is its modernity. In language it is a mingling of archaic and modern. There are no affectations of spelling or obsolete words, but the forms of speech are not unlike those found in the old work, and a certain simplicity of phrase has been kept throughout. Nevertheless the simplicity is not the simpleness of the Chester and Coventry plays. The trail of sentimentalism is over the characters. It is, of course, impossible for any writer of the present day to put himself in the place of the men who wrote for an audience to whom church doctrines thus set forth brought "lively comforth." Mr. Housman, marshaling his shepherds, kings, and angels with artistic effect and leading them toward Bethlehem in a spirit of remote and earnest reverence, misses the note of sincerity. His people are not the out-and-out human beings of the early plays. They are prepared for their parts. They have been trained to the requisite amount of awe and veneration demanded—in the modern conception—by the subject. They have lost the delightful spontaneity and childlike interest in themselves which made the characters of the mediaeval plays so irresistibly engaging. Mr. Housman's shepherds are, from the first, preoccupied with unearthly thoughts. They question the stars and wonder concerning them. A premonitory strangeness is in the atmosphere. The first shepherd remarks:

There be good fairies up in air to-night:
Come ere a frost so mild with stars so bright?
The wind has shut itself in-door again,
And all the air be saft like a'ter rain.

The second shepherd adds to this:

The sheep be quiet: the dogs have nought to do:
The lambs come kind: there haven't been a ewe
Lost, nor a still one born, this moon, there an't:
A thing I can't remember, nor I can't
Since I've been shepherd:—that's nigh forty year.

It is while the men are engaged in such appropriate conversation that Gabriel appears, and the story proceeds with careful and reverential steps, but without any stir of emotion or thrill of surprise. How differently do the shepherds of "The Painters' and Glaziers' Play" of Chester, for example, appear upon the scene. We discover the "Primus Pastor" cheerfully boasting of his excellence as a tender of sheep:

A better sheaparde on no syde
No yearthlye man may have,

he announces. And how gustily "Secundus Pastor," in haste to begin his meal, sets out bread that "this daie was baken," onions, garlic, leeks, butter, and "greene cheese that will greese your checkes." When the "Gloria in Excelsis" is heard, they are all sufficiently amazed, but fall to hasty discussion and wrangling over the words, the "Tercius Pastor" modestly reminding his comrades that he is eldest of degree, "and also beste as seemes me;" and certainly should know how the song went. Even in the more formal play of the three Kings there are frequent touches of this outspoken temper. The Messenger, for example, warns the Kings how they speak of worshipping the Child, for if Herod should hear them he would "flye out of his skynne." All this freedom and hilarity, this breadth of cheer and naturalness, are compensation for the prosiness of the old texts in which we read, if nothing else, the spirit of their time. In such anachronisms as Mr. Housman's "Bethlehem" we get the spirit of no time. The old bottles fail to give flavor to the thin new wine.

The three dramas by Henry Copley Greene, the first "Pontius Pilate," a mystery play, the other two, "Saint Ronan of Brittany" and "Théophile," miracle plays, merit much more serious consideration. All three are dramatic in form and filled with vital interest; all are very beautiful in phrasing, and all are sufficiently inspired with the poetic spirit to make their mediaevalism unimportant and their relation to permanent art immediately obvious. In the first the figure of Pilate is one of tragic force, his story being continued beyond the supreme incident of his life to its ending, according to the legend in which he is finally received with Procla, his wife, into eternal bliss as a true penitent. The scene in which Pilate wanders among the Alps with the faithful and dying Procla, suffering personally and vicariously for his great sin, has the singular charm of very old religious verse united to the dramatic sentiment of the present day. The writer has felt keenly and with subtlety the profound poetry of the ancient narrative, and has rendered it without sacrificing either his individuality or his modernity. The haunting simplicity of his rhymes conveys a highly emotional impression, and his handling of miraculous elements has so much the stamp of sincerity as to be extraordinarily moving. In his second drama the conflict between St. Ronan and a druidess who murders her child in order to accuse the saint of the deed is made the subject of most delightful poetry, in which the imagination is seized from the start and held to the end. The repetition of significant lines, suggestive of an irregular, capricious refrain, is a device that heightens to a marked degree the effectiveness of the admirable method. For example, the first eight lines of Keben's response to St. Ronan's appeal that she repent, run as follows:

Ronan, my forest ways
Lie far from thine;
Thine are a shining maze;
Simple are mine.
Perchance my ways must wane
While thine increase,
Then have my deeds been vain,
And life must cease.

After the episode of the child restored to life and indicting his mother, Keben stabs herself, chanting gloomily:

Yea, Ronan in the sacred wood,
Alas, my ways
Lay far from thine.
Thine were a shining maze,
Darkened were mine.
Now, while thy ways increase,
My ways must wane:
Yea, since my deeds were vain,
Life now must cease.

It is, however, a pity to quote from Mr. Greene's closely knit work, the parts of which lose lamentably in significance when separated from the whole. Especially is this true of the third drama, "Théophile," in which is shown the struggle of Théophile with Satan, who has bidden him forswear the Virgin. The swift, passionate little production moves from its beginning to its termination with a beautiful directness and force. It is full of interest, fire, and sweetness, and suggests the art of some of the "little masters" of Spain and Italy during the early devout centuries.

To turn from these intense and personal dramatic essays to "Fulbeck" is to come out upon a charming landscape, also with having been planned and modeled for each other. The author is not only responsible for the hand lettering of the volume, but for the illustrations as well. Both have a daintiness and precision of workmanship in accord with the reminiscent mood of the poem, the pleasant grace of which may be gathered from these concluding stanzas:

Some things there are that have been wrested from us
In our blind haste and frenzy of employ,
Things that by right and for our good belong us—
Time to reflect and leisure to enjoy,
Oh, Quiet Life, that with unstinted measure,
Did ever hide in duty's grasp a charm,
And ever linked with toil a time of leisure,
Oh, yield us still some remnant of thy balm!
In yonder jar there lie some faded roses,
And lavender and rosemary and bay,
Whose perfume lingers as the evening closes—
So let thy fragrance dwell with us to-day.

*BETHLEHEM. A Nativity Play. By Laurence Housman. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*PONTIUS PILATE, SAINT RONAN OF BRITTANY, THÉOPHILE. Three Plays in Verse. By Henry Copley Greene. New York: Scott-Thaw Company. $1.20.

*FULBECK. A Pastoral. By J. Walter, A. R. W. S. With illustrations by the author. London: E. Wilfred Bell.

Old Silver.

OLD PLATE, ITS MAKERS AND MARKS. By J. H. Buck. New and enlarged edition. Paper bound. Pp. 327. With numerous illustrations. New York: The Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Mr. W. J. Cripps's "Old English Plate" leaves little to be desired so far as European silver is concerned, but what about our own? Mr. John H. Beck supplies all deficiencies in his "Old Plate. Its Makers and Marks." The early settlers of Virginia believed that there must be gold in the immediate neighborhood, and so when Capt. Newport set out for Virginia there came with him two goldsmiths, two refiners, and one jeweler. "They do not appear to have done anything but vainly search for gold." To Boston is to be accorded the distinction of having given the earliest work to the goldsmith. His name was John Hull; he was a Leicester man, and arrived at Boston in 1635. "He was not only a goldsmith, but a successful merchant, and one of the founders of the First Church; his mark, together with his partner's, is to be found on silver in the possession of this church, the Old South, the First Church, Dorchester," &c.

There were many silversmiths in Boston before the middle of the eighteenth century. Now comes a famous name—that of Paul Revere. The family were originally Huguenots, and came from Guernsey. There are three variations of the name—Rivoire, Rewere, and Revere. Paul's father was a silversmith, and the "Goodwill" tankard has his mark, of 1749. His son Paul was born in 1735. "He had a natural taste for drawing, and it was his particular business, after learning the same trade as his father's, to design and execute all the engravings on the various kinds of silver plate then manufactured." The glorious part he took in the Revolution we all are familiar with. After the war was over he established, in connection with the making of silverware, the manufacture of bells, brass cannon, and ironware. Copley painted him "holding a silver cup in one hand, with engravers' tools by his side." There are innumerable pieces of silver bearing the Revere mark, but the authenticity of many of them may be questioned.

In the register of Freedmen of New York the first of the entries, commencing September, 1688, shows five silversmiths. Philadelphia has been long noted for the skill of its silversmiths. In the accounts of Penn mention is made of Caesar Griselm, a goldsmith; D. Vaughn, a watchmaker, and Francis Richardson, "who received £2 for a pair of buckles for Loetitia." Philip Syng, who landed in Philadelphia in 1712, was a silversmith and jeweler. His son succeeded him in business. The silver inkstand now in Independence Hall, in which building was signed the Declaration of Independence, was made by him. He and Franklin were great friends. "I remember seeing," writes Mrs. Bissel, "in an old account book the following entry: 'To one pap spoon, for B. Franklin.'" It was Philip Syng who, as a member of the American Philosophical Society experimenting with Franklin, invented and made an electrical machine. The Gorhams have been in the silversmith business for a century.

The author devotes much space to describing the early Church plate in the United States, and a list is presented of our oldest ecclesiastical silver. Leaving chalices, alms basins, and baptismal ones, the subject of domestic plate is fully discussed. "Silverware was scarce among the early settlers, but by the middle of the seventeenth century there was a good store of plate in many of the planters' homes. This had either been inherited from English relations or been purchased in England. * * * Among the items to be found in early wills and inventories are spoons, beakers, tankards, cups, (caudle, dram, and sack,) mugs, porringers, punchbowls, saltcellars, (large and trencher,) sugar dishes, candlesticks, and sometimes forks."

The spoon must date back from the earliest period. Spoons of the Elizabethan times had very long handles, for otherwise how could a grand lady with a ruff round her neck reach the region of her mouth? In Colonial days the monkey spoon was in use. It was so named because a monkey was carved on the handle. When Philip Livingston was buried, 1749, we read: "As usual, there was spiced wine, and each of the eight bearers was given a monkey spoon and a pair of gloves." At the conclusion of the volume there is a chronological list of examples of dated American plate, beginning with the work of John Hull. The text is fully illustrated. Mr. Buck's handsome volume shows a thorough acquaintance with his topic, and is to be considered as the leading authority on the subject of old American plate.

A Tale of Adventure.

"MARJORIE." By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Illustrated. New York: R. H. Russell.

Thrilling, indeed, and most agreeably varied, were the adventures by sea and by land of Raphael, or Ralph, Crowninshield, as narrated by himself through the medium of Justin Huntly McCarthy. They included two love episodes, a shipwreck, a mutiny among castaways turned pirates, battle, murder, and sudden death.

Raphael Crowninshield, afterward called Ralph, the son of a widow who kept a mercer's store at Sendennis, a little town in Sussex, England, had for his bosom chum Lancelot Amber, an orphan son of wealthy parents, and a paragon of all the virtues, who had a sister, Marjorie, beautiful, of course, and as virtuous as her brother. Their uncle, Marmaduke Amber, an ancient mariner with utopian ideas and philanthropic proclivities, fitted out an expedition to found an ideal community somewhere under the Southern Cross. Among the colonists who set out on the good ship Royal Christopher were Ralph, Lancelot, and Marjorie. Another notable figure was Barbara, daughter of the owner of the Skull and Spectacles, an inn at Sendennis, much frequented by seamen of doubtful character. She, too, was beautiful, but not particularly virtuous, and once had been adored by Ralph. Now, however, she was married, and her husband, William Hachett, was the fidus Achates of Cornelys Jensen. The latter, Capt. Amber's trusted lieutenant, was a villainous pirate who had planned to seize the ship and scour the Southern main with the Jolly Roger as his flag. This part of the plans was frustrated by the wreck of the Royal Christopher, and the subsequent exciting events culminated in his capture together with his rascally associates, his murder by Barbara, and her suicide, and the happy union of Ralph and Marjorie.

Although Mr. Crowninshield's adventures took place some time in the eighteenth century, not a pirate ejaculated "Hist!" nor did any of the desperate crew indulge in the oaths and adjectives affected at that period by British seafaring men—especially smugglers and pirates—according to the only historians who count for anything in the estimation of the extreme youth of the land. Or, if they did, Mr. McCarthy, with nice discernment, eliminated them from Mr. Crowninshield's chronicles. Altogether the story is ingenious and exhilarating. Mr. McCarthy's sense of dramatic effect is unerring, while the rigor of his record of adventure is softened and qualified by his saving sense of humor. He turns his phrases as happily in this imitation of eighteenth century narrative as he does when he is writing in the manner of the present hour.

The New Encyclopaedia.

With the publication of Volume VIII. of "The New International Encyclopaedia" this week nearly half of the work is completed. The publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., have so far admirably fulfilled their promise to produce a volume a month. At the present rate of publication the entire work of seventeen volumes will be ready for the public before the end of the year.

The eight published volumes give a clear idea of the scope and character of the work, which is intended to be both popular and educational. One feature quite noticeable is the scheme to break up a subject into as many parts as possible—each treated by an expert. For example, there are no less than twenty-five articles on the various phases of electricity. Moreover, the natural sciences are treated from a point of view having in mind the needs of the multitudes who are now interested in nature study, disease germs, distribution of animals, economic geology, &c.

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TRAVELS IN SPACE. A History of Aerial Navigation. By E. Seton Valentine and F. L. Tomlinson. Introduction by Sir Hiram Maxim. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-382. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $5.

CONTEMPORARY FRANCE. By Gabriel Hanotaux. Translated by John Charles Tarver. With portraits. Vol. I. (1870-73.) 8vo. Pp. xv.-[?]. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.

STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY. By James Bryce. 8vo. Pp. ix.-487. New York: Macmillan Company.

THE BERNARDS OF ABINGTON AND NETHER WINCHENDON. A Family History. By Mrs. Napier Higgins. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. x.-348. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6 per set.

WORDSWORTH. By Walter Raleigh. 12mo. Pp. 232. London: Edward Arnold.

YOUTH OF FAMOUS AMERICANS. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks. 12mo. Pp. 3[?]. New York: Eaton & Mains. 80 cents net.

Essays and General Literature.

THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK. Essays and Sketches. By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. 8vo. Pp. x.-264. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.20 net.

THE KAISER'S SPEECHES. Forming a Character Portrait of Emperor William II. Translated and edited, with annotations, by Wolf Von Schierbrand. Based upon a compilation made by A. Oscar Klaussmann. 8vo. Pp. xxi.-332. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50 net.

THE BETTER WAY. By Charles Wagner. Translated from the French by Mary Louise Hendee. Small 12mo. Pp. xiii.-2[?]. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.[?].

A SURVEY OF ENGLISH ETHICS. Being the First Chapter of M. Lecky's "History of European Morals." Edited, with introduction and notes, by W. A. Hirst. 12mo. Pp. x.-180. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20.

Nature and Out of Doors.

BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. By Thomas Nuttall. New, revised, and annotated edition. By Montague Chamberlain. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xliv.-4[?]. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.00.

THE NATURE STUDY IDEA. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. 8vo. Pp. 159. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.00 net.

WITH THE TREES. By Maud Going. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-335. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.00 net.

A BOOK OF THE COUNTRY AND THE GARDEN. By H. M. Batson. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xii.-319. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00 net.

THE WATER-FOWL FAMILY. By L. C. Sanford, L. B. Bishop, and T. S. Van Dyke. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-59[?]. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Religion.

THE WAY OF HOLINESS. By Lieut. Col. S. L. Brengle. 12mo. Pp. vii.-1[?]. New York: The Salvation Army Publishing and Printing House.

GOD AND THE INDIVIDUAL. By T. B. Strong. 16mo. Pp. xxiii.-1[?]. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

THE QUESTION-BOX ANSWERS. Replies to Questions on Missions to Non-Catholics. By the Rev. Bertrand L. Conway. 16mo. Pp. v.-616. New York: The Catholic Book Exchange.

Travel and Description.

IN AND AROUND THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO RIVER IN ARIZONA. By Geo. W. James. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-346. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $[?] net.

AT THE HEART OF OLD PELEE. By Paul Chamblin. 16mo. Pp. vi.-162. Illustrated. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.00.

THE TRAMP'S HANDBOOK. By Harry Roberts. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. ix.-178. New York: John Lane.

HANS THE ESKIMO. By Christiane Scandlin. Illustrated. Pp. 123. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. [?] cents.

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AUBREY BEARDSLEY'S DRAWINGS. A Catalogue and a List of Criticisms. By A. E. Gallatin. Folio. Pp. [?]. New York: Godfrey A. S. Wieners. $[?] net.

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Fiction.

A ROSE OF NORMANDY. By William R. A. Wilson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-37[?]. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

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PEOPLE YOU KNOW. By George Ade. 16mo. Pp. [?]. Illustrated. New York: R. H. Russell.

OLD SQUIRE. The Romance of a Black Virginian. By B. K. Benson. 12mo. Pp. [?]. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE JOYOUS HEART. By Viola Roseboro. 12mo. Pp. [?]. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

BARRY O'GILL AND THE GOOD PEOPLE. [illegible] New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

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THE MYSTERY OF MURRAY DAVENPORT. A Story of New York at the Present Day. By Robert Neilson Stephens. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 332. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

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LA CHRONIQUE DE FRANCE. Publiée sous la direction de Pierre de Coubertin. 12mo. Pp. 272. Paris, France.

LES MISERABLES. Par Victor Hugo. Abridged and edited, with introduction and notes. By O. B. Super. 12mo. Pp. v.-369. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

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Miscellaneous.

THE ANNUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1902. Embodying Political, Military, and Economical Affairs; Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, &c. Octavo. Pp. viii.-887. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SURVEYING AS PRACTICED BY CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS. By John Whitelaw, Jr. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-518. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $4 net.

MORE BASKETS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM. By Mary White. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-1[?]. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1 net.

A BOOK OF CURIOUS FACTS OF GENERAL INTEREST, RELATING TO ALMOST EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN. Compiled by Don Lemon. Edited by Henry Williams. Pp. 3[?]. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. 75 cents.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 1902. Transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 13, 1903. Two volumes. 8vo. Albany: The Argus Company, printers.

THE ANGELS' DIARY AND CELESTIAN STUDY OF MAN. By Mrs. Effie M. Staley and Charles Sampson. 12mo. Pp. xxvi.-[?]. Denver, Col.: Mrs. J. A. S. Lander. $1.[?].

SUCCESS IN DENTAL PRACTICE. A Few Suggestions Relative to the Most Approved Methods of Conducting a Practice. By C. N. Johnson. Small 12mo. Pp. 1[?]. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

COLONIAL AND CAMP SANITATION. By George Vivian Poore. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. [?]. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN THE ELEMENTARY AND THE SECONDARY SCHOOL. By George R. Carpenter, Franklin T. Baker, and Fred N. Scott. 12mo. Pp. viii.-380. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE CARE OF THE BABY. A Manual for Mothers and Nurses, Containing Practical Directions for the Management of Infancy and Childhood in Health and in Disease. By J. P. Crozer Griffith. Third edition. 8vo. Pp. 4[?]. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co. $1.50.

PRACTICAL NURSING FOR NURSES IN PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH AN APPENDIX. By Emily A. M. Stoney. 8vo. Pp. 4[?]. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co. $1.75 net.

MORE MONEY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By Charles W. Eliot. 16mo. Pp. 1[?]. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1 net.

HOW TO KEEP HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS. A Manual of Family Finance. By C. W. Haskins. 16mo. Pp. 114. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

Princess Daria.

THE REBELLION OF THE PRINCESS. By M. Imlay Taylor. Pp. viii.-3[?]. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

One of the early arrivals in the field of historical fiction of the new school was Miss Mary Taylor with her "Red [illegible]," a tale of the streltsee mutiny at the court of the nine-year-old Czar Peter, afterward called "the Great." She has tried several other epochs as a background for her novels, but in the present book, "The Rebellion of the Princess," she has returned to the "White Mother Moscow," and the "Northern Gallup Vespers," when the streltsee, the Czar's bodyguard, rose in mutiny under the stimulus of the Czarevna Sophia's secret plotting. The story is wildly exciting at times, gore drips in great drops, and cadavers are strewn thick in the hero's path. The true hero of the book, the cleverest, truest, and most faithful character is a little dwarf, Maleuta, who has been saved by the narrator, the titular hero, Marquis de Cernay, from the cruelty of a fat old steward of the Boyar Kurakin, the villain. With Maleuta's help the Marquis performs the most astonishing feats, not the least of which is to marry the heroine, Princess Daria, under the very eyes of the wicked Czarevna, the only spectator, who grimly watches the supposed Kurakin marry her hated rival. The omnipresent Maleuta is meanwhile squatting before the bound and gagged villain, gently reminding him with the aid of a long sharp knife that silence is golden. The newly wedded pair escape the red riot roaring in the streets and reach Daria's father, the haughty Prince Vorontz, who once more parts the twain. After the Marquis accomplishes the orthodox amount of wooing, his wife acknowledges her love for him, defies her father, and together they flee from Russia's snows to smiling France. There is a wholesome amount of pure fun to brighten the war-like tale; not a dull page from end to end, from de Cernay's flight from Paris to Moscow for pinking a bully, to his flight the other way with a stolen Princess for a bride. Also it is worthy of comment that no one is named Sacha!

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 1903.—20 PAGES.

THE KAISER'S SPEECHES.

Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand has done good service heretofore as an interpreter of the German mind to the American mind as both are concerned with the practical problems of the present; but he has done no better work in the fulfillment of this most useful and dignified function than he has done in the ostensibly humble work of translating and editing "The Kaiser's Speeches," in the volume which Messrs. Harper have just published. Really to translate and really to edit such a book requires rare qualities, and such qualities the translator and editor has shown in this excellent work.

Certainly it behooves every intelligent man to know what the German Emperor thinks and says about things in general, upon any department of which that happens to come uppermost he never fails to free the royal and imperial mind. He is easily the most interesting person, at least the most extensively interesting person, now alive. We do not except the President of the United States, who so strongly and in so many aspects resembles the German Emperor, because, after all, he holds a much more transient "job," and the opinions and the probable doings of the German Emperor will continue to interest mankind, in the ordinary course of nature, long after the opinions of the ex-President have become of an interest merely "academic." Only fancy the opinions of Theodore Roosevelt becoming "academic" and their author, after four or eight or however many crowded years of glorious life, sinking into that stage of senility which to him is doubtless connoted by the term "sage." To such a stage there is no danger that the German Emperor will ever descend so long as he has his being and his firm seat on his hereditary throne.

Really to present to a foreign audience the speeches of a man so intensely interested in everything and so liable to become articulate about it, a man is needed who understands the speaker and who also understands the audience. These qualities Mr. von Schierbrand possesses in a rare if not in a quite unique degree. He is a German, "but not a bigoted one." He is also at home in the United States, even more at home, we should say, than he would be in his native country. He was expelled from that country, and persecuted, in what to Americans seems an infamously tyrannical manner, for being too much an American, for "daring to say the thing he would." The experience would have soured most men. But it evidently has not soured the present editor nor warped his judgment of men and things. It is quite a triumph of candor for the victim of such a persecution to express a belief that the effect of the public speeches of the man who incarnates the system from which he has himself suffered has been, upon the whole, beneficial.

This belief is quite compatible with the belief, which the editor also expresses, and for which he gives his reasons, that the effect of many of the speeches has been mischievous, and that what effect they have had upon some important departments of life and thought has been mischievous entirely. In fact, whoever reads the translator's introduction and his notes will feel confidence that all that editorial intelligence can do has been done to illuminate as well as to "overset" the speeches of the Kaiser, to put the reader in the place of the speaker, and to give him the speaker's point of view. In doing this Mr. von Schierbrand has done such a service for his subject as, according to Macaulay, Dumont did first for Mirabeau and afterward for Bentham. If the Kaiser's intelligence is great enough to overcome his vanity, he ought to invite his English editor to come back in safety and honor for having really enabled his repeat said imperial utterances to be "understanded of a people" by whom it is certainly important to the German Emperor that he should be understood.

DR. ELIOT ON SCHOOLS.

Last Fall Dr. Eliot, the deeply respected President of Harvard University, delivered a series of three lectures before associations of teachers in three New England States—Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire—on the common schools, their defects, their achievements, and the policy that should be followed regarding them. These lectures have been published by Doubleday, Page & Co. with the title, "More Money for the Public Schools."

Though the title gives a correct idea of the main plan of the experienced educator, it hardly does justice to the scope and variety of the counsel he offers. His plan is for better schools and much more schooling, and these will necessarily cost much more money; they will also require an important, even a radical, change in the sentiment and in the conditions of life of the American people; and it appears to us that this point is not set forth, possibly is not understood, as clearly by Dr. Eliot as it might be. The doctor's method, broadly, is to describe a number of evils and errors that prevail in the country, which he thinks might be reduced or abolished by rational education, and on this he bases his demand for more money to be expended on such education. Among these defects, or worse, are drunkenness, gambling, violent strikes, lax practice and doctrine in regard to marriage and divorce, the spoils system in public service, the relative stagnation of the Churches, poor city administration, and so forth. Now, there is no doubt that universal schooling of the right sort would lessen these untoward features of our National life, nor is there any doubt that our schooling is far less than we ought to have, while much of it is very poor. All that Dr. Eliot says of this side of his subject is true and falls short of the truth.

Taking the schools of the country as a whole, we do not house and we do not train and we do not care for our children with anything like the intelligence and liberality a thorough horsebreeder shows toward his horses. The one element of our case which Dr. Eliot emphasizes, the sanitation of the houses, falls terribly below the standard of the best hospitals, which is the proper standard. The provision for fresh air inside or outside the buildings is often hardly thought of. The mental equipment of the teachers is frequently inadequate, and the number employed is much too small to admit of the best results. Worst of all, though to this Dr. Eliot makes only indirect allusion, the provision for good schooling below the age of thirteen is outrageously bad in comparison with that for schooling above that age, though the great majority of pupils have to leave school by that time.

But while all this is true, it is equally true that our school system fairly responds to the opinion of the people in the respective regions, save that, owing to the heroic devotion of many teachers, it is often rather better than public opinion demands. And, with full recognition of the effect of this devotion, it remains true that the schools are about what the teachers, acting within their environment, have made them. If it were possible to double the money for schools tomorrow, and to put all the increase into the payment of the teaching force, the improvement would not at all be proportioned to the increased resources. In short, whatever progress we may make—and we shall make much in time—must be gradual. It must be the result of the evolution of our society under the conditions surrounding it. This is especially true as to the quality of teaching. That is steadily improving and will continue so to do, but it will improve pretty slowly and more or less irregularly as leaders come up and are recognized by the mass of the teachers and by the people. The standard now is much below the best-existing standard, and that standard is constantly advancing.

Meanwhile we wish that Dr. Eliot's little book could be in the hands of all the teachers in the country, and of the great body of the parents, not for blind acceptance, but for study and reflection.

Thoughts of Spencer.

Next Monday will be the eighty-third anniversary of Herbert Spencer. Lately the great philosopher was reported to be enjoying good health, but our London cable dispatch to-day reports that he is ill. In honor of his birthday, Mr. George Iles has arranged for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS some brief and striking extracts from Mr. Spencer's writings:

Preposseession is also points of belief.

Work is for life, not life for work.

Thinkers of other men's work are much overrated.

A Governmental agency, originally formed to discharge a function, is apt to reach a stage at which its self-sustentation becomes the primary thing and the function to be performed by it the secondary thing.

The genesis of ideas does not always follow the order of logical sequence.

Of all bequests of parents to children the most valuable is a sound constitution. Though a man's body is not a property that can be inherited, yet his constitution may fitly be compared to an entailed estate: and if he rightly understands his duty to posterity, he will see that he is bound to pass on that estate unimpaired if not improved.

The pursuit of altruistic pleasure has become a higher order of egoistic pleasure.

The belief in irrationalities habitually goes with skepticism of rationality.

Originally, ethics had no existence apart from religion, which held it in solution.

Sympathy which, a generation ago, was taking the shape of justice, is relapsing into the shape of generosity; and the generosity is exercised by inflicting injustice. Daily legislation betrays little anxiety that each shall have that which belongs to him, but great anxiety that he shall have that which belongs to somebody else.

Every man is free to do that which he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man.

So far is it from being true that the warrant for what are properly called rights is derived from law, it is, conversely, true that law derives its warrant from them.

"Protectionists" should be called aggressionists; since forbidding A to buy from B, and forcing him to buy from C, (usually on worse terms,) is clearly a trespass on that right of free exchange which we have seen to be a corollary from the law of equal freedom.

One who denies the unlimited authority of the State is sure to be regarded by men at large as a fool or a fanatic. Instead of that "divinity which doth hedge a King," we have now the divinity which doth hedge a Parliament. The many-headed Government appointed by multitudes of ignorant people, which has replaced the single-headed Government supposed to be appointed by Heaven, claims, and is accorded, the same unrestricted powers.

Those who diligently conform to the requirements of fashionable society, instead of being happy, are simply playing at being happy.

Once in office, the chiefs of a political party, backed by a compact majority, can for years do with a free hand many things they were never commissioned to do. A single man, with his troop of obedient servants, can for some time impose his will on the nation, just as he might do were he a despotic King.

Most men, alike in public affairs and in private business affairs, assume that things are going right until it is proved they are going wrong; whereas their assumption should be that things are going wrong until it is proved they are going right.

The worth of a hypothesis may be judged by its genealogy.

Emerson in Extracts.

Selections from the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, one for each day in the year, have been compiled and edited by Ann Bachelor, whose similar selections from Carlyle and from Ruskin were most favorably received. "Thoughts from Emerson" is a slim twelvemo, attractively bound, graced by a very good picture of Emerson, and as an introduction a chronology of his writings. Almost all of the extracts are short enough to be easily learned by heart each day; at the end of the year a diligent reader would have at her tongue's end a large fund of quotations from an author whom few read compared to the hordes that know about him. Sunday school and settlement workers should derive much aid for their teaching, and many precepts for plain living and high thinking to set before their pupils. The volume is welcome as a probable incentive to many a reader to turn once more to the tranquil pages of the Sage of Concord. (James H. Earle & Co., Boston. 75c.)

Plato's Republic.

The little book on Plato's "Republic," by Prof. Lewis Campbell of St. Andrews University, Scotland, (New York, Dutton, 60 cents,) treats in a direct and simple manner of the style of Plato, the moral aim of the "Republic," its metaphysical background, social and political aspects, and its theories of poetry, art, and education. There are chapters also treating of the position of women in Plato's ideal community, Platonic Mythology, and Plato and Modern Life. The author explains that his object is two-fold, "partly to explain some aspects of the dialogue, in which elucidation seems to be required, at least for beginners; but partly also to indicate some ways in which the spirit of the author of the republic, when duly sharpened, may without violence be fruitfully applied to modern life, notwithstanding the extreme difference both of real and imaginary circumstances." The volume belongs to a series called the Home and School Library.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, April 24.—Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish, in the next few days, "Social Origins," by Andrew Lang. It is written to supplement and explain a treatise which it includes, on "Primal Law," by the late J. J. Atkinson, Mr. Lang's cousin, who studied in New Caledonia the question of primitive marriage. He died four years ago.

***

Prof. Baldwin Brown's important work on "The Arts in Early England" will be published in two volumes next week by John Murray. The first volume deals with the life of Saxon England in its relation to the arts, while the second treats of ecclesiastical architecture in England from the conversion of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest. Prof. Brown gives an account of the foundation and early history of some of the most characteristic English institutions, such as the English Cathedral, and treats also of those English churches, numbering 150, which show traces of Saxon building.

***

Col. Andrew Haggard, the novelist's brother, a keen sportsman, is publishing a volume of "Sporting Yarns" through the Hutchinsons. They treat of sport in England, Canada, Newfoundland, India, and Japan. John Eckerdyke contributes an introduction and the book has many illustrations.

***

Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier are publishing "Dawn on the Dark Continent," which is made up of lectures on foreign missions recently delivered here by Dr. Stewart of Lovedale. It will have nine colored maps.

***

Francis Riddell Henderson publishes "That Great Lying Church of England," by Morrison Davidson. The title is taken from some words of Carlyle. The book purports to throw a flood of light on the Church from the Reformation to the present day.

***

A series of articles on European politics contributed to The Spectator over the signature, "Virgilius sed aequus," will be published very shortly by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., with notes and additions, under the title of "German Ambitions as They Affect Great Britain and the United States." There will be an introduction by Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, the editor of The Spectator.

***

Herbert Spencer is now in very feeble health. He has been confined to his bed several weeks. His physicians forbid the slightest excitement. E. B.

"Evelina."

"Evelina" is, indeed, a classic and well deserves admission to the dainty Temple Series. Mme. d'Arblay's novel in letters appears now in two very small volumes, printed in the clearest type, with a portrait of the author as frontispiece in one and a picture of the heroine on her return to Berry Hill to serve a like purpose in the other. The naïve tribute in verse to Dr. Burney, with its touching last couplet—

Let not their folly their intent destroy;
Accept the tribute—but forget the lay,—

and the audacious dedication to "the Authors of the Monthly and Critical Reviews" are preserved, as they ought to be. "Evelina" in these days may not be for all lovers in the literary market. But the tale has an imperishable charm for a few, and there are persons who, dipping at random anywhere in its pages, find that charm irresistibly exerted.

Electricity.

One of the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia's useful little fifty-cent handbooks is George L. Fowler's "Electricity." Its 200 pages contain a condensed and readable treatise on this science and give directions for apparatus of many kinds, especially all the practical, handy things that every man with a turn for handling tools likes to do for himself. The various chapters treat of statical electricity and the Leyden jar; conductors, connections, insulation and batteries, electric bells, telegraph, telephone, storage batteries, burglar alarms and gas lighting, and several others. A chapter tells of electrical experiments, some difficult, some amusing. There is a short introduction on what is known of the nature of electricity and magnetism and finally a useful, brief glossary.

Love Songs.

"Love Songs from the Greek," by Jane Minot Sedgwick, which is being published by John Lane, makes the twelfth volume in the Lover's Library, edited by Frederic Chapman. Among the books included in the series are the love poems of Shelley, those of the Brownings, Tennyson, Landor, Burns, Herrick, the sonnets of Shakespeare, and "Proteus," by W. S. Blunt. "The Love Poems of Byron" will be the next to be added.

A FINE LIBRARY.

Catalogue of the English Books in the Splendid Collection of Robert Hoe.*

THE first volume of the catalogue of the English portion of the library of Robert Hoe has made its appearance in a privately printed edition of 100 copies. Beginning with Caxton, all the early English printers and nearly all the great masterpieces of English literature will be represented in this important work, which will be completed in five volumes, (certainly not more than six,) issued at intervals of three months. Its value to the collector and to the student is apparent, full collations being given, and there is no doubt that no printed catalogue of any private collection of English books, for the period covered, can compare with it. In the past those deeply interested in the literature of Great Britain, from Chaucer's time to the death of Dryden, have been forced to be content with Corser's "Collectanea Anglo-Poetica," Hazlitt's "Collections and Notes," the Huth Catalogue, the Locker Catalogue, and the Grolier Club's "Original and Early Editions of English Writers from Langland to Wither." Of these works the greatest is the latter, and if the supplementary volumes were in printed form there would be little need of the catalogue of Mr. Hoe's English books. In their absence, the Hoe Catalogue, combining the best features of all the best works on the same subject, should have a hearty welcome.

The two greatest private book collections in the United States to-day are those of Robert Hoe and J. Pierpont Morgan. One has been formed carefully, patiently, by a learned bibliophile; the other, for the most part, has been formed hurriedly by the merging of fine collections gathered by other men, by Theodore Irwin of America, [illegible] and Bennett of England. In [illegible] departments the Morgan library [illegible] the Hoe collection, but in the [illegible] of early English literature the [illegible] rivals but two or three collections in the world. It is no small boon, therefore, to have the opportunity of referring in the present volume to the bibliographical character of many of the rarest and most precious of England's early books. In this initial volume of the catalogue are described Mr. Hoe's finest Caxtons, with the exceptions of the unique Malory and the magnificent Gower. Here we have his splendid copy of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," printed by Caxton about 1478, the noble first edition of the first great English poet, printed by the first English printers.

This first edition of Chaucer is not only one of Caxton's earliest and rarest books; it is emphatically the chief production of his press. Only nine copies are in existence to-day, and but two of the number are perfect. The Hoe example—one of the best of the seven imperfect copies—is the copy lacking sixteen leaves, sold for a large sum at Sotheby's in 1896, since perfected with fac similes from the best of the British Museum copies, and rebound in Paris by Cuzin and by his assistant and successor, Mercier. This may justly be called a remarkable treasure, but what can we say of Mr. Hoe's splendid "Polychronicon," the Charlemont-Griswold copy, assuredly the finest example of the book in existence and one of the best of all known Caxtons. Long in the possession of the Charlemont family, it was sold for £477 15s. in London in 1865, and was bought by the late Almon W. Griswold, who supplied the two lacking leaves, Folios xxxi and lxxx, and had the book bound by Francis Bedford at a cost of £30. It has over two hundred uncut leaves, and is unusually tall. Shortly before his death Griswold sold it to Dodd, Mead & Co., who resold it to Mr. Hoe in the Fall of 1886 for $4,750,—a sum that represents about half of its present value. Only five other complete copies are extant, and three of these are made up from short and soiled examples. The second best copy in the United States is in the Lenox Library, (the Dent-Perkins-Ives copy.) Ashburnham was unable to secure the book in good condition—an excellent illustration of its rarity in this shape. The first volume also describes a copy of that practically unprocurable book, "The Golden Legend" of 1483, a fragment only, from the Stowe collection. The editors of the catalogue say: "No complete copy exists," but William Blades's description of the Spencer copy (now in the John Rylands Memorial Library, Manchester, England,) is: "Made perfect with a few leaves from another copy."

Early English printing after Caxton's time is superbly exemplified by the presence of a number of Wynken de Worde's most magnificent typographical productions, among them being the "Vitas Patrum," 1495; "The Boke of Good Manners," 1507; the "Knyght of the Swanne," 1512, and the "Comunycacyon bytwene God and Man," no date. The "Vitas Patrum" is the fine copy from the collections of Henry Perkins, Brayton Ives, and Marshall C. Lefferts, sold for £150 at the Perkins sale in 1873, for only $360 at the Ives sale in this city in 1891, (where its noble character was almost unnoticed,) and privately sold by Mr. Lefferts to Mr. Hoe in 1892. It is the finest copy in existence, with numerous rough leaves, and was long regarded as the best de Worde in this country. "The Boke of Good Manners" is the only perfect copy known. The "Knyght of the Swanne," printed on vellum, (from the Gwynne-Methuen collections,) is a unique example. A reprint, edited by Mr. Hoe, was issued by the Grolier Club in 1901. The "Comunycacyon bytwene God and Man" is described as "unknown to all bibliographers," but it was known in Dibdin's days, and Mr. Hoe's apparently unique copy is evidently the one shown in 1877 at the Caxton exhibition in London.

In addition to the typographical treasures already referred to, this first volume describes Mr. Hoe's splendid Chaucer collection and many other monuments of English literature which we have not space to mention in detail. Printed at the Gilliss Press upon paper made in France for the purpose, it is, of course, a handsome book typographically; bibliographically, it is, on the whole, a praiseworthy achievement. The collations have been prepared with evident care, but the notes in some instances call for criticism. Broughton's "Concent of Scripture" does not contain "the first map engraved in England on copper," as that honor is held by the Hakluyt map of 1589. The date of this work is given as 1590, but the Rev. Alexander Gordon, in the Dictionary of National Biography, refers to a special copy of the book which the author presented to the Queen on Nov. 17, 1589. The note to "Polimanteia," 1595, repeats the old mistake about the work containing "the earliest notice of Shakespeare." The earliest notice occurs in Greene's "Groatsworth of Wit," 1592; two years later there is another reference in the commendatory verses prefixed to "Willobie His Avisa."

R. F. B.

*CATALOGUE OF BOOKS BY ENGLISH AUTHORS WHO LIVED BEFORE THE YEAR [illegible]

The Third Peirce Sale.

The third portion of the fine Peirce collection, to be sold May 5 and 6 in Philadelphia by Stan. V. Henkels in Davis & Harvey's auction rooms, is in some ways the most notable part of this library. Among the old English books are Bunyan's "Holy War," 1682, fine copy in the original calf; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, the splendid French copy of this rarity; Gray's "Installation Ode," 1769, in the original paper wrappers; John Gay's copy, with autograph, of Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1669; Dr. Watts's copy of Clifford's "Treatise of Humane Reason," 1675, &c. The modern English rarities are more numerous, including two very fine copies of Keats's "Endymion," as issued, (one of them being one of the earliest examples of the book;) Keats's "Lamia," in the original binding; Meredith's "Shaving of Shagpat," 1856, his first work of fiction; Lamb's "Essays of Elia," the two series, 1823-33, boards, uncut; George Eliot's "Brother and Sister: Sonnets," 1869, and a long series of first editions of Scott's works, mostly in the original boards, uncut, as issued.

The American first editions include the Aitken New Testament, Philadelphia, 1781; Field's very rare "Tribune Primer," Denver, 1882, original covers, and a presentation copy from Field; Field's "Symbol and the Saint: A Christmas Tale," 1886, the first copy to be offered at auction; (there are thirty-six Field items, including four manuscripts;) Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse," New York, 1846, two volumes, in the original printed wrappers, uncut, an immaculate copy of this great rarity; Lowell's "Class Poem," 1838, as first issued, &c. There are autograph letters and manuscripts of Mark Twain, Emerson, Field, Halleck, Holmes, Howells, Irving, Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, and Whittier, some of them possessing extreme interest.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Peirce the unique Poe collection of William Nelson of Paterson, N. J., has been added to the third part of his library. The very great value of this collection will be seen when we say that it contains the original manuscript of "The Bells," the original manuscript of "For Annie," two unpublished acrostics, spelling the name Elizabeth, (his cousin;) the excessively rare first edition of "Al Aaraaf," Baltimore, 1829, (a unique copy, with the date misprinted 1820, presented to his cousin, Elizabeth;) "Arthur Gordon Pym," 1838; "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," 1840; "The Raven," 1845, and "Eureka," 1848, all in the original binding. The Nelson Poe collection has long been famous among collectors and admirers of the poet; its dispersion should be the most interesting literary event of the season.

Shakespeare and the Classics.

From The London Globe.

There is a very persistent tradition among us that Shakespeare's knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics was confined to translations. This idea originated, of course, with Ben Jonson's famous memorial verses, in which he said of Shakespeare: "And though thou hadst small Latin and less Greek." But Mr. Churton Collins points out in an essay on the subject that Ben Jonson was a scholar, and posed ostentatiously as a scholar, and that we may be quite sure that he would have spoken of the classical attainments of Browning, of Shelley, and of Tennyson in the same way, although it is notorious that these three poets were familiar with the Greek and Roman classics in the original. But it may safely be assumed that Shakespeare was educated at the Stratford-on-Avon Grammar School, which was certainly not inferior to the other schools of the day, where Latin was taught, as one should now teach modern languages, for practical purposes. Mr. Churton Collins supports his argument with a great wealth of illustration and quotation, and holds that Shakespeare could at least read Latin with as much ease as a cultured gentleman of our own time can read French, that with some at least of the principal Latin classics he was intimately acquainted, and that through the Latin language he had access to the Greek classics.

Dickens Mss. in America.

The Dickens exhibition, recently held in London at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on the site of a portion of the old Fleet Street Prison, where Pickwick and Sam Weller were immured, contained among the manuscripts, relics, and other "Dickensiana" one page of the original manuscript of "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club." Commenting upon the fact that Mr. Kitton was able to show only this portion of "Pickwick," The Athenaeum sadly remarks that this is apparently the only portion in Great Britain. This is quite true, for the remainder of the manuscript (thirty-three pages) has been in the United States for the last twenty years, first in the possession of the late Charles B. Foote and now in the library of William A. White of Brooklyn. With the exception of the page in England this fragment (Chapters xxv. and xxvi.) is all that now remains of the original manuscript. At the second Foote sale, New York, January, 1895, it was secured by Mr. White for the sum of $775, only a small part of its present value.

When Mr. Foote sold his American and English first editions in 1894 and 1895 he retained a few special treasures, among them the only extant fragment of "Nicholas Nickleby," Chapters ix., xv., and xvii., (which includes Fanny Squeers's letter to Ralph Nickleby.) The latter was sold before his death, however, and passed into Mr. White's possession at private sale. The only other Dickens manuscript of importance now in this country is, we believe, "Our Mutual Friend." This was presented to E. S. Dallas in acknowledgment of a friendly review of the novel which Dallas wrote for The London Times; later the recipient disposed of the manuscript, and it was secured by the late George W. Childs.

Extra Illustrated Books.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW replied some weeks ago to an article by Leonard W. Lillingston in The Connoisseur on extra illustration, stating that "there is but one case on record where the extra-illustrator made money on his books." Our contributor said that if Mr. McKee had lived to bind together his books and illustrations the result would have been a repetition of the financial disaster that attended the dispersion of Mr. Daly's extended books. The current number of The Bibliographer contains an article by Evan Campbell on "Extra Illustration of Books," who chooses to ridicule our second statement—an admitted fact—and, though he thinks it "superfluous to go into details," proceeds to "easily disprove" the first statement, saying that Mr. Daly's copy of Spence's "Anecdotes" cost $1,000 and sold for $3,800, that his first extended Garrick cost $1,300 and sold for $1,050, and so on. We do not deny this profit, of which we were well aware, but these were extended books that Mr. Daly purchased in this form, and we reassert that there was a ruinous loss to the Daly estate on every book that he extra illustrated himself or caused to be extra illustrated under his supervision. Mr. Campbell seems to write intimately of the Daly collection; perhaps he will not deem it "superfluous to go into details" on the latter point.

"Whist Up to Date."

The claim is made for Charles Stuart Street's "Whist Up to Date," which has been revised and enlarged and is now published in a good shape with stout leather covers, (Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25,) that it "contains no abstruse mathematical calculations, deals in no theories, propounds no brilliant coups." The author has not planned a manual for advanced players, but a practical exposition of the game "easy to grasp and to remember." He begins with some wise general reflections on the manner of play, and his chapter headings include: "Opening the Hand," "The Original Lead," "Analysis of Hands," "The Lead of the Ace," "The Lead of King," "The Lead of Queen," "The Lead of Knave," "The Lead of Ten," "Second Lead," "The Lead of Fourth Best," "Drill Table," "Forced Leads," "Second Hand Play," "Rule of Eleven," "Third Hand Play," "Unblocking," "Fourth Hand Play," "Returning Partner's Lead," "Trumps," "Leading Up To," "Management of Your Suit," "Finesse," and "Discard."

A Book of Wise Saws.

"Proverbs, Maxims, and Phrases" is a little handbook of the gems of thought of all lands and times meant to furnish apt illustrations for use in conversation, writing, and public discourse. They are arranged under a system of subject-headings which are themselves in alphabetic order. There is a cross-index to the subject-headings. None of the sayings is credited, nor will it be too easy to find any particular saying. Mr. John H. Bechtel, the compiler, has nevertheless succeeded in collecting many apt phrases and homely saws which will add spice to the talk of a man with a good memory. (Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, 50 cents.)

"When Patty Went to College."

The title of Miss Jean Webster's book of college stories, published by the Century Company, which was reviewed last week, is "When Patty Went to College," not "When Patty Went to School."

EXIT 219 FIFTH AVENUE.

For a year or more our little book shop on Fifth Avenue, near Madison Square, has been a pleasure to us, and we hope a convenience to some of our friends; and just as we began to feel that it was an institution of a modest sort, we are notified by the owner of the property that the whole block has been sold for a huge hotel enterprise and that the building must be torn down on the 1st of May. We shall be glad to receive our friends there up to a week from next Wednesday, after which the little shop will be no more.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA makes its strongest appeal at this time of year. 92 pages, 12x14, with remarkable pictures. The May number, published to-day, is in sympathy with the season. Thoughtful people are now planning their vacations, and this magazine will help them, as the table of contents here printed indicates:

HOW TO SPEND A VACATION, 7 ARTICLES:
The Things to Do and How to Do Them ....A. Radclyffe Dugmore
A Walking Vacation..........Frederick Auld
How I Built My Vacation Home...... E. B. Rawson
Vacation in a Mountain Wagon...... Marc Wheeler Cole
A Camping Vacation...Katharine Chandler
A House-boat Vacation..........Clay Emery
Vacation Camps for Boys..S. Walter Truslow
The Collapse of Freak Farming...... L. H. Bailey
How We Built "The Grange".Edward Bok
The All-Round Riding Horse......... Belmont Purdy
The Making of a Hedge and Where to Put it.
Trout Culture as a Business......... A. Radclyffe Dugmore
Annuals, and How to Grow Them..... L. H. Bailey
Strawberry Culture for Profit:
I. A Model Acre.......Adam B. Colcord
II. Success Without Capital....... John S. Crawford
III. A Profit of Two Hundred Dollars Per Acre.........J. O. Chapin
IV. A Profit of Eleven Hundred Dollars from One Acre.E. W. Wooster
V. Strawberries in a Vineyard...... W. D. Barns & Son

And much more which space forbids giving. Look at a Copy on the Newsstands. Price, 25 cents. $3.00 a year.

THE WORLD'S WORK for May is also ready to-day.

CONTENTS:

Full Page Portrait of Mr. Joseph H. Choate ....Frontispiece
The March of Events, an Illustrated Editorial Interpretation.
(With full page portraits of The Right Honorable George Wyndham, M. P.; Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, Professor James W. Robertson, and Sir Liang-Chen-Tung.)
Are the Bases of Our Prosperity Secure?
The Louisiana Purchase (Illustrated). Charles M. Harvey
Teaching Farmers' Children on the Ground ....George Iles
The Naval Strength of the Powers.. Albert Cleaver
Transporting New York's Millions (Illustrated)..............W. W. Wheatly
Building Towns to Order (Illustrated).. Henry Harrison Lewis
The Business "Engineer"..Raymon Stevens
The United States a Nation of Inventors ....Charles D. Davis
American Opportunities in China...... Dr. Friedrich Hirth
The Earnestness That Wins Wealth (Illustrated)...........Hutchins Hapgood
William Barclay Parsons (with portrait) ....Arthur Goodrich
Making Low Freight Rates...M. G. Miller
Books Read by Ghetto Children...... Grace Louise Phillips
"J. P. M."...........Edgar Mayhew Bacon
Among the World's Workers.
The Fastest Steamship Ever Built.
British Ship-Owners Awake.
The Stars as Accurate Guides.
Equipment That Means Greater Efficiency.
A Company for Experimental Manufacture.
Experiments with Wireless Telegraphy on Moving Trains.
Adapting Manufactures to the Foreign Demand.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., New York.

Mr. Claghorn's Daughter

By HILARY TRENT

12mo, 277 Pages, Cloth Bound, $1.00

Some readers of this novel will charge the author with the crime of laying a sacrilegious hand upon the Ark of God; others will characterize his work as an assault upon a windmill.

It is a story designed to exhibit the evil consequences of a blind adherence to an impossible religious standard. A woman, trained to be an agnostic but of strong religious instincts, becomes the wife of a professional theologian and partisan of that venerable Confession of Faith which, though held aloft as the Standard of a great church, is actually repudiated by many of its professed followers. It is a daring book with no glossing of hard facts, but with reverential treatment of religion as distinguished from dogma, and skillful handling of matters which relieve it of the taint of "suggestiveness." The plot is complicated but not entangled, and of absorbing interest. There is excellent characterization and plenty of humor. By some it will be called immoral, others will pronounce it moral in a high degree. Though the story has its sombre side, it ends pleasantly with wedding bells.

For sale by all booksellers, or it will be sent by mail, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address

J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company

57 Rose St., New York.

FROM READERS.

Mr. Spears on John Burroughs's Criticism of Thompson Seton.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN connection with the Burroughs attack in the March Atlantic on Thompson Seton's natural history, permit me to call attention to an article in the current Forest and Stream (April 18.) Therein a correspondent, who signs the name of "Hermit," in a complete and entirely satisfactory manner shows that Mr. Burroughs was wholly wrong. I have been familiar with "Hermit's" contributions to Forest and Stream for years. He always shows that he is particularly careful to be right in recording his observations. Although the ablest naturalists of the Nation frequently contribute their notes to that periodical, none has interested the readers more than this writer who conceals his identity under the name "Hermit."

What makes "Hermit's" present contribution of especial interest is the fact that Forest and Stream has never praised the work of Thompson Seton. Of my own knowledge I can assert that the editor does not indorse the Thompson Seton theories to any great extent. But the editor is entirely fair-minded, and when it comes to a statement of facts, or of things seen, the columns of his periodical are always open.

The literary charm of the Burroughs books is so great that nearly all of us have come to look upon him as well nigh infallible as an authority in matters of natural history. That he is not so is conclusively proved by "Hermit"; but in order to let the reader judge for himself as to Burroughs's trustworthiness I cannot forbear calling attention to the fact that he asserts on Page 80 of "Signs and Seasons" that bluejays do not eat meat. Fancy the expression that would come over the face of an Adirondack guide on hearing Burroughs or any other man assert that bluejays do not eat meat!

And then there is the assertion in The Atlantic (P. 308) that "no bird teaches its young to fly." Just think of a naturalist making such an assertion as that in an attack on another naturalist!

We owe a great debt to Mr. Burroughs for his books, in spite of the errors they contain, but we owe a greater one to Mr. Thompson Seton because, happily, he has turned a still greater host to the observation of nature's beauties. It seems worth adding that the good nature as well as the sincerity of "Hermit" will commend his article to every reader.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

Northwood, N. Y., April 19, 1908.

Jane Austen.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The inclosed clipping from The Minneapolis Journal Junior, April 11, 1908, seems to me both instructive and somewhat amusing. A large amount of space in this paper is devoted to brief essays on assigned topics written by school children of all ages. The topic assigned in this case was, I believe, "Experiences Resulting from Delusions."

W. J. B. MOSES.

Leaf Valley, Minn., April 15, 1908.

THE DIFFERENCE OF AN "E" AND "I."

I was looking for a book to read, and in my search of the shelves came across a novel by Jane G. Austin. On turning over the pages I saw things which looked interesting. It was "Dr. Le Baron and His Daughters," and contained many scenes which appealed to me, and which, after a two weeks' acquaintance, made me feel like having some more books of the same kind. On my next visit to the library I found "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen, and supposing it to be from the pen of the author I was seeking, I took it home.

I received greater enjoyment from reading it than I had from any book in a long time. On comparing it with "Dr. Le Baron" I imagined a similarity in the handling of commonplace things, but I still wondered how an Englishwoman could have written so accurately of New England life. It was not until I had finished the book, and read the introductory pages which gave a sketch of Jane Austen's life, that I discovered that the two books were not written by the same lady, but that one was an American and the other one of England's most famous novelists. It was this happy mistake which made Jane Austen's six novels known to me.

WALTER STAHR.

Tenth Grade.

Usages and Spelling.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"The Chicago Society of Proofreaders" (latest edict) tells us that we can not print cannot because we should not print shouldnot. Now, there's a difference between the conjunction of two nasals and the conjunction of a sonant mute and a nasal. Further, shouldn't, can't, &c., defy the separatists.

> Forever! 'Tis a single word:
> Our rude forefathers deemed it two.

And it does not follow that because we do not write takenbread or takedinnered, we should not write or print breakfasted. Usus norma loquendi, and cannot is an instance of the integrative tendency of the language. This to-day. To-morrow or the next day, these analysts will put the ban on anybody, ("gin a body,") anyone, someone, somebody, (?) another, inasmuch, forasmuch, and, perhaps, (because we do not use nonetheless,) nevertheless. I do not think that they should be encouraged. What usage hath joined let no man put asunder.

But we may nip bad usage in the bud. Because there is a Great Britain and because the Ukraine is known as Little Russia, it may be permissible to coin such terms as Greater Britain and Greater Russia, and Greater and Lesser Antilles are unimpeachable; but where is that Great New York, or that Lesser New York, which serves as the logical justification for that offspring of the Albany mint, Greater New York? Davis, who loves "little old New York," might find some vague excuse therein, but as for me, I shall make it New York when I can and greater New York—with a "lower-case" g—when I cannot avoid it.

W. MATCHETT.

Brooklyn, April 20, 1908.

The Maypole Inn.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Alden is in error when he states in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, April 18, that the Maypole Inn had no existence except in the imagination of Dickens. If he will refer to Forster's life of Dickens, Book [illegible], Chapter IX., he will find that the great novelist invited his future biographer to accompany him to Chigwell to see the "delicious old inn opposite the churchyard." I take pleasure in recalling the bright Summer's day, many years ago, when I accompanied my parents on a visit to Chigwell. We drove through a part of Epping Forest and took dinner at the Maypole Inn. On the ground floor was a room with a large open fireplace flanked with high-backed settees, which one could easily picture as the nightly meeting place of John Willet, Tom Cobb, long Phil Parkes, and Solomon Daisy.

HERBERT Y. WALKER.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 20, 1908.

An Author's Refutation.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I ask the privilege of sufficient space in your columns to reply to a number of critics throughout the country who, since the publication of "A Son of Destiny," have persistently made the accusation that my story was based on "The Conqueror" as a model, and that I deliberately attempted to imitate it in mine, not a few of the critics adding: "And it's a bad imitation."

I leave it to each reader to discover for himself whether any resemblance can be traced between the two, but I decline to remain silent longer under the continued charge, reiterated in every possible form, that "the Atherton school" and "the Atherton brand" are responsible for my work.

Mrs. Atherton is a well-known and popular writer; I am comparatively unknown. I could not afford to attempt to imitate her or any one, and thereby justly invite the fate of one who has no power within himself. Such a charge of imitation, of attempting to build up one reputation on the foundation of one already made, is the most harmful that could possibly be made, and in justice to myself I desire to make one public and final answer to the numerous critics from New York to San Francisco whose unjust—and in some cases almost malicious—accusations have reached me through the clipping bureaus for many weeks, until silence is no longer a virtue.

The idea of writing a historical story with Jackson as the central figure took final form in my mind in the Spring and Summer of 1901, and in the early Autumn of that year I entered into correspondence with John M. Bass, Secretary of the Tennessee Historical Society, and his first letter is dated Sept. 30 of that year. My researches previous to that time had been more or less desultory, but the material now accumulated rapidly, and I was engaged in constant work on the story until the following September, when my manuscript was ready for my publisher. Since "The Conqueror" was published in March of 1902, it is evident that Mrs. Atherton was at work on the Hamilton story at the same time that I was engaged with Jackson. It is also quite certain that I knew nothing whatever of Mrs. Atherton's plans, nor she of mine, our slight acquaintance being limited to one or two social meetings in Havana in the Winter of 1900, when literature was not mentioned. Further, being engaged in my work in the seclusion of the country, and being utterly absorbed in it for many months, I did not find time to read "The Conqueror" until about the August following its publication, when I found it sufficiently interesting to keep me from my pen until I had to work overtime to catch up. But, as my manuscript was sent to my publisher within less than sixty days afterward, it should be obvious, even to a critic, that I had not the time to imitate it, unless I were a syndicate, which I solemnly declare I am not. My story, therefore, is exclusively my own, idea, form, style, and all else, and I ask of the critics and of the reading public an impartial judgment, instead of this eminently unfair accusation, which is quite enough to ruin a reputation in the making. If one is not able to refute it. I shall be able to do so at any time.

MARY C. FRANCIS.

New York, April 20, 1908.

Sea Stories.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In his letter in a recent issue Mr. Alden, speaking of Clark Russell and others, says: "When they write of the sea they never make mistakes." This brings to mind an incident of many years ago, when I had just read "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," which was called the best sea story ever written. In my enthusiasm I loaned my copy to an old sea Captain, with a request for his judgment. It subsequently came in this form: "That man never saw a pint of salt water in his life." My amazement can be easily understood. To my timid demand for the reason of his severe verdict he responded: "He begins at the wrong end of the ship when he is taking in sail before the storm." I have not a copy of the book by me, and so cannot refer to the page or chapter; but I remember referring to it at the time, and it seemed to me that even to the layman's judgment my Captain's point was well taken. If I recall the incident correctly, the Captain of the Grosvenor, when stripping the ship of all canvas, begins by furling all the forward sails and working aft until all are snugly stowed, whereby the ship would "lose steerage way," according to my friend. Can we have some expert opinion by some one who can refer to the book as to whether the author made a mistake?

S. J. FRENCH.

Grace Church Rectory, Waycross, Ga., April 12, 1908.

"Wine, Women, and Song."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In one of the paragraphs under "Mr. Alden's Views" recently I noticed the following: "By the way, I wish some one would inform the general public whether Martin Luther ever wrote or sang the song concerning wine, women, and song which is attributed to him. Is there any authority for supposing that he ever wrote or sang the song?"

This is not the first time the question has been asked. Martin Luther is evidently not the author. The matter is discussed at some length in Büchmann's "Geflügelte Worte," where also the bibliography referring to the question is given, and decided in the negative. I am not prepared to speak as to the infallibility of this work, but I know that it is a book much referred to in Germany, and the eighteenth edition, to which I refer, is dedicated to his Majesty Emperor William II. "in tiefster Ehrfurcht." Büchmann gives as the source of the saying the Italian:

> Chi non ama il vino, la donna e il canto
> Un pazzo egli sarà e mai un santo.

No date is given for the Italian couplet. The words were first attributed to Luther, it seems, in the year 1775. This caused umbrage then, and will evidently continue to do so for some time to come.

GEORGE M. HOWE.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 15, 1908.

The Reviewer and the Title.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Of old the complaint against the reviewer has been that he glanced at the title and reviewed the book without going further. From certain indications it would appear that we must now lay a new charge against him, viz., that in his haste to get into the book he overlooks the title altogether. I have been watching the reviews of "Conjuror's House," which, it must be admitted, is something of a pitfall for the reviewer, in the nature of its title. A dozen newspapers of high standing—all of them running special book pages—preferred to print the title "C-o-n-j-u-r-e-r-'-s House," instead of giving it the author's spelling. Four others improved on it by prefixing the definite article, making it read "The Conjurer's House," thereby suggesting a weird and wizardly romance, instead of the geographical name of a Hudson Bay Company post, which is the source of the title.

SAMUEL H. ADAMS.

New York, April 16, 1908.

Grave of Father Marquette.

The story of the wonderful voyages of Père Marquette has been told by Parkman, by Reuben Gold Thwaites, and again, only two months ago, by Alfred Hamy: "Marquette au Mississippi." The Rev. Samuel Hedges has written a monograph on "Father Marquette, His Place of Burial at St. Ignace, Michigan," in which all the historical data of former authors are collected and proof of the authenticity of the explorer's grave on the site of the old mission of St. Ignace is adduced. The story of that voyage is a hard one to realize. His discovery of the Mississippi, the difficulties, the dangers, the hardships of it all, the vast scope of it, and the results to the civilization of this country were alike stupendous. His route was followed up by Gen. Wood, Inspector General of the United States Army, who estimates that from Green Bay to the Arkansas River and back by way of the Illinois River Père Marquette traveled 2,540 miles. And of all this long voyage over untraveled waterways and prairies the Jesuit missionary, even then dying from the hardships undergone, made a report from memory. From Hamy's biography is quoted a short biography of the explorer, which shows that in 1654, at the age of seventeen, he entered the Jesuit Order at Nancy; five years later he was teaching at Reims, and until 1666 this activity continued. In that year he came to Quebec; two years later he set out for his field of missionary labor among the Ottawas, and died seven years later at the age of thirty-eight, revered as a saint both by his fellow-priests and his Indian converts. There are a number of illustrations; one is a copy of an oil painting of Marquette made in Montreal, dated 1669; there is a copy of a painting showing him in the act of preaching to the Indians; another is a photograph of his grave and the monument erected by the City of St. Ignace in 1882. Embodied in the work is an account of the discovery of the grave and of the relics of the mission that was published by John Gilmary Shea at the time it occurred, November, 1877. There is also the story of Father Jacker, under whose direction the excavations were made. It is an interesting tale for all who care about the history of our country, and will be a valuable footnote to our other records. (Christian Press Association Publishing Company. New York: $1.)

In the Days of Lord Fairfax.

THE SIEGE OF YORK. A Story of the Days of Thomas, Lord Fairfax. By Beatrice Marshall, author of "Emma Marshall: A Biographical Sketch," "Old Blackfriars," &c. With illustrations. In one volume. Pp. 318. 12mo, cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

"The Siege of York" is a pleasing novel, in which the writer has carefully observed the historical verities regarding the third Lord Fairfax, who bore himself with such moderation, chivalry and integrity during the great struggle between King and Parliament.

The interwoven romance is gracefully told. It presents the old complication of lover and beloved upon opposing sides, but this time there is little of party rancor to cover them. The most original character is that of the lovely "Theophania," a sort of feminine faun, with a heart keenly alive to the lower orders of creation, and apparently cold toward humanity. She is a unique creation, admirably managed, and wisely left an enigma to the last.

The style is much less wearisome than is usual in tales of two centuries and a half ago; but the Epilogue becomes more archaic than the tale itself, if it be archaic to prefer the auxiliary "did" to the simple past tense, and to drag it in with somewhat irritating iteration. Upon the whole, "The Siege of York" is a spirited and well told tale, full of dramatic incident, and illuminating instead of blurring its historical characters and events. It deserves a place in the lists of Summer books that we may suppose to be already a-making.

The Macmillan List.

The Macmillan Company is publishing a "History of Greece for Beginners," by Prof. J. B. Bury; "Letters from the Holy Land," by Elizabeth Butler; "Ronald Carnaquay: A Commercial Clergyman," by Bradley Gilman; "Botticelli," by A. Streeter, in the series of handbooks of Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture, and "Solid Geometry," by Dr. Frank Hocevar, translated by Prof. C. Godfrey and E. A. Price.

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England and Europe.

THE ENEMIES OF ENGLAND. By the Hon. George Peel. Pp. x.-287. 8vo. Cloth. London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, $4.50 net.

In undertaking to tell the reason of the general dislike of England, Mr. Peel has written a brave and reasonable book. The subject is interesting, its discussion timely, and the interest is enhanced by a terse and lively style. The enmity of the Continental nations toward England is admitted by none more freely than by British statesmen. However much the nations are at odds among themselves, they are at one in this. The author thinks all Europe struck at England in the Boer war, the Dutch being emboldened by the animosity existing, and reckoning on such interference as should make their task possible. This enmity, though impalpable, costs England $160,000,000 a year, and the other powers are also armed to the limit of endurance; ships and guns alone in this age of Christian civilization preventing the nations from eating each other up.

Mr. Peel considers the questions of race, religion, trade, envy, and jealousy, even the rudeness of Englishmen abroad, and perhaps "some mysterious natural law," and puts them all aside as inadequate reasons for the enmity to England. Again, he looks at England from the Continental point of view, from which she is "unreliable, proud, selfish, and quarrelsome," qualities which, he thinks, are attributed to her "wrongly enough," but which may perhaps be considered natural, however erroneous, seeing that she has opposed the supremacy of each nation in turn, and thwarted their ambition, though she has in doing so served the cause of all. This she has done only when the powers have displayed a temper dangerous to herself and to Europe, and "aspired to the primacy of the world," and the real issue between them is the right and the wrong of such opposition. Mr. Peel's position will be best expressed as it is stated in the first chapter:

Since the date when in the eleventh century it became clear that European civilization would survive in its conflict with barbarism, an issue of overwhelming importance has mainly occupied the energies of the West. How shall the European commonwealth be reconstructed? As at present decided, twenty States, instead of one, have partitioned the sceptre which Augustus possessed. That result, however, has not been arrived at without a continuous struggle, and throughout the period from the eleventh century until now several great powers have risen in a consecutive series toward the domination of Europe, in imitation, conscious or unconscious, of Rome. But the success of any in that project would be death to ourselves. Accordingly, as the liberties of Europe coincide with our own, each power in turn at a certain stage of its progress toward ascendency has encountered the strenuous opposition of England since the days when Pope Gregory VII. demanded the subjection of England from William the Conqueror, and when this request of the son of a carpenter was refused by the washerwoman's son. Though we have thwarted or helped to thwart each aspirant, we have destroyed none, and thus in course of time animosities, bred of the broken ambitions of each, have slowly accumulated against us.

Besides, among the powers, each having its share in the direction of the world's affairs, "England is singular in this, that she has planted new civilizations so strong and so cultivated as to be rivals to Europe itself," which influence it now, and may in time upset its supremacy altogether, and eclipse it.

In his survey of history from the time of Gregory VII., Mr. Peel deals with each nation individually, with the Papacy, with France, Spain, Holland, Russia, and Germany, and shows how each in succession has been checked in its attempt to gain an undue ascendency by which European freedom was imperiled.

However much this heritage of hatred is a matter of regret, and as an open sore a continual source of danger, it seems, when the subject is fairly looked at in this volume, that England's position is as inevitable as a fact of nature, and that she can follow no other course in working out her national destiny.

American Schools.

THE MAKING OF OUR MIDDLE SCHOOLS. An Account of the Development of Secondary Education in the United States. By Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Education in the University of California. Pp. ix.-547. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

Prof. Brown explains that he has made his work "extensive" rather than "intensive," a general view rather than an elaborately detailed examination of a small subdivision of his subject, because such general view of American secondary education was needed. The comprehensive character of the work will be apparent when the fact is known that it undertakes to trace secondary education in the United States back through the developments of the last century by way of the public high schools, and the earliest endowed academies to the grammar schools of Colonial times, and thence to the parent grammar schools of England. The influence of French educational ideas is also indicated, and the growth of peculiarly American systems of education is traced.

In seeking for the origin of the early American zeal for education Prof. Brown, while giving considerable weight to the influence of the Dutch and of Calvinism, goes further back, and insists that it was in part the product of very early European influences. Later came influences almost purely American. Our Latin grammar schools of Colonial times were largely modeled upon European schools. The academies were much less influenced by their Old World prototypes, and the [illegible] institutions. Thus the odor of development in secondary education leads Prof. Brown to open the body of his work with an examination of the grammar schools of our English ancestors.

The Phillips Academies of New England were established near the close of the Revolutionary War, and one of these, incorporated in October, 1780, became the first chartered academy of New England. Long before this Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire had maintained Colonial school systems designed to be in effect free schools. In 1833 thirteen States were reported as having from two to nearly one hundred academies and high schools, and the number in some States was probably underestimated.

The Dartmouth College case, famous in the history of education and of constitutional law, by making it impossible that the State should in any effective way control or direct old chartered schools, hastened the establishment of schools supported and controlled by the public. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in this case was pronounced in 1819, and two years later the English High School of Boston, the pioneer of the high school movement, was established. In some States the free public high schools gradually destroyed the old academies. Prof. Brown does not discuss at length the interesting developments attending this decadence of one system of schools before the growth of another, and the embarrassment that ensued in some cases where the academies disappeared before the high schools were prepared to do their work. Some States are even now suffering from this embarrassment.

An East Side Family.

THE STORY OF AN EAST SIDE FAMILY. By Lillian W. Betts. 12mo. Pp. 342. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The lives of the poor spell tragedy. Even their pleasures have an element of tears; indeed, it is in their pleasures more than in their sorrows that the danger and tragedies of their lives lurk. Lillian W. Betts has chosen her family from that crowded district along the East River. It might have been any family selected haphazard from the crowd that lives herded together in the dingy tenements.

A little boy says good-bye to his dying mother and faces the world alone—or worse than alone—handicapped by a brutal brother-in-law. In his veins flows the blood of a profligate father, yet it is the steadfast purity of the illiterate mother that makes a man of Jack long before he has reached the years of manhood. To the wharf where he spent his nights, or sat watching the steady flow of the river during the idle days when he had no work (and their name was legion) came Mary Cahill, whose father's love and devotion could not entirely efface the misery of a drunken mother's neglect. Was it strange that these two children found a bond of sympathy that held them together through all the succeeding years of their lives?

Mrs. Betts's story is told with extreme delicacy of feeling and a noble poise. There are no glaring inconsistencies about it. Jack becomes the man that such a child as he might become, filled with a dogged honesty, a tenacity of purpose, a wealth of unexpressed affection. Mary's moral development is more complicated. The tender, gentle girl whose youth was darkened by her mother's sins becomes a social factor in the district in which she lives. Naturally quick, eager, dominant, the weeds of her nature become rank, crowding back the tender flowers of sweetness. Mary's social progress is a marvel to those who knew her when she started housekeeping with only her love for Jack and two soap boxes as assets. Jack becomes the foreman of the shop in which he works—Mary a person to be reckoned with in times of election and at the mothers' meetings. She is not oppressed by any finer shades of conscientious scruples. That which brings more to herself or her family is the course which is always right in Mary's eyes. Her family rises to a dazzling pinnacle of social prestige when it counts among its wage earners a husband, a son, and two daughters—each bringing home a weekly envelope and intrusting it to the maternal care. These are the halcyon days when Mary reaps the joys which are the crop of her early sorrows.

But "as it was in the beginning, so shall it be in the end," is the keynote of her life. The children begin to find pleasure outside of the home. Mary ceases to be the supreme power in family matters. About her have sprung men and women with wills of their own who take the places of the little children who bent to the word of the mother's rule. One by one her children fail her, and drop away like withered branches from a sturdy trunk. Mamie marries a man who makes her ashamed of her family, John gives his name to a girl whom Mary never saw until after the wedding, Josie loses herself in the toils of a bookkeeper's unstable affections, Tom is the product of his profligate forebears as well as of the conditions and environments in which he lives. Only Tessy, who married in her own class, clings to her mother when all those she had loved best are gone—some joining the unceasing procession of the vast majority, others crawling dizzily up the social ladder.

The story is not a cheerful one, but it is full of an infinite pathos. The tragedies that become daily a part of the lives of the poor make them strangely tender of one another. In Mrs. Betts's book one easily detects the spirit that makes unions and keeps them bound together, the love, the kindness, the sympathy of the poor for the poor. The author knows the east side of which she writes. Her story bears upon its face the stamp of reality. It is true. Alas, there's the pity of it!

SCRIBNER'S *for* MAY

GENERAL GORDON

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON of the Confederate Army. My First Command and the Outbreak of the War. This is the first of several articles by General Gordon, and they form the most interesting contribution remaining to the story of the Civil War. General Gordon's lectures are known from one end of the country to the other as the most stirring pictures of that time, and these reminiscences are full of the spirit and vividness of anecdote which made his lectures famous. The present article is fully illustrated by Stanley M. Arthurs, and from photographs.

BY CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN, U. S. N. The Navy Department. This article, as may be inferred from the authority of the author, is one of special interest and distinction in the series of papers on the various departments of the United States Government now being published in SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

JOHN FOX'S SERIAL STORY. "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," as the *New York Press* says, "continues, as it began, one of the best stories of the year."

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THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Leading American Monthlies for May.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features:

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

MAY, 1903.

EMERSON AS A RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE. George A. Gordon

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TRAINED NURSE....Mary Moss

MY OWN STORY. V....J. T. Trowbridge

A SACRIFICE....Harriet P. Spofford

THE BOOK AND THE PLACE. Martha B. Dunn

HIS DAUGHTER FIRST....Arthur S. Hardy

THE MULATTO FACTOR IN THE RACE PROBLEM....Alfred H. Stone

THE BEE MISSIONS....Arthur E. McFarlane

THE ST. LOUIS CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES....Hugo Munsterberg

LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER: THE NOVELS OF MR. NORRIS....Harriet W. Preston

THE TWO APPLES....James E. Dunning

AN UTOPIA ATTRIBUTED TO MILTON..R. S.

THE CENTURY.

MAY, 1903.

WITH THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.... Arthur Schneider

THE YELLOW VAN....Richard Whiteing

JOSEPH....Eden Phillpotts

MODERN MUSICAL CELEBRITIES. II. Adelina Patti....Hermann Klein

ATHLETICS FOR COLLEGE GIRLS.... Alice K. Fallows

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. (Reprint.) Engraved by....Timothy Cole

THE POOL IN THE DESERT.... Mrs. Everard Cotes

OUT OF MY PORTFOLIO. (My Old Maid's Corner)....Lillie H. French

THE CONQUEST OF THE FOREST.... Ray S. Baker

FIVE HUNDRED FARMERS....W. S. Harwood

BEFORE DAWN....Elsa Barker

THE DROUGHT....Elizabeth C. Waltz

A NEIGHBOR'S CREED....Bliss Carman

THE TASMANIAN WOLF.... Charles R. Knight and Annie H. Knight

THOMAS ARNOLD THE YOUNGER.... William T. Arnold

SARGENT'S "REDEMPTION" IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY..Sylvester Baxter

NOTABLE WOMEN: Mme. Blanc...Mrs. Fields

THE HAMPERED EXECUTIVE.... Henry L. Nelson

IN MAY....John Burroughs

ANDRE THE VOYAGEUR....Francis S. Palmer

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THE AMBASSADORS—V.........Henry James

The French Revolution.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By C. L. James. Pp. 343. Cloth. 8vo. Chicago: Abe Isaac, Jr.

A sketch of the French Revolution by a theoretical Anarchist is likely to have whatever interest attaches to a peculiar point of view. Mr. James seems to be a theoretic Anarchist, and his book has the special interest that might be expected of such a work. It is, in fact, a readable essay, for the most part moderate in expression, usually distinguished by lucidity of style, and apparently based upon wide reading. After that the book is a piece of special pleading. Mr. James's method is not to exult over the bloodshed and madness of the Revolution, rarely to defend, though often to excuse, the atrocities of the time.

The Reign of Terror he regards as a dreadful period, and the Government of that time one of the worst that the world has known, but one of the strongest. He thinks the idyllic time of the revolution was the period of a year or more before the execution of the King when France bordered close upon true anarchy, being almost without government. This opinion, as might be expected of an Anarchist, Mr. James is fond of repeating. He also declares that the influential men of the Revolution were not Socialists or Communists. Even while he condemns the government of the Jacobins, and many of their tyrannical measures, as a consistent Anarchist must, he is anxious to find acts of theirs to praise, and he is not often struck with the absurdities of the time. But perhaps Mr. James with all his keenness is a little defective in the sense of humor.

The attitude of the author is best illustrated by concrete examples. He appreciates the virtues of Louis XVI., and thinks imprisonment would have been better than death in his case, but believing him to have been guilty of the crimes of which he was convicted, is not struck with the travesty of justice implied in a trial by Judges who were constantly under the eyes and influence of an outspoken populace bitterly hostile to the accused. The Queen he thinks to have been guilty also of treason, but he is moved to generous disgust at the revolting charges of Hébert. Nevertheless he hardly permits himself one expression of pity for her fate, though he thinks her death a political mistake. The September massacres, the atrocities of Lyons and of Nantes he does not defend, but impliedly excuses by citing parallels in the doings of settled governments. This last is his favorite method of excuse, and it is sometimes effective. He pities the Girondists, but thinks they brought upon themselves their hard fate. Of Danton's end he says: "Thus died, in the noblest of causes, the best champion of freedom whom the crisis of his time produced." Robespierre he does not defend so earnestly as do some recent students of the period, possibly because he cannot forgive Robespierre's ambition to be dictator. Marat's demand for 200,000 heads, though repeated in open convention, Mr. James thinks hardly more than a piece of insincere bravado. He pronounces the terrible doctor of the sewers "the most misrepresented man in the revolution."

This book is well worth reading, if only that one may see how hard it is for the historian, however intelligent, to do much more than make ex parte statement of his case. It is well, however, that we should have such a statement from the revolutionary side, for the larger part of what has been written on the subject in English deals with it from the very opposite point of view.

7 REASONS

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BOSTON NOTES.

The May Atlantic—Emerson Centenary—The National Edition of Webster—Some Other Books.

THE most important pages in the May Atlantic does not occupy the place of honor, for that is very properly given to George A. Gordon's "Emerson as a Religious Influence," an article dealing with what most Atlantic readers will agree in regarding as the chief literary thought of the month. Ninety pages later comes Prof. Münsterberg's account of the plan of "The St. Louis Congress of Arts and Sciences," a matter as to which elect scholars have already been informed by circular, the official notification to the general public being reserved for this article. The vastness of a scheme to survey all human knowledge is faintly indicated by the 7 divisions, 25 departments, and 130 sections into which the subject has been divided, but neither size nor sensation is to be the note of the work done at St. Louis. The gatherings which each scholar will address will not be huge, the subsequent discussion may not have may participants, and the papers read will not be accounts of special discoveries. The purpose of those who have supervised the arrangement of the gathering has been, says Prof. Münsterberg, "to bring out the unity of all the scientific work of our time, to make living in the world the consciousness of inner unity in the specialized work of the millions spread over the globe." To this end all the papers read will tend, each writer setting forth the relation of his own science and its work to other sciences and to the general scheme, making a series in which each member will widen the reader's mental prospect. And there are to be readers, for, besides liberally remunerating all those who participate in the work, the exposition undertakes to print in dignified form the 320 addresses to be delivered, thus giving scholars a series of incalculably stimulating volumes, and setting before students such a witness of the long results of time as no encyclopedia can furnish them. It was Chicago, was it not, that was "going to make culture hum" when she "got hold of it"? The aim of St. Louis seems to be to set it in a candlestick where it shall give light to all that are in the house.

⁂

Prof. Münsterberg's statement of the reasons for conducting the Congress according to the adopted plan is an interesting piece of argument, and will hold its own well enough against the adverse comment sure to appear when the magazine is published, but whatsoever is said against it will be mild compared with the outcry against some of Mr. Gordon's remarks about Emerson and Carlyle. That he dwells with admiration upon the spirit of Emerson, "fine and high, stern and sweet," that he rates him as one who imparted to the common religious atmosphere of the time a tonic and an inspiration of priceless worth and enduring delight, will count for nothing. Very ingeniously he puts it, but he says:

> One can hardly read the correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson without the feeling of their excessive consequentialness in the presence of the immense historic achievement of spiritual genius; in the presence of the spirit, the teaching, and the influence of Jesus. Both were essentially modest men, and yet they lived in the sense of a uniqueness and an importance which they do not possess. They are both frequently oracular when uttering with literary distinction [what is] only the commonplace moral wisdom of the Christian world.

⁂

The three volumes of the Centenary Emerson to be published in May will appear in the text of the Riverside edition, which underwent its final revision at Emerson's own hands. Those later volumes which appeared after Emerson's death were collected and revised by Emerson's biographer and friend, Eliot Cabot. The "Poems" will have the same text as the Riverside, with the addition of some omitted things, and in the appendix will be found the unfinished poems and fragments collected after the author's death. Sunday is the twenty-first anniversary of that event.

⁂

Those who form their opinions by the reading of novels touching on the race question in the United States may find it worth while to examine Alfred Holt Stone's "The Mulatto Factor in the Race Problem" in The Atlantic, and after reading it, if they cannot believe its assertions as to the teaching of certain bellicose mulattoes, they may do well to scrutinise the religious magazines published for negroes. If they expect to find submissiveness, much less servility, there, they will be sorely grieved. The magazines are sent to many daily papers, but are almost never reviewed and not often read, but for years the few who have studied them have known the things told by Mr. Stone. They are not spoken quite so boldly as in the secular papers, but they may easily be discerned.

⁂

The group of portraits collected by Little, Brown & Co. for their "National" edition of Webster's works is one of the strongest testimonials to the power of the man, for their resemblance to one another and to the daguerreotypes is so uncommon as to show that he must have made an extraordinary impression on every artist whom he encountered. Very few are the sitters into whose faces a portrait painter does not infuse his own likeness, but it is only in the Stuart study, made while Webster was young, that one sees anything but the godlike Dan himself. A profile by Harding shows the man in his most commonplace aspect, the hair brushed forward to conceal the thinning at the temples, the chin sunken in the collar, the upper lip a shade too long, the brow, so noble in full face, impending beyond the nose, and the wonderful eyes obscured, but the full-face picture is the familiar countenance again.

⁂

Readers of "Barbara," Mr. John H. Whitson's novel, may care to know that the Stanley Wood whose poem on the cliff dwellers is quoted in the story is a Denver journalist, and that the verses were written soon after the discovery of the Mancos Valley dwellings. Mr. Whitson's careful quotation marks indicate that the lines are really not his work, but quotation marks are beneath the attention of many readers.

⁂

Another author concerning whom not much is generally known is "Ashmont," the writer of "Kennel Diseases," to be published in May by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., and also of "Kennel Secrets." The name follows the style adopted by many English writers on animals and sports, and was assumed by its bearer, Dr. J. Frank Perry, from the kennels which he once owned and the Boston suburb in which he lives. When writing on subjects relating to health, he signs himself "Dr. Frank." "Kennel Diseases" has been out of print for some years, but has been rewritten, and will be illustrated.

⁂

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's account of her ways while watching birds out of doors suggests the reason for her success. She says: "I always wear a plain dark gown and try to become, as you might say, a part of the landscape as much as possible." And she might have added that she carries the same policy into her writings, and that it accounts for their superiority to those written by certain ladies who have no idea of following Jenny Wren's example, actually or figuratively.

⁂

Mr. Irving Bacheller's "Darrel of the Blessed Isles" introduces James A. Garfield in one scene and Edwin Forrest in another, both being well authenticated so far as the real actors are concerned. Darrel himself not only deals in wise sayings, but provokes others to similar utterances, and one of them spoken by the hero would make a very good birthday card for every American boy, rich or poor. "There's two kinds of meat," he remarks; "what ye can have, that's good; what ye can't have, that ain't worth having," and with that he sets himself down to live during his first week at school on pudding and milk and beef bone, four potatoes and 5 cents' worth of honey. When the saying is accepted, millionaires will be more common and strikes will occur less often. In spite of hard common sense of this species, there is much sentiment in the book, and Darrel is not typical like "Eben" and "D'ri," but a unique creature, an undiscovered criminal preaching Christianity, going to prison at last to save an innocent young friend from trial, and becoming the evangelist of the place.

⁂

This is a month of small volumes of poetry, beginning with Dr. Richard Burton's "Message and Melody," in which the prevailing tone is what might well be called sad manliness, a conviction that the world is sorrowful, determination to endure and to be grateful for all good things. It is issued by the Lothrop Company.

⁂

Mr. Richard Badger issues three volumes. "Seamanoud" is by Miss H. Talbot Kummer, daughter of Major Arnold Kummer of Baltimore and granddaughter of Joseph Talbot Pancoast. It contains one poem of seven pages, and a score of brief sentimental pieces very well executed but not startling in originality. "Summer Songs in Idleness" is by Mrs. Katherine H. McDonald Jackson, the only daughter of Mr. Herbert S. McDonald of Brockton, Canada, Judge of the United and Surrogate Courts of Leeds and Grenville Counties; remotely she is of Connecticut descent. The ambitious poems in her little book are failures; those dealing with humble subjects are of considerable merit. The third book is a third edition of Mrs. Katrina Trask's "Sonnets and Lyrics," issued in 1894 by A. D. F. Randolph.

⁂

Lastly, Mr. Carol Norton, the Christian Scientist lecturer, has collected twenty-six pieces of writing more or less metrical, and made a volume which is published by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. If one may judge from results a Christian Scientist poet concentrates his mind on the idea, but there are no such things as syntax and prosody. The grammatical errors in the volume are amazing. It contains one very good line: "Give to the winds thy fears."

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, April 24, 1903.

A Handbook for "Tramps."

"The Tramp's Handbook" is the first volume in the Country Handbooks Series, to be published by John Lane. The author is Harry Roberts. As the sub-title indicates, the little book, suitable for the pocket, is "for the use of travelers, soldiers, cyclists, and lovers of the country." Mr. Roberts tells the reader how to find as few thorns and as many roses as possible in the pursuit of pleasure. The first question he discusses is that of baggage. He prefers roomy pockets to a knapsack. Then the tramp needs shelter for the night, which Mr. Roberts believes is only a matter of choice. One tramp likes a hayloft, another a barn, yet another the bare ground, or a bed made of leaves. The handbook also tells one how to make fires, wash clothes, and cook food—fish, fowl, herbs, and fruit—even how to obtain it. In praising the culinary virtues of rabbit Mr. Roberts discusses at length on the laws connected with its capture. The book has a number of illustrations. Mr. Roberts is the editor of the series of "The Country," "Handbooks of Practical Gardening," &c.

History of English Verse.

Henry Holt & Co. are about to publish a scientific study of "English Verse," with specimens illustrating its principles and history, chosen and edited by Prof. Raymond MacDonald Alden of Leland Stanford Junior University. The author says in his preface that the work contained in the present volume is the result of studies carried on while he held the Senior Fellowship in English on the Harrison Foundation in the University of Pennsylvania. He has divided his book into four parts: Part I. contains specimens designed to illustrate the principles of English verse, arranged in topical order. Part II. contains specimens designed to illustrate the history of the more important forms of English verse, arranged, in the several divisions, in chronological order. Part III. contains his own views on the more disputed elements of the subject, such as the relations of time and accent in our verse, the presence of "quantity" in English, and the terminology of the subject. Part IV. contains extracts from important critical writers on the place and function of the verse-element in poetry—matters which, says Prof. Alden, give us the raison d'être for the whole study of versification.

Among the authors from whom he quotes "specimens" are Coleridge, Thomas Hood, Shakespeare, Longfellow, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Tennyson, Rossetti, Keats, Thomson, Dryden, Pope, Chaucer, Wordsworth, Scott, William Morris, and many more, English and American. Among the critical writers in Part IV. are Aristotle, Sir Philip Sidney, Samuel Johnson, Shelley, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, Watts, Gurney, Stedman, and Gummere. Prof. Alden has provided a copious index and an appendix giving a table illustrating the history of the heroic couplet. He has also provided explanatory and bibliographical footnotes. Wherever necessary he gives the date to the specimens.

Caesar, Arthur, and Alfred.

Lady Magnus groups King Arthur and Alfred the Great with Julius Caesar as "First Makers of England." Her little book thus entitled belongs to The Home and School Library, (Dutton, 60 cents,) and its aim is to seek "the seeds of our National character in the lives of these heroes." She has three chapters on Caesar and nine relating to the fables of the Arthurian era, while her history of King Alfred also has nine chapters and fills about fifty pages. The book is avowedly written for children, in a simple manner, with footnotes defining hard words, and the evil in the Arthurian legends touched upon as lightly as possible.

The Farmer's Accounts.

"The Farmer's Business Handbook," by Isaac Phillips Roberts, is the latest volume in the Rural Science Series, published by the Macmillan Company. This is a manual of simple farm accounts and of brief advice on rural law. The author deals with "Farm Accounts," "The Kinds of Accounts," "Accounts with Animals," "Legal Fences," "Contracts," "Inventories from the Census," &c. Mr. Roberts is the author of "Fertility of the Land" and "The Farmstead."

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1330 The Star Dreamer. *Agnes and Egerton Castle*
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1343 Under the Rose. *Frederic S. Isham*
1370 The Southerners. *Cyrus Townsend Brady*

The May number of *The Booklovers Magazine* will be on sale everywhere on Monday. Some of the larger stands may have copies to-day; no harm in asking. The management offers prizes amounting to $250 to the competitors selecting the best advertisement in this particular number. See the Magazine for particulars.

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HYPNOTISM.

The Attitude of Physicians Toward It from Mesmer to Charcot.*

WE HAVE in the two volumes before us an interesting and almost complete history of animal magnetism, mesmerism, or hypnotism up to 1877—the first volume being concerned with Mesmer and his cotemporaries, the second with other prominent exponents of the same doctrine under various names, from the time of Mesmer to Charcot. A third volume is soon to appear dealing with hypnotism in its modern aspect.

It would be a pleasure to commend the work of the English publishers, but as a matter of fact the book is amateurish in appearance, and imitating the style of the three-volume novel, does not appeal to American readers. The paper and print, however, are excellent, for which the reader will be grateful, and there is a well-arranged index to the second volume, but why so necessary an item should be neglected in the first volume does not appear.

Coming to the contents of the book, the majority of those who skip the thirty-two pages of the preface will be just about as happy and wise as they who read it. It is a tirade against the doctors regarding topics mostly foreign to the subject matter of the work—and the author has been so thoroughly infected with the anti-vaccination and anti-vivisection microbes that the resulting fever has slightly, but we trust only temporarily, unbalanced his mind and suggested doubts as to the sane treatment of his main subject. Coming to this main subject of the work, however, we have a much more agreeable task; the author has shown himself scholarly, painstaking, and judicious in the treatment of a difficult subject. Even now both the medical profession as a whole and the public generally are either profoundly ignorant of, or else intensely prejudiced against, Mesmer and the early promoters of what was then known as animal magnetism, looking upon them as unscientific, unreliable, visionary, and not above charlatanry and deception. The truth is that they were men, most of them educated physicians or persons of superior character and attainments, who had encountered certain facts and phenomena which could not be accounted for on any principle of science as then accepted; and seeing that these new facts and phenomena were absolutely real and true, they ventured to propose theories which seemed to them reasonable and natural by which to explain them. That was what Anton Mesmer did. He was an educated physician, a philosopher, a man of broad ideas and independent thought; and such men, judged by men of narrow ideas, are always condemned as visionary, perhaps insane. He believed that all things are imbued with and energized by a "vital fluid"—stars, earth, ocean, rocks, trees, animals, man; that, on account of this, everything gives off emanations or forces which he calls magnetism, by means of which mutual relations are established, and so all things normally are inter-related. When there is rapport between two persons these magnetic emanations are blended and become common to both; when many people get into rapport, as in an excited crowd, the common circulation of the magnetic influence makes them think and act alike. This was the theory of an independent thinker in the last quarter of the eighteenth century; it is a theory in harmony with Tyndall's "potency and promise" in matter itself, proposed a century later, and Newton proclaimed "a very subtle spirit which exists latent in all bodies—by it they are mutually attracted, light is emitted, heat communicated, sensation excited, and the limbs of animals move at will by the vibrations of this spirit." Mesmer only gave this a new name.

This man of broad and independent thought found that he produced decided effects upon patients by the use of magnets—that he produced a crisis, as he termed it, in the disease, after which there was rapid recovery. Later he found that the magnets were not necessary, and that the same effects were produced by his hands alone. He thought that this effect was brought about by directing into the patient an additional amount of this universal agent, or magnetism, and equalizing that which the patient already possessed. From these experiments he concluded that the bodies of animals, and especially human bodies, were endowed with the power of acting on each other, as magnets act upon iron, and he adopted the name of animal magnetism—the universal magnetism refined by its residence in animal and human bodies.

By the application of his methods he certainly produced wonderful therapeutic effects, and this he demonstrated first in Vienna and later in Paris; but the more wonderful the cures the more intense became the hostility of the medical faculty. He tried in every way to remove this hostility, always desiring to have his work examined practically and scientifically, but with no success; neither the Academy of Sciences nor the Royal Academy of Medicine would listen to his propositions.

The unfavorable report of the commission of 1784 is known to every one, but the manner in which that report was secured is little known. All that is plainly set forth by our author. Twenty thousand copies of that report were printed and circulated broadcast, while of the favorable report of the commission of 1825—ten years after Mesmer's death—not a single copy was permitted to be printed. No wonder that crude and erroneous views of animal magnetism prevailed.

Notwithstanding the hostility of the medical faculty, Mesmer made hosts of friends among people of intelligence and position and even among physicians. Leaders were found—excellent operators appeared, societies were formed, and the treatment by animal magnetism became well known and extensively used.

The libels and underhand insinuations regarding Mesmer's character and aims are here admirably dealt with; the simple, authentic history discloses a man of integrity, high aims, philanthropy, generosity, and kindness. The cures which he effected and phenomena which he produced were not all new; many of them had been known throughout the historic period, but they had always been supposed to be supernatural—the direct gift of the gods to favored individuals; these unusual psychic phenomena also entered into the magic of the Middle Ages; what Mesmer did was to show that the power to accomplish these things was a normal power and faculty residing in man himself. He removed this whole range of phenomena from the region of the supernatural and brought it within the bounds of the natural, so making it a legitimate subject of scientific study, and for this Mesmer should be and will be honored.

Of the successors of Mesmer in France, the most prominent and best known were the Marquis de Puységur, Baron Dupotet, Deluse, and Lafontain, all of whom left treatises on the subject, and their work and influence in promulgating the study and practice of animal magnetism are fully described by our author.

The English mesmerisers from 1810 to 1860 constituted a group which may be called the English School of Animal Magnetism. Among them Elliotson, Esdaile, Ashburner, and Gregory are conspicuous, and they, together with the French magnetisers already mentioned, represent what are known as the "Early Magnetisers," or the "Great Mesmerisers," and the history of their separate work as here presented is of decided interest.

They were no weaklings; on the contrary, they were all men of immense strength of character, energy, and personality; courageous, honest, and philanthropic; yet they were libeled and insulted by the medical faculty of both France and England, and the language and epithets applied to them in The London Lancet, the leading medical journal of English-speaking people at that time are a disgrace to English literature.

Their theories and methods were various, but their results were all similar—and they were wonderful—far exceeding those obtained by any class of operators since their time. They anticipated almost every psychic phenomenon which has since been produced—thought transference, mental suggestion, transference of sensation, educational effects by verbal suggestion, anaesthesia, and clairvoyance.

After the great magnetisers came Braid, who introduced the term "hypnotism," and whose work is much better known both to the medical profession and the general public. While in 1842 the medical faculty refused to hear his paper on hypnotism he was at least spared the abuse and calumniation which his predecessors received.

Several innovators flourished about the Braid period of hypnotism, some of them familiar names in this country; among them Fahnstock, Leroy Sunderland, Dr. Dods, and later J. Rodes Buchanan. From Braid to Charcot hypnotism suffered a sort of occultation. In 1877—just a hundred years after Mesmer had discovered what afterward came to be known as hypnotism—Charcot re-discovered it, and in exactly the same manner while experimenting on a hysterical woman with magnets, but now it was called "hypnotism" instead of "animal magnetism," and had the sanction of a world-renowned name to back it, and so it has in a way been accepted or rather tolerated by the medical profession.

We shall look with interest for the author's third volume, treating of modern hypnotism, which on account of attempts to curtail a still little understood agent to the limits of an imperfect science, appears like a Samson shorn of his locks.

R. OSGOOD MASON.

*HYPNOTISM AND THE DOCTORS. By Richard Harte. In two volumes. Vol. I. Pp. xxxii.-[illegible]. From Mesmer to De Puységur. Vol. II. Pp. [illegible]. From Mesmer to Charcot. 8vo. London: L. N. Fowler & Co. New York: Fowler & Wells Company. [illegible]

Augier's "Un Beau Mariage."

The French text of Emile Augier and Edouard Foussier's little comedy in prose, in four acts, is being published by Henry Holt & Co. It is edited, with introduction and notes, by Prof. Stuart Symington, Louis R. Herrick, and Louis E. Cadieux. The editors have followed the edition of the play published in 1896. Many corrections were made in an edition brought out in 1889, which were, however, omitted in the later one. "Un Beau Mariage" shows how hard it is to span the gulf separating the idle life of the rich from the scholar's life of toil. Augier's dramatic prose style, say the editors in their note on the author:

* * * is perhaps the best of his time, clear, concise, and vigorous, but his verse does not deserve the praise of his enthusiastic admirers, for he was not a poet. He was a sane, solid, talented bourgeois, whose strongest characteristic was common sense. Eleven years before his death (1889), he withdrew from the theatre at the height of his success. "Quittons-nous bons amis," he says to his "cher public," "et sache-moi gré de me condamner au silence de peur de t'ennuyer."

There are a full vocabulary and notes at the back of the little octavo.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

DODD, MEAD & CO. have finally decided to publish the Duke of the Abruzzi's work on arctic exploration this spring, and the second volume, which contains Capt. Cagni's exploits, is being rushed through the press. As has before been stated in these columns, the work is in two volumes, is translated by William Le Queux, illustrated with twenty-five full page photogravures, together with panoramas, maps, and over 200 photographs taken by the Duke himself. It will appear on April 30.

The forthcoming volume of McMaster's "History of the American People," which D. Appleton & Co. will issue in the Fall, has an important monograph on President Jackson, fortified with many letters and hitherto unpublished material.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation an important volume entitled "Ireland Under English Rule," by Thomas Addis Emmet. It will be published before the centennial of Robert Emmet's execution. In some ways it is expected to give an interesting and personal touch to the debates which have begun in the British Parliament on the Irish Land bill. The author writes with considerable freedom and not a little bitterness. He draws an indictment against that unique political organization known as the British Government; a system, in his opinion, well fitted for the oppression of the whole human race, with the exception of the English people themselves. A full statement of England's policy in Ireland will be given. This policy will be traced from an early period to the so-called Irish Rebellion of 1798.

"The Chain of White Agates" is the title of a new book by Amelia E. Barr, the well-known author of "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," "The Maid of Maiden Lane," "A Song of a Single Note," and so on. It is a story of Boston towns, opening in Lincolnshire, but soon passing into Boston. It is of the time of the Mathers and about the period of the witchcraft delusions. The book will probably appear in the Fall with the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co.

Volume VII. of the Cambridge Modern History, which is the second to appear this year, is on "The United States." The series, which, it will be remembered, was planned by the late Lord Acton, will be complete in twelve volumes. It is edited by Profs. A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. The new number will be brought out by the Macmillan Company on May 15.

"The Love of Monsieur" is a new book by George Gibbs, author of "In Search of Mademoiselle." This is described as being purely a romance, placed in the seventeenth century, during the reigns of Louis XIV. in France and Charles II. in England. The hero is a young Captain in the French Marine, who goes to England. Here he falls in love with a young heiress, who, through some gossip about the Frenchman's past, refuses to know him. But circumstances force her to dance with him, and this begins the conflicting relations between them. Later on the girl is placed at the mercy of the Frenchman, and it transpires that he is the real heir of her estate. The Captain's birth is cleared up, and after being separated for a time they meet on a pirate ship. The book will be published May 10 by Harper & Brothers.

"Instructions Concerning Erecting of a Library," by Gabriel Naudé, reprinted from the English translation of John Evelyn, is published to-day by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The edition is limited to 419 copies, of which 400 are for sale. These, it is reported, are nearly all sold already. The introduction has been written by John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library. The work was first published by Naudé in Paris in 1627, when he was only twenty-seven years old. It was later revised by him in 1644. In 1708 it was translated into Latin by J. A. Schmidt. Evelyn's translation is said to be the only English version of the work so far as is known.

Brentano's have received the following from abroad: From Paris—"Donatienne," by René Bazin; "Contes pour les jours de fête," by François Coppée; "Les Demi-Vieilles," a novel, by Yvette Guilbert, who, we hear, is ill at Berlin; "L'oblat," by J. K. Huysmans; "Le Mariage de Minuit," by Henri de Regnier; "Monsieur Lulu," by André Theuriet. From Berlin—"Der Verlust von Oesterreich's Stellung in Deutschland vom kolonialen Standpunkte," by H. von Buelow; "Der Stern von Mantua," by Paul Heyse; "Ostern," described as being a "Festgabe" for children, with illustrations; "Briefe aus Aufrika," by H. Sienkiewicz.

"Bass, Pike, Perch," the fourth volume in the American Sportsman's Library, will appear with the imprint of the Macmillan Company next week. Books already out are on "Waterfowl," by Leonard C. Sanford and T. S. Van Dyke, and "Big Salmon Fishes," by Carl F. Hodder.

Henry Holt & Co. report that the automobile romance, "The Lightning Conductor," has just gone to press for the fifth time. This makes the third in less than two months. The later editions have additional material.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press for early Fall publication "The Writings of Samuel Adams," edited by Prof. Henry A. Cushing of Columbia University, which will be included in the series of writings of the Fathers of the Republic. It will be complete in three or four volumes, and will be in a limited edition of 750 copies.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that "Through Hidden Shensi," by Francis H. Nichols, has been accepted in China as a standard of "unprejudiced observation." The North-China Herald recently remarked that "it was one of the best existing stories of travel in China." The "great charm of the book, continues the paper, "is his sympathy with the people."

"A History of the Civil War in the United States, (1861-5,)" by W. Birkbeck Wood, A. M., and Col. Edwards, with an introduction by Col. Henderson, will be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Although the authors are Englishmen, they have written, it is said, an impartial account of the great struggle between the North and the South. There will be, as illustrations, numerous plans and maps. The book will probably appear in the Fall.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's essay on "Compensation," which opens with the remark: "Ever since I was a boy I have wished to write a discourse on compensation," is published to-day. This is appropriate in view of the approaching Emerson Centenary. The edition, which bears the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is limited to 520 numbered copies, of which 500 have been placed on the market and are all sold. It contains an introduction by Bliss Perry, and in general style, though not in detail, is said to be uniform with Thoreau's "Of Friendship" and Lowell's "Democracy," published by the same firm. It is printed on Arnold hand-made paper from the Brimmer type.

The title of James Bryce's new book of interesting articles on men with whom he has been closely associated in public life and friendship has been changed from "Biographical Sketches" to "Studies in Contemporary Biography." The book is published this week by the Macmillan Company.

Harper & Brothers are issuing the sixty-ninth edition of Charles H. Haswell's "Mechanics and Engineers' Pocketbook." This manual is said to be now selling in its one hundred and thirty-fourth thousand. Its author, who is still active as an expert engineer, has carefully brought each successive edition up to date, so that the "Pocketbook" is continuously abreast of the latest development of mechanics and physics.

"Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," which will be published within a fortnight by Charles Scribner's Sons, will have among its illustrations pen pictures of Windsor Castle, the Queen's jubilee, the coronation ceremonies at Moscow, &c., and pen portraits of Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, now the rulers of England; Czar Alexander II., Emperor Wilhelm III., Lord and Lady Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Lord Lorne and Princess Louise, James Russell Lowell and M. J. Phelps, Froude and Mr. Lecky, and many others well known in England and America.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation for publication in the Autumn two new books by Myrtle Reed, the author of "Lavender and Old Lace," "The Spinster Book," &c. They are "The Shadow of Victory," a romance of Fort Dearborn, the little trading post from which developed the City of Chicago, and "Pickaback Songs," a book of songs for children. The words are written by Miss Reed, set to music by Eva Crusen Hart, and illustrated by Ike Morgan.

William Dean Howells's new book, "Questionable Shapes," will appear on May 16 from the press of Harper & Brothers. The titles of the stories are suggestive. They are "The Apparition," "The Angel of the Lord," and "Though One Rose from the Dead." The episodes in the book deal chiefly with the psychological experiences of the people the author writes about. The illustrations are by W. T. Smedley and Lucius Hitchcock.

Volume I. of "An Illustrated History of English Literature," by Dr. Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse, will be issued early in May by the Macmillan Company. This will describe, by the aid of illustrations in color, photogravure, wood engraving, and lithographic fac simile, the history of English literature "From Earliest Times to 1500." Dr. Garnett has undertaken to write the first part of the work from the earliest times to the age of Shakespeare, and Mr. Gosse continues it to the present time. The work is to be complete in three volumes. It will be printed in two types, the text in larger type than the short biography that will be given of the author. Among the illustrations will be reproductions of autographs, title pages, caricatures, and whatever else will make the subject interesting pictorially.

Wordsworth.

Walter Raleigh's study of Wordsworth will be published in this country next week by Longmans, Green & Co. The author, who is highly regarded by men like Gosse and Lang, gives an account of Wordsworth's childhood and education, the influence of the French Revolution and of Coleridge on the poet, the poetic diction of Wordsworth, Wordsworth in relation to nature and to humanity. Mr. Raleigh quotes as illustrations numerous passages from Wordsworth's writings. In his introduction he remarks on the failings of criticism. He tells what different critical thought of Wordsworth, notable Francis Jeffrey, who was pre-eminent among the "profitless critics" of the poet.

Says Mr. Raleigh: "Literary criticism is a thing of many kinds and many shapes; but the largest part of it perhaps is judicial. To distinguish the good from the bad, whether by a fine taste or by the aid of fixed principles, to praise and to blame, to approve and to condemn—these are recognized activities of the critic. And for Wordsworth, it may be said, all this has long since been done." But, he continues, "there will always remain a certain curious minority of the human race whose desire is not so much to judge a poet as to understand him." Mr. Raleigh goes on in a characteristic manner:

> Any effort to understand Wordsworth, to sympathize with his aims and achievements, to look the way that he is pointing, and to accompany him on his journey must take account of the man as a single-minded and single-hearted person, expressing himself in all his works. * * * Of Wordsworth in particular it is hardly true to say that his strength and his weakness are closely knit up together; rather they are the same; his strength at its best is weakness made perfect, his weakness is the wasteful ebullition of his strength. It may be just and necessary to pronounce some of his poems childish, others dull or silly; it cannot be right to neglect them on that account if we remember that the teachers whom he most reverenced, and from whom he learned the best part of his lore, were children, rustics, men of simple habits and slow wits. For the right understanding of his poems, he insisted, a reader must put off the pride that swells by preference upon "those points wherein men differ from each other to the exclusion of those in which all men are alike or the same."

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QUERIES.

A. A. ROGERS(?), East Orange, N. J.: "Will you kindly publish the entire piece of poetry entitled 'The Passionate Shepherd to His Love'? Also let me know where I may find the book with the above poetry?"

"The Passionate Shepherd to His Love," by Christopher Marlowe, can be found in the "Poems of Greene, Marlowe, and Jonson," (the Macmillan Company, $1.)

THOMAS S. NEEDHAM, 38 West Eighty-second Street, New York City: "In 'Queries' of March 28, M. R. Audubon, New York City, asks for a copy of an old song, called 'Dame Durden.' I have a very old copy with that title, given as 'A Cheerful Glee for three voices, as sung with unbounded applause at the Harmonic Society, Bristol,' (England.) No date or name of author of words or composer of music appears. I inclose a copy of the words, and will have much pleasure (if your correspondent desires) in making a copy of the music."

The words thus thoughtfully sent will be forwarded to M. R. Audubon on receipt of street address.

MISS REBECCA W. HAWES, Hoboken, N. J.: "I have lately had returned to me a book that was one of the delights of my childhood, 'The Dutchman's Fireside,' by the author of 'John Bull in America,' 'The Backwoodsman,' &c., New York, J. & J. Harper, 1831, two volumes, green cloth. I ought to recall the author's name, but cannot. Can you give it to me, and tell me if my copy is a first edition?"

The author is James Kirke Paulding, (1779-1860.) Our correspondent's copy is apparently a first edition.

A. T. CLEARWATER, 316 Albany Avenue, Kingston, N. Y.: "I will give a year's subscription to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS to any of its readers who will furnish me with the name of the author of the line, 'Time was made for slaves.'"

We have always believed that the author was John Baldwin Buckstone, actor and dramatist, (1802-79.) The English Notes and Queries stated a few years ago that the phrase occurs in Baldwin's burlesque "Billy Taylor," (1830?) We should be glad, however, to hear from any reader who can supply more definite information.

"C. M.," 41 East Seventy-second Street, New York City: "Which is the correct way to spell the name of the author of the Aeneid—Virgil or Vergil?"

Either way is correct. The poet's Latin name was Publius Vergilius Maro.

"MARY S. V.," Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City: "In my edition of Robert Browning's 'Poetical Works' 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin' is said to have been 'Written for, and inscribed to, W. M. the Younger.' Please tell me who this was."

This ever-delightful child's poem was written for William Macready, the eldest son of the celebrated actor. In the poet's own words: "The 'W. M. the Younger' was poor William Macready's eldest boy. He had a talent for drawing, and asked me to give him some little things to illustrate; so I made a bit of a poem out of an old account of the death of the Pope's Legate at the Council of Trent, which he made such clever drawings for that I tried at a more picturesque subject, the Piper." See "Letters of Robert Browning," edited by Wise, Vol. I.

"DAWSON," 1,309 McCulloh Street, Baltimore, Md.: "THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS recently commented upon the dedication of a memorial in the crypt of St. Paul's, London, to the second Lord Lytton, who called himself 'Owen Meredith.' Were there two 'Owen Merediths'? In 1868 I purchased in Rio de Janeiro a little holiday gift-book called 'Loved and Lost. By Owen Meredith,' dedicated 'To my Mother, Margaret (?) Meredith,' (the book has been mislaid and I cannot give Mrs. Meredith's name with certainty.) It is a pretty little story of a pet parrot owned by an English family living in Tasmania. I would like to know more of this 'Owen Meredith.'"

We do not know this book. If it is in prose, it is probably not by the Earl of Lytton. His mother's first name was Rosina, not Margaret.

"C. C. L.," Belmount Hall, Outgate, Ambleside, England: "I find in an old scrapbook of Shakespeareana a poem from The Atlantic Monthly, September, 1870, entitled 'In the Old Churchyard at Fredericksburg,' and signed F. W. Loring. I also find a long newspaper cutting dated October, 1884, entitled 'A Friend of Shakespeare,' giving an account of a certain tombstone at Fredericksburg, Va., ending with Loring's poem, which the article says can be found in The Fredericksburg Gazette in 1874. Can you give me the facts in the case?"

This poem was based on a newspaper report that one of Shakespeare's pall bearers, Helder by name, was buried in St. George's Churchyard, Fredericksburg, Va. This report, which originated during the civil war, was investigated by Moncure D. Conway, who, after several visits to Stafford County, Va., discovered the tombstone of one Edmond Helder, a physician in another part of the county. Helder died in 1618, aged seventy-six, and it is thought that some one may have suggested that he could have been in point of time one of Shakespeare's pall bearers, and thus started the legend. The stone itself bears no such record. Frederick Wadsworth Loring, the author of the poem, was born in Boston in 1848, and was killed by Apache Indians near Wickenburg, Arizona, while on a Government expedition, in 1871. He wrote "Two College Friends," a novel, and "The Boston Dip, and Other Poems."

"W. P. M.," Punta Gorda, Fla.: "Where will I find the poem containing the words, 'The silent city, the city of the dead'?"

There are probably several poems bearing this title and containing the words quoted. One of them, by James R. Burnett, begins as follows:

> They do neither plight nor wed
> In the city of the dead,
> In the city where they sleep away the hours.

"V. S. J.," Pennington, N. J.: "I had believed until the other day that the ode containing the following lines was Shakespeare's:

> "'As it fell upon a day
> In the merry month of May,' &c.

They do not seem to be his, however. Who was the author?"

The author was Richard Barnfield, one of the lesser Elizabethan poets. He was born of a good Staffordshire family in 1574 and died in the same county in 1627. His works, long of great rarity in the original editions, (they were reprinted for the Roxburghe Club in 1816 by Grosart,) are as follows: "The Affectionate Shepherd," 1594; "Cynthia, with Certaine Sonnets and the Legende of Cassandra," 1595, and "The Encomion of Lady Pecunia," 1598. Two poems from the latter [illegible] correspondent quotes and the sonnet beginning:

> If music and sweet poetry agree.

Little is known of Barnfield. He was at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1589; after leaving Oxford he passed several years in London, apparently as a member of that literary group of which Lady Rich (Sidney's Stella) was the centre; about 1605 he seems to have retired to his country home. His principal performance, "The Affectionate Shepherd," (dedicating to Lady Rich,) was reprinted by Halliwell in 1845 and first made him known to modern readers.

"J. F. S.," 31 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "I have a copy of Prof. Carruth's poem, 'Each in His Own Tongue,' asked for by 'M. H. B.,' New York City, March 21, which I will gladly furnish, with one or two interesting particulars, if the address is furnished to me. Moss's 'Beggar's Petition' was asked for March 28 by John J. Slack, New Castle, Del. I have sent a copy of the poem to your correspondent, thinking he has none and would be glad to get it."

"C. A. G.," 38 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where would I be likely to get a copy of 'Nursery Noonings,' by 'Gail Hamilton'? I believe it is out of print."

Miss Dodge's book is still in print, according to a recent catalogue of Harper & Brothers, the publishers; price, $1.25.

L. L. ILLICH, Briggs Street, Williams Bridge, New York City: "Is there a book called 'The Pirates of Penzance'? There was a play of that name. Has Mary L. Booth's 'History of New York,' 1859, any value?"

W. S. Gilbert entitled one of his popular libretti "The Pirates of Penzance," (produced in 1880.) We cannot find that the title has been used by any other author. Miss Booth's book has merely a nominal value.

GEORGE T. STEINMETZ, Jr., Little Falls, N. Y.: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for March 21, a letter on 'White on the English Language' appeared under 'From Readers,' in which reference was made to Cobbett and Trench. Kindly give me the titles and publishers' names of the books referred to."

Cobbett's "English Grammar," (D. Appleton & Co., $1;) Trench's "Study of Words," (the Macmillan Company, $1.)

"S. N.," Staten Island, N. Y.: "Can you tell me who wrote, and where I can obtain, a poem beginning 'Mr. Finney had a turnip'? Also, where can I secure a child's book, 'Little Meg's Children,' in print about thirty years ago?"

The verses in question are attributed to Longfellow, and possibly may be supplied by some of our readers. "Little Meg's Children," by "Hesba Stretton," can be had from the American Tract Society; price, 50 cents.

"G. M. H.," New York City: "Is there a book entitled 'Across the Plains'? If so, who is the author?"

"Across the Plains, with Other Memories and Essays," by R. L. Stevenson, first published in 1892. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

C. M. GOODCHILD, [illegible] West One Hundred and Second Street, New York City: "Will you tell me the name of some condensed work on versification, where it can be obtained, and the price?"

"The Rhymester," by Tom Hood, Jr., the most instructive book of its kind, as we have frequently said, (D. Appleton & Co., $1.)

"C. W. T.," New York City: "I would like to know if P. T. Barnum's autograph is worth anything? If so, how much?"

An interesting letter of his was sold about a year ago for $3.50. Ordinary letters have little value.

"A. L. K.," Oakland, Cal.: "Was Daniel Webster the author of any poems? I have seen this assertion made, also denied."

A few poems were published posthumously four years after Webster's death in his "Private Correspondence." One of these, "On the Death of My Son Charles," is given in Stedman's "American Anthology," Page 23.

"S. R. J.," 336 East Seventeenth Street, New York City: "Is there an author by the name of John Paul? What has he written?"

Charles Henry Webb, (John Paul,) humorist, poet, and journalist, born at Rouse's Point, N. Y., in 1834, later residing in Chicago, San Francisco, New York, and Nantucket. He founded The Californian, and was long on the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Among his books are "John Paul's Book," "Parodies, Prose and Verse," "Vagrom Verse," (new edition, 1891, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25,) and "With Lead and Line on Varying Shores: A Book of Poems," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1901, $1.25.)

BARETTE L. VENINO(?), [illegible] West One Hundred and Sixth Street, New York City: "Can you enlighten me as to who is the author of 'The Martyrdom of An Empress,' and of the two books by the same writer that followed the publication of the first named?"

We cannot.

FREDERICK S. HYMAN(?), 6 Hazel Park, [illegible] Highlands, Mass.: "I wish to kindly thank the various friends who aided me in finding Mrs. Felicia Hemans's Vaudois hymn, 'For the Strength of the Hills We Bless Thee,' &c."

"INQUIRER," New York City: "Having seen your announcement of the sale of Charles Lamb's play, 'Mr. H.,' I write to ask if there is any special value to an edition of Lamb's 'Works' which includes this play, (New York, 1838)?"

Appeals to Readers.

"BOX L.," Warner, N. H.: "If 'Cambridge,' Bergen, N. J., would like the volume of Sibley's 'Harvard Graduates' containing an account of Cotton Mather, &c., will he please communicate with me?"

M. WILSON, Clermont, N. Y.: "I possess the first volume of Allibone's 'Dictionary of Authors,' Philadelphia, 1858, and would like to know of any one who has the second volume and is willing to dispose of it at a reasonable price."

Mrs. G. S. BROWN, Stratford, Conn.: "Will any reader inform me where I can find (probably in some school history of fifty years ago) the little story of a soldier of the American Revolution who was appointed to the duty of sentinel on an outpost of his regiment, after two of his comrades had been mysteriously slain on the same post. Soon after reaching his place, he apparently saw a wild hog rubbing against a tree, but a gleam of moonlight revealed the moccasined foot of an Indian under the animal's skin. I wish to know the name of the book, and where it can be obtained."

[illegible]

[illegible] or piece, to some charitable institution? Can any one identify these lines for me!

> "'He looked on all the joys of time
> With undesiring eyes'?

Who wrote of the sea as 'moaning for the sun that never comes'?"

WILLIAM P. MARSHALL, Palmetto Ranch, Punta Gorda, Fla.: "Can any of your readers complete the following poem and tell me who was the author?

> "'The night, and the landscape is lovely no more,
> I mourn but ye woodlands I mourn not for you;
> For morn will return your charms to restore,
> Perfumed with fresh fragrance and glittering with dew.'"

ANNA LEWIS, Clinton Street, Johnstown, N. Y.: "I wish to secure a second-hand edition of Francis Parkman's 'Works' and the 'Tusitala Edition' of Stevenson."

AARON VANDERWERKER, [illegible] Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I noticed your reply to 'D. H.,' Brockport, N. Y., regarding the value of three of Cooper's novels. I have 'The Spy,' London, 1831, and 'The Pioneers,' Paris, 1826, each containing memoranda by the late Capt. Howgate, the Government defaulter, who at the time of his arrest was running a book store on Fourth Avenue, New York City, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, where I purchased them. The books were evidently his companions in the City of Mexico, where he resided after his flight from this country. When I secured these books from Capt. Howgate he showed me an immense chest of books in fine bindings and assured me that he had paid for them the enormous price of $16,000. It might, perhaps, be an interesting question for the Navy Department: What became of these valuable books, and also of the enormous quantity of books found in Howgate's store at the time of his arrest?"

Turkey's Lost Provinces.

THE TURK AND HIS LOST PROVINCES: GREECE, BULGARIA, SERVIA, BOSNIA. By William Eleroy Curtis. Cloth, decorated cover. Pp. 396. Illustrated. New York and Chicago: The Fleming H. Revell Company.

The deprecation of the Sultan is by no means novel. George Dorys's "The Private Life of the Sultan" left its impression on American readers. Abdul Hamid never is lauded, and Mr. William Eleroy Curtis in "The Turk and His Lost Provinces" has nothing to say favorable about him. The lost provinces, as far as Turkey is concerned, are Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, and Bosnia. The author calls Russia and Greece "the only sympathetic nations," and he adds that "they belong to the same race and profess the same religion." Many might question the race subject. That the Czar would at once side with the Macedonian seems positive, only there are restraints put on his action due to the jealousies of Austria, Germany, and England. Nor is France to be overlooked in the matter.

To assuage the unfortunate turmoil in the Balkan Peninsula Mr. Curtis intimates that Austria might settle it, and cites her excellent management of affairs in Bosnia. Could she exercise a protectorate over Servia, Bulgaria, Macedonia? But then Germany, England, and Russia would never permit such a thing. The blame, he insists, should rest on Germany, "because its Government sustains and protects the Sultan in his atrocious policy of administration not alone in Macedonia, but in all parts of the Near East." Turks must not govern Christians—that is the constant theme. The stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin have never been fulfilled by the Turks, nor will they ever be. As to the people not the followers of the Prophet who live in the Balkan States, we follow Mr. Curtis. "They are not fit to govern themselves." The difficulties are immense, and what is to be the outcome no one can even surmise. One element of trouble, the one often overlooked, is the inherent dislike the Orthodox Russian has for the Roman Church. The most incomprehensible idea is that Switzerland or Holland or Denmark might better the conditions of the Balkans by becoming protectors.

Leaving aside all the political aspects as far as relates to foreign intervention, Mr. Curtis describes the present status of the Turkish Government. It is all centred in the Sultan. "There are no political parties in Turkey; there are no political issues. It is all a question of obtaining the Sultan's favor, and the entire Mohammedan population is divided into two classes—the ruling favorites and those who have been discarded. The outside population take no interest. They are glad to be let alone." Mr. Curtis mentions something which will surprise many, that is if his interpretation is correct. All the foreign embassies at Constantinople have their steam yachts or guardboats, as they are called, in immediate proximity to their legations. If the Moslems should in one of their fanatical outbreaks endeavor to massacre all the Christians there, as in Peking, the Ambassadors might be in danger, and so the special guardboats would be found convenient. The exception is the American Legation, and it does not "have a yacht for the use of its Minister at anchor near the Custom House."

Were it not for the innumerable tragedies in the Balkan States, their Governments, when they have any of their own, have some of the elements of a comic opera. As to the honesty of the patriots of the Balkan provinces, their integrity may be questioned. Brigandage always has existed, and as a profession there seems to be no obloquy attached to it. The kidnapping of Miss Stone is fully described. What is strange about this rascality is the present apparent forgetfulness of the topic. In the volume there is found a list of the persons not natives who have been kidnapped and the demands made in money for their release.

It is pleasant to learn of the wise administration of the Austrians in Bosnia. All industries have wonderfully increased, and a country once in woeful distress has been saved from ruin. And to learn that every year before the Austrian intervention there were from 5,000 to 10,000 souls murdered there every year! This wholesale killing, Mr. Curtis writes, will remain continuous in Macedonia and Eastern Roumelia [illegible]

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[illegible]

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

MORE than usual interest should be attached to the forthcoming posthumous novel by Frank Stockton, which is now in preparation at D. Appleton & Co.'s under the title of "The Captain's Toll Gate." Besides the memoir of her husband, Mrs. Stockton has prepared a bibliography of his works. The frontispiece will be an etched portrait of Stockton especially prepared for the book, and there will also be other illustrations, among them several views of Mr. Stockton's homes in New Jersey and West Virginia. Besides the regular edition there will be one of 150 copies on large paper, with the portrait, reproduced on India paper, signed by the artist.

Elizabeth W. Champney, accompanied by her husband, J. Wells Champney, the artist, will go abroad this Summer as usual, and will, for the first time, visit Russia. Mrs. Champney, with the forthcoming publication of "The Romance of the Bourbon Châteaux," will complete the series which was begun with "The Romance of the Feudal Châteaux" and continued with "The Romance of the Renaissance Châteaux."

Eliza Boyle O'Reilly, the second daughter of the late Irish-American poet, John Boyle O'Reilly, will have a volume of poems published next Fall by Lee & Shepard.

The approaching anniversary celebration of the incorporation of New York City is said to be arousing a fresh interest in "The History of the City of New York," by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb and Mrs. Burton Harrison, which is published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

Another author has had the temerity to attempt to elucidate that much abused term, "the musical novel." She is Margaret Crosby Munn, author of "A Violin Obligato," and her story, which is called "The Path of Stars," will be brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co. next year. It is said to deal with musical rhapsodies and with love that is both "personal and universal." The heroine is supposed to be a great opera singer, who, on account of ill-health and grief, is almost forced to give up her career, when through the instrumentality of her lover she is restored to health, and more than fulfils the musical promise of her youth.

Edmund Gosse has written an article on "The Literary Patron of the Eighteenth Century," which will be published before long in Harper's Magazine.

The collection of love letters written by Margaret Fuller, which D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation, will make a volume of about 250 pages, which will also include many passages drawn from the memoirs of Greeley and Emerson which throw more or less light upon the period of Miss Fuller's life in which the letters were written. They were addressed to James Nathan, and, in the light of the letters, each lover seemed to have for the other an ardent affection, although toward the close of the letters there is evidently another lady on the scene. Nathan finally broke with Miss Fuller and went abroad. She followed him, and it is supposed that the former attachment still dictated to her heart when she met and for several times rejected Ossoli. The introduction will be written by some well-known American man of letters, and the volume will contain portraits of Miss Fuller and of Nathan.

Bayard Tuckerman is preparing a biography of Gen. Philip Schuyler, Major General in the American Revolution. It will be based for the most part on Gen. Scuyler's papers and letter books and on the Gates papers belonging to the New York Historical Society, and on the archives of the State Department in Washington. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish the work next Winter.

Israel Zangwill has contributed an article on certain Italian phases of the present day which will be published in the June Harper's under the title of "An Italian Fantasy." To the same number of the magazine Josephine Daskam will contribute what is said to be a brilliant parody on certain well-known portions of the Rubaiyat.

Apropos of the publication this week of the first volume of Gabriel Hanotaux's "Contemporary France" it is learned from Mr. J. C. Tarver, the translator of the work, that the three succeeding volumes will probably be distributed as follows: Volume II., which deals with the Constitution of 1875—the 16th of March 1887, and the Exhibition of 1878, will appear in August next; Volume III., (the Parliamentary Republic—Jules Grévy, President—Revision of the Laws of the Constitution—Exhibition of 1889,) in December; while Volume IV., which covers the last decade of the nineteenth century, may be expected a year from this Spring.

Charles Allen Dinsmore, author of "The Teachings of Dante," is compiling a volume which will be published next Fall through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., with the title "Aids to the Study of Dante." The purpose of the book is an attempt to give in a single volume what is considered to be the best that has been written about Dante. The book will open with an introductory essay entitled "How to Study Dante," which will be followed by selections from Charles Eliot Norton, Dean Church, James Bryce, Edward Moore, Lowell, Witte, Gaspary, Guinicelli, and Cavalcanti.

Thomas Watson is said to be far advanced in his "Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson," which D. Appleton & Co. are making preparations to get out in the Fall.

A new feature of Country Life in America, inaugurated in the vacation number, which comes from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. to-day, is the Traveler's Calendar, which is to tell each month of the places most attractive to the country lover; information for reaching these places will be furnished by a new and well worked out plan.

Collins Shackelford is writing the story of the last fatal voyage of the Russian explorer, Bering, and of the causes which led to the loss of the expedition. The title of the story will be "The Tragedy of a Map," and will appear in an early number of Harper's Magazine.

Dr. Griffith Thomas has sent his "Methods of Bible Study" to the Fleming H. Revell Company for publication in America. He outlines clearly a plan of study that will help the student to understand the Bible thoroughly. Dr. Thomas first presents a view of the Bible as a whole, next as in two parts, the Old Testament and the New, then the individual books as units, and so on to a specimen word study. Dr. Thomas is Vicar of St. Paul's, London.

Some Englishman remarked recently that "great humorists are always thin," and an English paper at once asked its readers to find "a fat—and great—humorist." To refute the challenging remark Thackeray's remark in his "English Humorists" was quoted: "Swift was fat, Addison was fat, Steele was fat, Gay and Thompson were preposterously fat." Other replies tended to show that humorists come in all sizes. J. J. Bell, the new English humorist, is of slight build. American humorists, true to their racial characteristics, are certainly not a race of fat men. Mark Twain is not fat, nor was Artemus Ward, nor Bill Nye, nor "Doesticks." Of the younger men John Kendrick Bangs, Peter Finley Dunne, and George Ade are all "well-conditioned" men, but not "fat."

Robert Barr, in describing J. J. Bell, the author of "Wee Macgreegor," says that he "has a clear-cut, smoothly shaven face. When he speaks it is with slow deliberation, and he speaks very rarely. In a manner he reminded me much of J. M. Barrie, a silent, thoughtful, deep-eyed man, not given to the gab. Such is the writer who will, I think, be acknowledged as great the world over before many years have passed." About four months ago, continues Mr. Barr, Mr. Bell married "one of the prettiest girls in all Scotland," Miss Ellen Robertson Geddes.

"Graham Hope," author of "The Triumph of Count Ostermann," is the pen name of Miss Jessie Hope, who will be recalled as the author of "The Cardinal and His Conscience." She is of Scotch descent, and is the sister of Adrian Hope, who is well known in England for his philanthropic work. Miss Hope is living at Oxford. She has edited a volume of selections from Browning, and is a devoted student of French history, particularly that part relating to the Guises.

Mrs. Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, the well-known writer of amusing stories, is writing a new novelette for Harper's Magazine. Part I. will appear in the June number. It is described as "a comedy of situations," and will be entitled "A Kidnapped Colony."

E. H. Edwards has written the story of the martyrdom of foreigners and Chinese Christians in the province of Shansi, which the Fleming H. Revell Company will publish under the title of "Fire and Sword in Shansi." Mr. Edwards has been for twenty years a medical missionary in Shansi, and is able to give a vivid picture of the death of the missionaries. He also discusses the reconstructive methods that are being pursued. Dr. Alexander Maclaren has written the preface.

Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand, whose translation of "The Kaiser's Speeches" has just been issued here by Harper & Brothers, is the only American press correspondent who ever interviewed Bismarck. He spoke to the Iron Chancellor four times, following these by interviews with his successors, Count Caprivi, Prince Hohenlohe, and Count von Bülow. Mr. von Schierbrand was educated at the Military Academy in Dresden, and later at the Universities of Leipsic and Heidelberg.

John Alexander Steuart has written a book in which he gives phases of life in the East End of London. It is called "The Samaritans." The heroine of the story is a daughter of a wealthy West End man, the owner of several houses in the slums. She, in company with a young American, begins processes of regeneration which ultimately result in the redemption of the district. All the while she is ignorant of the name of the owner of the houses. The book is published this week by the Fleming H. Revell Company.

The popular books for the week ending April 16 reported by the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library are: Adult fiction—"Lady Rose's Daughter," by Mrs. Humphry Ward; "Lovey Mary," by Alice Caldwell Hegan; the late Frank Norris's "The Pit." Juvenile fiction—Mrs. Burnett's "Sara Crewe," Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories," Lang's "Blue Fairy Book." Non-fiction—Lorimer's "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," Longfellow's "Poems," President Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People."

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